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HISTORY

OF

WHITLEY COUNTY

INDIANA

—BY—
S. P. KALER
AND
R. H. MARING

ILLUSTRATED

1907
B. F. BOWEN & CO.
PUBLISHERS

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PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the residents of Whitley county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, with systems of intersecting railways, grand educational institutions, marvelous industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the incentives, hopes, aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days. To perpetuate the story of these people, and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception, is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of preservation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of a corps of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete history of Whitley county, Indiana, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve perpetuation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to these gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Whitley county, Indiana, for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Whitley County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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WHITLEY COUNTY, INDIANA.

HISTORICAL.

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD.

BY S. P. KALER.

For millions, perhaps trillions of years, as time is estimated, this earth has been moving around its parent orb, the sun, propelled by an unseen and uncontrollable force, always in the same pathway, while undergoing wonderful changes in bulk and form. At first a vast, irregular mass of burning gaseous matter thrown off from that sun, about which it ever has and now revolves, this planet gradually cooled, condensed and assumed a spheroidal form. Its gaseous elements rearranged themselves to form new compounds, at first liquid, then solid, until in time it came to be a solid globe, or at least one with a solid but uneven crust. The process of cooling and contraction still continued. The ocean of vapor which formed a large portion of the atmosphere about the planet, condensed and fell and formed an ocean of water which filled the depressions in its crust. Above the rim of this ocean there showed in places large areas of land, bare igneous rock, absolutely devoid of life, as for millions of years the temperature of both rock and ocean remained too high for living things. When the mean temperature of its oceanic waters, by continued and oft-repeated evaporation, cooling and condensation, was reduced to about 150 degrees F., there occurred the grandest event in the history of the planet. In some unknown, unknowable manner, life came to be. Within the waters of its ocean there was brought about a combination of matter, a living thing, which could take from the water and from the air above certain elements, and by their aid increase in size and reproduce its kind. The first lowly parasites upon the face or surface of the planet were thus aquatic plants, algae, fungi and kindred forms. In the course of ages there evolved from them other and higher plants which could live on land, for the decay and erosion of the igneous rocks, added to the remains of the aquatic plants thrown upon the beaches of the ocean, produced a soil from which the higher land plants could derive a part of their nourishment. As the centuries and the aeons rolled by, the plants, true parasites that they were, found their way to every part of the planet's surface, on to the tops of the loftiest mountains, into the abysses of the deepest oceans, they made their way; their province being the conversion of inorganic matter, earth, air and water, into a form of food suitable to the needs of a higher type of parasite, which meanwhile was coming into existence upon the planet's surface, for as the temperature of

the ocean gradually decreased the era of animal life was ushered in.

The first animals on the planet were also lowly aquatic forms, scarcely differing from the first plants, but possessing a freedom of motion which enabled them to procure a better supply of air and water. Then evolving into higher and more varied forms as they became adapted to new environments, they spread far and wide through ocean depths and over plain and mountain, until the whole surface of the planet was peopled by them. But, ever and always, from the time the first animal came to be upon the planet, until the last one finally disappears into the darkness of everlasting night, the growth of animal life will depend upon living food prepared by the plant, the motion of animal life upon energy stored within the cells of the plant. The sun, which in the beginning first cast off the matter of which the planet is formed, still controls it, still rules over it and its destinies with an iron will. Both plant and animal parasite must forever bow before its power. Of the vast floods of energy which stream forth from that sun's disk in the form of heat and light, an insignificant fraction falls upon the surface of its satellite. Of the minute portion that the planet thus arrests, an equally insignificant part is caught up by the plants and used directly in their growth. Yet, the entire productive force of the living portion of that planet turns on this insignificant fraction of an insignificant fraction. The vegetable cell is thus a store of power, a reservoir of force. It mediates between the sun, the sole fountain of energy, and the animal life on the planet. The animal can not use an iota of power that some time, either directly or indirectly, has not been stored in the plant cell. Thus of the two great groups of parasites upon the surface of the planet, the plant must, per force, have preceded the animal.

For thousands of centuries, each type of animal and plant parasite upon the planet was content if it could secure food enough to reach maturity and then a mate to reproduce its kind. All the energies put forth, all the variations in organ and form, all the adaptations to modified environment, were but means toward the better accomplishment of these two ends. Sometimes a type would reach a culmination or highest point, beyond which it could not advance. Then a degeneration would occur along side lines, or, in many instances, even total extinction of the race or group. Finally, after the planet was hoary with age, a race of animal parasites evolved from the lower forms, whose variations were ever concentrated toward the head or cephalic region. During untold ages, their brains slowly but surely increased in size until, in time, they became possessed of the power of reason and of abstract thought. In that age the "Prince of the Parasites" was born. From then on he began to rule not only the other animal and plant parasites about him, but to discover and control the powerful forces of nature, heretofore wholly latent. As he grew in brain power, he grew in greed and in egotism. He came to think that the planet, on which he was but a parasite, was created for him alone; that all other plants and animals were put there for his special benefit, though many of them outdated him by millions of years. He began to modify the surface of the planet in all ways possible, to change, as it were, its every aspect to conform to his ideas. He imagined, vain creature that he was, that he could improve on the works

of nature. In time he divided up the entire land surface of the planet by using sometimes imaginary lines and again natural boundaries. Acres and sections, townships and counties, kingdoms and empires, states and republics were the terms he used to denote his subdivisions, and over all lands and seas he proclaimed himself chief ruler—for that planet is the earth—that prince of parasites is man. To 36,350 square miles of the earth's surface, lying between the imaginary lines thirty-seven degrees and forty-one minutes and forty-one degrees and forty-six minutes north latitude, and between eighty-four degrees and forty-four minutes and eighty-eight degrees and six minutes west longitude, man, in time, gave the name "Indiana." How came this area to be where it is? Of what kind of matter is its surface composed? What was its condition at the time of the advent of the white race? These ought to be interesting questions to every resident of the Hoosier state.

The oldest known rocks on the American continent are those of Archaean time, laid down during the Azoic or lifeless aeon of the earth. They are known as the Laurentian System of Rocks and consist mainly of coarse granites, thick bedded gneisses and syenites, serpentines, schists and beds of modified sandstones, limestones and clays. They were formed from the debris of other rocks still older than themselves; these in turn having been derived ages ago from those original igneous or primary rocks whose molten sands rose first above the boiling floods and cooled and crusted into a chaotic continent. For Archean Time comprised those millions of years which elapsed while the crust of the earth was cooling down to a point where life was possible. The Laurentian rocks are thus devoid of fossils or contain only the remains of the simplest aquatic forms. In North America, they comprise the surface of a vast "V" shaped area of 2,000,000 or more square miles which lies, filled with wild lakes, pine-clad, rugged, almost impassable, spread in savage sleep from Labrador to the Arctic ocean. This area embodies the general form of the North American continent, and was the nucleus of all the land which was afterward added to it. From these old Laurentian rocks, came the debris and sediment which was laid down in the bed of a shallow ocean to form the rocks comprising the surface of what is now "Indiana."

At the close of the Azoic or lifeless aeon, during which the Laurentian rocks were formed, the Paleozoic or Aeon of Ancient Life was ushered in. At its beginning the entire area of what is now known as Indiana was covered by a broad ocean which stretched far away to the south-west, while to the north and north-east it extended beyond the present sites of the great lakes. This ocean is known to geologists as the Interior Paleozoic Sea. Into it was carried the sediment derived from the erosion and destruction of the old Laurentian rocks by water and air, which agencies then, as now, were ever at work. The Potsdam sandstone of the Cambrian era, which probably underlies the Trenton limestone of the Lower Silurian beneath the greater portion, if not all of Indiana, was one of the first strata to be laid down in this sea. But as none of the surface of Indiana is represented by the Potsdam stone, it will be passed with this mere mention.

Following the Cambrian came the second grand subdivision of Paleozoic Time,

the so-called Lower Silurian or Ordovician Age. At its beginning, the sea covering Indiana and the area to the north and east was of course more shallow, as 1,000 feet or more of Potsdam sandstone had been deposited on its floor. This first great stratum of Ordovician rock to be laid down in this sea, which is of interest to us, was the Trenton limestone, which, during the past two decades, has become so noted in Indiana as the source of natural gas and crude petroleum. It is a well known geological fact that most, if not all, limestones owe their origin to the presence of minute organisms in the water in which the limestone was formed. The animals from whose remains the Trenton limestone was, for the most part, derived, were probably very low forms, the polypo and bryozoans of the ancient Silurian seas. In untold numbers they existed, and the carbonate of lime, which makes up eighty per cent of the unmodified Trenton rocks, is largely the remains of their secretion and incrustations. Associated with these lower forms were myriads of higher ones, crinoids, brachiopods, trilobites, gastropods and even fishes. The presence of such swarms of animal life made necessary the existence of an abundance of plants; since the plant must ever precede the animal and gather for the latter the energy, and form for it the food, the living protoplasm, necessary to its existence. These plants were mostly marine algæ or sea weeds and fucoids, though doubtless many other forms existed of which no remains have been preserved in the rocks of that age. The Trenton limestones were evidently formed in rather clear waters, at moderate depths. Near the bottoms of these shallow seas great beds of calcareous sediment were gradually collected, and were swept to and fro by the tides and currents. Rivers from the older Cambrian rocks brought down their eroded particles and added to the thickness of the ocean floor. Within these beds of sediment both plants and animals found a grave, their bodies in vast numbers being buried beneath the slowly accumulating deposits of centuries. Once buried in such deposits, they did not decay, as do animals on land, because by the waters above and the calcareous ooze around them, they were shut off from free oxygen, which is the chief agent in decay. Gradually this ooze of fine sediment was, by the agency of the sea-water, cemented and consolidated into limestone. In this manner that great layer of Trenton rock which underlies all of Indiana at variable depths, was formed. From it has been derived, directly or indirectly, more wealth than from any other one formation, either underlying or forming a portion of the surface of the state. In time the waters of the ocean containing this vast stratum of Trenton limestone, with its enclosed accumulations of undecayed plants and animals, became turbid, and instead of calcareous sediment, deposited mud and clayey sediment in thick beds on top of the limestone strata. These deposits of mud and silt were afterwards, by later deposits, compressed into the fine grained, impervious Utica shale, 100 to 300 feet in thickness, which thus effectually sealed the Trenton limestones and so retained within them the oil and gas derived from their enclosed organic remains. This oil, and its more volatile portion, the natural gas, was not formed in a short time, but is the result of a slow decomposition or

destructive distillation, carried on through thousands of centuries. Accumulating in vast reservoirs, the more porous portions of the Trenton limestone or mother rock, it there remained until man came with his iron drill and furnished a vent through which it could rise. Then by combustion he caused it to yield up the stored energy, conserved since the sun's rays fell on the plants of the old Silurian seas.

After the Utica shale had been laid down as a thick, impervious cover above the Trenton limestone, there followed the Hudson River epoch, during which 200 to 600 feet of alternating beds of shale and limestone were deposited in the old sea bottom where now is Indiana. These form the uppermost division of the lower Silurian age. During the myriads of years necessary to their deposition, marine forms were excessively abundant, and the advancement in the scale of animal life was correspondingly great. All the principal groups of marine invertebrates which came into existence during the Trenton epoch were represented, but the species were widely different. In addition to life in the sea, there came also to be life on land. Acrogenous plants, forerunners of the ferns and mosses, harbingers of the vast forests of future centuries, came into being along the moist waterways of the growing continent, while insects, the first winged creatures, began to traverse the air. As yet, no part of Indiana was above old ocean's level, but at the close of the Ordovician, after the Hudson River limestones and shales had been laid down, a great upheavel, caused by some subterranean force, brought above the sea a large island of Ordovician rock which ever since has been dry land. This upheaval was greatest over the point where Cincinnati, Ohio, is now located, and the "Cincinnati uplift" is the name given by geologists to the island and the broad belt of shallowly submerged land which extended from its northern shore in a north-westerly direction, diagonally across the area of the future Indiana. The main portion of that island comprised the south-western corner of what is now Ohio and a part of north-eastern Kentucky. It also included a small part of what is now Indiana and formed the first and the oldest portion of the surface of our state. The area whose surface rocks belong to this Hudson River formation comprises part or all of Wayne, Union, Fayette, Franklin, Dearborn, Ripley, Ohio, Switzerland and Jefferson counties. Over this area the exposed rocks are composed of a series of bluish, thinbedded limestones intercalated with bluish green limey shales, while at the top are massive sandy limestone beds of a brownish color. The shales are soft, easily weathered and very fossiliferous, while the bluish limestones are in places largely composed of fossils.

Whitley county is included in that part of Indiana covered by Hudson river limestones and shales at the close of the Lower Silurian time. As a part of an island, therefore, upheaval from the Ordovician seas, was the first born land of Indiana; and to that little corner all other portions of our noble state were added in their turn by the workings of nature's forces during after ages.

At the end of the Ordovician or beginning of the Upper Silurian age, the Interior Paleozoic Sea had greatly diminished in area. A broad belt of land had been added

to the southern border of the old Laurentian crest, especially over what is now Wisconsin and a portion of northern Illinois; while, extending from what is now Labrador down to Georgia, was another broad belt, following the general trend of the present Alleghany mountains. By the raising of several large islands above its surface at the time of the Cincinnati Uplift, aided by the broad belt of shallowly submerged land already noted, the area of the Interior Sea was still further diminished and to that portion covering what is now the north-eastern part of Indiana and the greater part of Ohio, West Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania, the name of "Eastern Interior Sea" is given. This was simply a great bay or eastward extension of a greater "Central Interior Sea," which, at that period covered most of Indiana, southern Michigan, Illinois and a large portion of the present United States west of the Mississippi river. The most north-eastern limits of the Eastern Interior Sea were the present sites of Albany and Troy, New York. The rock-making material which was deposited on the floor of both it and the Central Interior Sea, was derived in part from the land along their borders, but mainly from the limey secretions of the life within their waters. The dry land draining into them was small in area and hence there were only small streams for the supply of sediments. Yet, in the course of countless years, sufficient material was deposited to form the thick layer of Niagara limestone which now forms the surface rock over much of northern and eastern Indiana.

The epochs of the Upper Silurian age, as represented in Indiana, are three in number, namely: the Clinton, the Niagara and the Water Lime, or Lower Helderberg. Each is represented by its characteristic rocks, bearing the peculiar fossils of its time. The Clinton epoch is represented in the state by a close-grained, salmon-colored limestone, varying in thickness from a few inches only to about seven feet. It outcrops in a very narrow strip along the western edge of the area of the Hudson River limestone, already mentioned as the oldest rock in Indiana, and overlies that formation beneath the surface of at least the eastern third of the state. It it has no economic importance, and serves only as a line of demarkation separating the older Silurian rocks from those great beds of Niagara limestone which were afterward laid down in the Upper Silurian seas.

At the beginning of the Niagara epoch, the waters of the Central and Eastern Interior Seas were laden with sediment and beds of bluish-green shales, known as the Niagara shales, and varying in thickness from two to forty feet, were first laid down. Owing to the gradual changes in the level of the sea bottom, and a consequent shifting of its tides and currents a clearer, deeper water then resulted, within whose depths there existed life of great variety. Corals and bryozoans were especially represented, and from their remains and those of other marine forms were gradually constructed those beds of gray and buff Niagara limestone, varying in thickness from one hundred feet along the Ohio river to four hundred and forty feet in the northern and north-western portions of the state.

Near the close of the Niagara epoch, a gradual uprising of a portion of the Eastern and Central Interior Seas took place. From

their bottoms there emerged a long peninsula-like strip of land, whose general trend was north-west and south-east. In the former direction it was imperfectly attached to those portions of Wisconsin and Illinois which had come into existence during the Ordovician era. At its lower extremity it merged with that old island of the Cincinnati Uplift which had formed the first land of our present state. The surface rocks of the north-western corner of Indiana, a narrow and probably interrupted strip extending diagonally across the state, a wide area in the central third and a narrow southern prolongation along the western border of the pre-existing Hudson River group, were thus, for the first time, brought above the level of the sea. It appears that the force which caused this upraising of the Niagara sea floor was more pronounced at certain points than at others, and so caused a number of dome-like ridges or crests resembling true upheavals in the Niagara beds. These domes are present in an area extending from the Illinois line in Newton county, through the Upper Wabash Valley nearly to the Ohio line, being especially prominent near Wabash, Delphi, Monon, Kentland and other points in the region mentioned. In them the Niagara strata, elsewhere nearly horizontal, are strongly tilted and show other evidence of a true upheaval. These domes were at first probably small islands whose crests remained permanently above the surrounding sea. They thus formed, for a long period, a more or less broken or interrupted connection between the larger area of the Niagara to the south-east and that area in north-western Indiana which was from now on a part of the continent proper.

The Water Lime and Lower Helderberg are too closely related limestones of the Upper Silurian age which, in Indiana, so merge as to be difficult to distinguish. They represent an epoch between that of the Niagara limestone and the lowest or oldest rocks of the Devonian era. Their texture and composition show them to have been laid down in very shallow seas, close into the shores of the recently upraised Niagara limestone. The Water Lime is an impure magnesian hydraulic rock, ranging in thickness in Indiana from twenty to ninety feet. It out-crops near Kokomo where have been found numerous fine samples of its most characteristic fossils, gigantic crustaceans, two feet or more in length, closely related to the king crabs of the present seas. Over the extensive mud flats of the closing period of Upper Silurian time they were the undoubted rulers, while in the nearby waters sported descendants of those mail clad fishes which first appeared in the Trenton period of the Lower Silurian era.

The Lower Helderberg represents the final epoch of Upper Silurian time. In Indiana its rocks form a buff to gray cherty limestone twenty-five to 250 feet in thickness and often irregular and uneven in its bedding. It directly overlies the Niagara limestone where the water lime is absent. Outcrops occur at Logansport and other points to the north-west and drill holes sunk for oil and gas show that it probably forms a portion of the surface rock beneath the deep drift covered area of the northern third of the state.

The advance in life during the Upper Silurian era was not proportionately as great as that of the preceding age. The

earliest of Arachnids, the scorpion, came to be, their first remains being in the water lime, showing that they were neighbors of the giant Eurypterid crustaceans. Cockroaches and progenitors of dragon flies were also present, but remains of other terrestrial forms are few or lacking. Among marine invertebrates, cephalopods reached the acme of their development, the gigantic orthoceratites of this group, whose remains are so common in the Niagara limestones of Wabash and adjoining counties, being worthy of special mention.

We have seen that by the beginning of the Devonian Age or era, which succeeded that of the Upper Silurian, the waters of the great bay known as the Eastern Interior Sea had become farther separated from those of the Central Interior Sea by the uprising of the Niagara limestone area of eastern Indiana and western Ohio, and also by the deposition along the margin of this formation of the sediment comprising the water lime and Lower Helderberg limestones. A probable connection still existed between the waters of these two basins across the broken or interrupted strip connecting the main body of Niagara limestone in eastern Indiana with the main land area of the same formation in north-western Indiana and northern Illinois.

The Devonian rocks of Indiana may be roughly classed as representing two great epochs, the Corniferous and the Genesee, the former being represented by beds of more or less pure limestone, ranging up to fifty-five feet in thickness; the latter by beds of black or brownish bituminous shales, which reach a known maximum thickness of 195 feet. The waters in which the materials of the Corniferous limestones were deposited were clear and comparatively pure and in them sponges, corals, crinoids, trilobites and lower animal forms existed in great profusion. From the lime secreted by these marine forms, the upper and purer beds of the Corniferous rock are mainly composed. The great abundance of coral life during the period is grandly shown at the Falls of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, Kentucky, where the Corniferous beds have a notable outcrop. Here "the corals are crowded together in great numbers, some standing as they grew, others lying in fragments, as they were broken and heaped up by the waves; branching forms of large and small size being mingled with massive kinds of hemispherical and other shapes. Some of the cup corals are six or seven inches across at the top, indicating a coral animal seven or eight inches in diameter. Hemispherical compound corals occur five or six feet in diameter. The various coral-polyps of the era had beyond doubt, bright and varied coloring like those of the existing tropics; and the reefs formed therefore a brilliant and almost interminable flower garden."

Near the close of the Corniferous epoch deposits of silt, mud and sand began to becloud the clear waters and put an end to the life of many marine forms. The upper beds of rock then laid down, known as the Hamilton, contain in places quite a percentage of magnesia and clay, and embody those vast deposits of hydraulic limestone which, in southern Indiana, have been so extensively used in making natural rock cement. The Corniferous rock, when raised above the surface and added to the pre-existing land of

the state, formed along the western margin of the latter an irregular strip five to forty miles in width, extending from the present bed of the Ohio river at Jeffersonville northward to the present site of Logansport and Monticello. North of the Wabash it has been found to be the surface rock in a number of the deep bores sunk for oil, but on account of the thick mantle of overlying drift, its exact limits are unknown. It is probable, however, that at the close of the Corniferous epoch a strip twenty miles or more in average width and extending nearly across the state was, in this region, raised above the floor of the old Devonian sea, to become a part of the permanent land of the future state. The south line of this strip ran through Whitley county from the east to the west in a north-westerly direction, putting all the county in the strip except a small part of Jefferson, a larger part of Washington and perhaps the half of Cleveland township, along the south side of the county.

During the latter part of the Devonian Era those lowly acrogenous plants known as Rhizocarps flourished in vast numbers in the fresh waters and brackish marshes of the time, and their spores by countless millions of tons were carried out as sediment into the surrounding seas. Mingling with the mud and silt and sand, brought down by erosion from the rapidly increasing land surface, they formed those vast mud flats which have since, by age and pressure, been consolidated into the thick beds of brown and black, finely-laminated shales which form the rocks of the Genesee epoch in Indiana. At New Albany the outcrops of this shale are 104 feet in thickness and especially prominent, so that the local name, "New Albany black shale," has been given it by geologists of the state. Along the western edge of the Corniferous limestone, this shale forms a continuous strip three to thirty-five miles in width, reaching from the present site of New Albany north and northwesterly to Delphi and Rensselaer. Over much of this strip it is covered by a thick mantle of drift, but everywhere within the area wells or the eroding streams have proven it to be the surface rock. The black shale has also, by deep bores, been found to be the rock immediately underlying the drift over much of the area embraced within the two northern tiers of counties in the state.

The Genesee shale is rich in bitumens, derived from the spores of the ancient Rhizocarps, which also give it color. When kindled, it will burn until they are consumed, and it is therefore, by the uninitiated, often mistaken for coal. These bitumens are, by natural processes, sometimes separated from the shale and in the form of gas or petroleum are collected in reservoirs in it or in the underlying Corniferous limestone.

During the thousands of centuries of the Devonian Period, a great advancement took place in the flora and fauna of the times, especially in the vegetation of the land and the development of the higher aquatic vertebrates. Among the acrogens growing on land, ground pines, tree ferns and equiseta or horse-tails came into existence and flourished in vast numbers. Their remains are often found in the corniferous limestone. into the sediment of which they were drifted and preserved. The first Phanerogams, conifers of the yew and cycad families, were also evolved, their leaves and branches be-

ing found in the upper or Hamilton beds of the Corniferous epoch. As the land plants increased in number and variety, insect life became more varied and numerous. Many flies abounded and the first musicians of the earth appeared in the form of Orthopterans which, by means of their shrilling organs, enlivened the solitudes of the strange old Devonian forests with their love calls and wooing notes. Among fishes, the Ganoids and Selachians, of which our garpikes, sturgeons and sharks are degenerate descendants, reached the acme of their development; while gigantic species of Dipnoans, or lung fishes, now only represented by the dog fish, or "John A. Grindle," abounded in the bays and bayous about the ancient Genesee flats.

At the beginning of the Lower or Sub-Carboniferous Era, which followed the Devonian in regular sequence, we find more than half of Indiana above the level of the sea. By the deposition and subsequent raising of the rocks of the Corniferous and Genesee epochs, the gap between the large era of Niagara limestone in the eastern part of the state and the mainland to the northwestward had been filled, and that portion of the future Indiana became for the first time a part of the slowly growing North American continent. The rocks which were afterward added on its western side were deposited on the sloping floor of the Central Interior sea which stretched far away to the south-west, and they consequently have a notable dip in that direction. The lowermost stratum of the sub-carboniferous rocks in Indiana is a thin but very persistent bed of greenish limestone, known as the Rockford Goniatite limestone. It is but about two feet in thickness at its most notable outcrops, and hence forms but a very narrow area of the surface rocks of the state. It serves well, however, as a line of demarkation separating the Upper Devonian shales from the thick beds of Knobstone which represent one of the early and important epochs of Lower Carboniferous time. These Knobstone rocks consist at the base of a series of soft, bluish shale, which gradually become more arenaceous or sandy, until toward their western horizon they merge into massive beds of impure grayish sandstone. The formation ranges in known thickness from 440 to 650 feet. The name "Knobstone" was first given it by that eminent geologist, David Dale Owen, because its siliceous strata weather into those peculiar conical knobs or hills which are so prominent a feature of the topography in the southern unglaciated portion of its area. By the deposition and upraising of the knobstone a strip of territory, three to thirty-eight miles in width, extending from the Ohio river south-west to New Albany north and north-westerly to a point a few miles south of the present site of Rensselaer, Jasper county, was added to the existing land of the future state. Deep bores have also shown the knobstones to immediately underlie the drift in a strip of varying width along the extreme northern border of the state. By its deposition and subsequent upraising over this area, all of the northeastern portion of the state became for the first time dry land, and the waters of the Eastern Interior Sea were forever banished from the future Indiana. Over much of the northern part of its main area in Indiana, the Knobstone is at present more or less covered by glacial debris, its strata being exposed

only in the stream valleys. The shales of the basil or eastern third of its unglaciated portion are exceedingly adapted to the making of vitrified wares, as paving brick, sewer pipe, etc., as well as for the clay ingredient of Portland cement, though as yet their possibilities of service for these products have been largely ignored.

Following the Knobstone epoch came that of the Lower Carboniferous limestones. Four distinct horizons of these limestones are recognized in Indiana, namely: the Harrodsburgh, Bedford, Mitchell and Huron, in the order named, each representing a distinct period of deposition in the slowly retreating Central Interior Sea. Their total thickness is nearly 600 feet, and together they form the surface rocks over an area forty miles wide on the Ohio river, but which gradually narrows northward until it disappears beneath the drift in the vicinity of Crawfordsville, Montgomery county.

Of the four horizons, that of the Bedford is by far the most noted, since from it is obtained that famous Bedford or Indiana oolitic limestone which is now widely recognized as the finest building stone on the continent of America. It is mainly composed of the globular shells of microscopic foraminifera or Rhizopods, minute one-celled animal organisms, which must have swarmed in untold myriads in the sea waters of the time. The shells or cell walls of these animals were composed of a very pure carbonate of lime, and when they died and sank on the old sea bottom these shells were cemented together by the same material. Under the lens they resemble a mass of fish eggs soldered together, hence the name oolitic, meaning like an egg. The Bedford stone is noted among architects for its strength and durability, and for the ease with which it may be sawed or carved into any desirable form. For many years it has ranked as one of the principal natural resources of the state.

The Mitchell limestone overlying the oolitic is composed of a series of close-grained limestones, shales and cherts. Its outcrop, five to thirty miles in width, is a fairly level plateau which is pitted with a great number of sink holes, many of which form the openings into underground caverns and the beds of subterranean streams. The thick beds of Mitchell limestone taken in connection with the underlying Bedford and Harrodsburg limestones, afford a series of rocks which are more or less jointed, and therefore easily eroded by underground waters. As a result, large caves, some of them possessing great vaulted rooms, deep pits, high water falls and streams of water large enough to allow the ready passage of a boat, are found throughout this area. All of these caves are due to the action of water, that greatest of nature's solvents and abraders, its work of a day, a year, a century upon the solid limestone not appreciable to the eye, yet by slow unceasing action through the ages which have elapsed since that limestone was raised above the sea, it has carved every room and passage, constructed every pillar and stalagmite existing beneath the surface of southern Indiana.

The Huron limestone or Huron group of rocks, represents in Indiana the latest epoch of the Lower Carboniferous Era. It is composed of three beds of limestone with two intervening beds of sandstone, their combined thickness being about 150 feet.

The sandstones carry in places concretions of iron ore and thin beds of coal, the latter being the forerunners or harbingers of those vast veins of stored energy which, in southern Indiana, represent the Carboniferous and final era of Paleozoic time.

The Carboniferous Era is noted as one of gentle oscillations in the surface of those shallow seas bordering the land, these causing successive more or less wide emergencies and submergencies, the former favoring the growth of boundless forests and jungles, the latter burying the vegetable debris and other terrestrial accumulations beneath fresh water or marine deposits. During the era, that cryptogamous land vegetation which had sprung into existence in the Devonian Era, advanced with wonderful strides. The temperature was mild, the atmosphere moist and heavy laden with carbon dioxide. As a result, the vast lowland marshes were overgrown with great trees of Sigillaria, Lepidodendron and Calamites; while at their base grew dense thickets of fern underbrush, inhabited only by insects and amphibians. For the first examples of the latter, evolved during this period from some mud-loving, fish-like creature, no flowering plant had as yet unfolded its petals, no bird had, as yet, winged its way through the buoyant air, no animal was, as yet, a denizen of earth or sea. Those dim watery woodlands were flowerless, fruitless, songless, voiceless, unless the occasional shrill of a cricket or grasshopper could be called a song. Yet in the cells of the semi-aquatic plants and trees of those old forests, there was stored that heat which was destined in after ages to be freed by man and used in doing the work of the world. The rocks laid down during this era were alternating beds of sandstone, shale, clay and limestone with occasional beds of compressed vegetation which, during after centuries, has been changed into coal. The basal formation of the carboniferous era in Indiana, as generally elsewhere, is a bed of coarse-grained sandstone, known as the Mansfield sandstone or "Millstone Grit." It has a total thickness of 150 feet and forms the surface rock over a strip two to twenty-two miles in width, extending from the northern part of Warren county in an east of south direction to the Ohio river, a distance of 175 miles. In Martin and Orange counties it occurs with an even, sharp grit, furnishing a most excellent material for whetstones and grindstones.

Above this sandstone are the Productive and Barren Coal Measures, which comprise 7,500 square miles of the land surface of the state. At the time of their deposition or formation, the area which they cover, as well as a large part of Illinois, was a great basin or depression, but little above the level of the sea and surrounded on every side except the southwestern by the higher lands of the older formations. By successive alternations of upheaval and subsidence, carried on through thousands of years, this depression was at times an area of the southwestern sea, again a fresh water lake, and then, for a period, a vast swamp or marsh. When raised high enough to form a marsh, the luxuriant vegetation, above mentioned, sprang up from the ooze and mud at its bottom, flourished for centuries, the newer growths springing from between the fallen masses of the older, as in the peat bogs today, and so formed a mighty mass of carbonaceous material. By subsidence, the

level of the marsh was, in time, lowered until it became a lake into which rivers from the surrounding highlands flowed, bearing with them millions of tons of clayey sediment and disintegrated quartz, the remains of the older decayed rocks. This sediment was spread out over the mass of submerged vegetation, compressing it into the hard, mineral coal; the clayey sediment itself being in time compressed into vast beds of shale, and the particles of quartz into sandstone. In some places a more prolonged subsidence took place, sinking the floor of the lake below the level of the sea, and allowing the waters of the latter with their accompanying forms of marine life to flow in. In time beds of limestone were then formed over those of the shale or sandstone, but none of these cover an extensive area or are of great thickness. After each subsidence with its resulting beds of coal, shale and sandstone or limestone, had taken place, an upheaval followed. The floor of sea or lake was again raised so near the surface that the semi-aquatic vegetation for a new coal seam could spring up and, in time, the processes above detailed were again undergone. Such, in brief, was the origin and formation of those five great veins of coal which form to-day the chief mineral wealth of our state, and of those vast beds of overlying shale which, in recent years, have come to be used for so many varied products.

We have now traced the growth of the area comprising Indiana through Paleozoic time. We have seen how that area gradually appeared above old Ocean's rim. But it was not yet the Indiana of nature, the finished product of the ages ready for the advent of man. Centuries untold had yet to come and go before it was complete, centuries during which changes of momentous importance were to come and to pass, for as yet, no palm, no angiosperm or flowering plant with seeds, no osseous or common fish, no reptile, no bird, no mammal had come to be upon the surface of the earth. All these were evolved from pre-existing forms during the age or era immediately succeeding the carboniferous or final period of Paleozoic time. This age is known as that of the Mesozoic or Middle Time, represented by the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous eras. For our purpose there may be combined with these eras the Tertiary of Cenozoic or recent time.

During the myriads of years ascribed to these eras, while vast changes were taking place in other parts of the American continent, the surface of Indiana probably all remained above sea level. On it there grew the plants and over it there doubtless roamed, in their turn, the animals of each successive era, but as its surface was above the sea, they left no fossil bone or foot-print to tell us of their presence. All this time, however, the silent processes of nature were unceasing in their labor, and wrought great changes in the surface of the future state. Decay and erosion were in action then as they are to-day. Sunshine and rain, wind and frost, trickling rills and strong streams were ever at work, softening and sculpturing and wearing down the exposed rocks, forming clays and sand and gravel and bearing them away to lowel levels. At the close of the Tertiary Era, the entire surface of what is now Indiana resembled that of to-day in the driftless area of its southern part, being cut up by erosion into a complex net work of

valleys, ridges and isolated hills. In certain portions of the northern half great streams, of which there are now no surface indication, had worn their channels a half mile in width, two hundred feet or more down into the solid Niagara limestone. The Ohio river valley, a trench from one to six miles wide and four hundred feet deep, was mainly eroded during this period, as was also the greater portion of the Wabash valley, from Columbia City to the mouth of the Wabash. Everywhere over the surface was a thin soil, formed from decaying rocks and vegetation, poorer, perhaps, than much of that which at present covers the surface of the drift-less area, where the underlying limestones and shales have been the parent rock. In this soil grew the cedar and the sassafras, the willow and the maple, the oak and the beech, while over its surface spread many of the coarser grasses, sedges and mosses of the present day.

During these long periods of erosion and decay, mild climate conditions had prevailed. But near the close of the Tertiary a change in these conditions came gradually to pass, a change which was most sweeping and far-reaching in its final results. For some, as yet unknown reason, the mean annual temperature of the northern hemisphere became much lower. The climate of the regions to the east and south of Hudson Bay became similar to that of Greenland of to-day, or even colder. The snow, ever falling, never melting, accumulated during hundreds of centuries in one vast field of enormous thickness. Near the bottom of this mass a plastic, porous sort of ice was gradually formed from the snow by the pressure from above. This ice mass or glacier took upon itself a slow, almost imperceptible motion to the south or south-westward, until it covered three-fourths or more of what is now Indiana. As it moved slowly southward, great masses of partly decayed rock and clay from hillsides and jutting cliffs rolled down upon it and were carried on and on until, by the melting of their icy steed, they were dropped hundreds of miles from the parent ledge. Large irregular masses of rock from the region in which the glacier was formed were either frozen into its nether portion or rolled along beneath it, and as the ice sheet moved they served as great stone drags, grinding down and smoothing off the hills and ridges and filling up the valleys, until the irregular, uneven surface of the old preglacial rocks was planed and polished.

From the strata formed by these imprisoned boulders and from other evidence which it is difficult to otherwise explain, it is now believed that there were several distinct epochs in the glacial period. The great ice sheet, which was at first formed, several times advanced and as often, by an increase of the temperature of the region which it entered, melted and receded; its retreat or recession being each time as gradual as its advance had been. Like a great army which has attempted the invasion of a country and has been compelled to withdraw, it would again assemble its forces and start in a slightly different direction. But, perchance, before it had reached the limit of its former invasion, a force of circumstances would render a retreat necessary. Its advancing margin was thus not in a straight line, but in lobes, or long, gradual curves.

When the first ice sheet reached its great-

est advance into the region now comprising Indiana, the ice was at least 500 or 600 feet deep over the present site of Terre Haute and nearly as deep over that of Indianapolis, and it thickened gradually northward, reaching a depth of perhaps 700 feet over present Whitley county. If an observer could have stood on one of the hills in Brown county at that time, he would have seen to the east of him the great wall of the ice front extending south toward Kentucky, while toward the west it would have been seen in the distance stretching away toward the southwest. For hundreds of miles to the east and west, and for 2,000 miles or more to the north, the glaring, white desert of snow-covered ice, like that seen in the interior of Greenland by Nansen and Peary, would have appeared, stretching away out of sight, with not a thing under the sun to relieve its cold monotony.

By the incursions of the various ice sheets, all the so-called "drift soils" of northern and central Indiana were accumulated where they lie. Derived, as they were, in part, from the various primary and igneous rocks in the far north, ground fine and thoroughly mixed as they were by the onward moving force of a mighty glacier, they are unusually rich in all the necessary constituents of plant food. Principally to them does Indiana owe her present high rank as an agricultural state. All the level and more fertile counties lie within this drift covered area, and its southern limit marks, practically, the boundary of the great corn and wheat producing portion of the state. But few of the present inhabitants of Indiana realize how much they owe to this glacial invasion of our domain in the misty past. It not only determined the character of the soil, the contour of the country and the minor lines of drainage, but in manifold other ways had to do with the pleasure, the health and the general prosperity of the present population.

When the final ice sheet gradually receded from the area now comprising Indiana, the surface of the glaciated portion was left covered with a sheet of drift or till composed mainly of clay, gravel and boulders, and varying in thickness from 100 to 400 feet or more. Over the greater portion of this area the surface of the drift was comparatively level, but in the northern fourth of the state it was in numerous places heaped up in extensive ridges and hills, due to irregular dumping along the margins and between the lobes of the melting ice sheets. In the hollows or low places between those ridges and hills, the waters of the melting ice accumulated and formed those hundreds of fresh water lakes which are to-day the most beautiful and expressive features of the landscape in the region wherein they abound. At first, all of those yet in existence were much larger than now, while for everyone remaining a score have become extinct.

A new vegetation soon sprang up over the land left desolate and barren by the retreating ice. The climate gradually became much warmer than it is to-day. The great expanse of water in lakes and rivers, aided by the increase in temperature, gave rise to excessive moisture. Fostered by the rich soil and the mild, moist atmosphere, a vast forest of deciduous trees spread over the larger portion of the state. Through this forest and about the margins of the lakes and marshes, there wandered for centuries the mammoth and mastodon, the giant

bison and the elk, the tapir and the peccary, the mighty sloth and that king of rodents, Castoroides ohioensis. Preying upon these and smaller mammals, were the great American lion, and tigers and wolves of mammoth size. The bones and teeth of all these species of extinct animals have been found buried beneath the surface of former bogs and marshes, in various portions of the state. It is not improbable that with them was also that higher mammal, man, in all the nakedness of his primitive existence. But over this phase in the evolution of the future Indiana, there came again a change, for nature knows no such thing as rest. The great rivers which had borne south and south-westwardly the floods and debris of the melting glaciers, gradually diminished in size and filled but a small portion of their former valleys. Extensive shallow lakes in the north-western part of our present area gave way to marshes and these, in time, to wet prairies, possessing a rich black soil derived largely from the decay of aquatic vegetation. The climate gradually grew less moist, more cool. The mammoth, mastodon and contemporaneous mammals disappeared, and in their stead came countless thousands of buffaloes and deer. With them, came too, that son of nature, that descendant of the naked barbarians of centuries before, the noble red man.

LOCATION, SIZE, GEOLOGY.

Whitley county originally comprised townships 30, 31, and 32 in each of the ranges 8, 9 and 10 east of the second principal meridian in Indiana, government survey, or a territory eighteen miles square, containing nine congressional townships, each six miles square, a total area of 324 square miles. To this was later added the south third of congressional township 33, range 8 (Washington civil township, Noble county), making its present area 336 square miles. This territory is entirely occupied by the great Saginaw Erie interlobate moraine, two members of which are distinguishable within its limits, the outer or third and fourth Erie moraines. The crest of this morainic system forming the water shed between the Tippecanoe and Eel rivers, passes through Troy and Thorncreek townships, thus leaving the greater part of the county upon the Erie side. Topographers locate the western line of the Maumee River Basin along Eel river, placing all of the county east of that stream within that great valley. This is not technically correct but is used for want of an accurate line laid down by engineers. The only recorded borings of considerable depth into the earth are at Larwill and Columbia City, made about the year 1886; a later boring about the year 1904, at Larwill, confirms the former. These borings pass through about 220 feet of drift, and its thickness can not be much less in any part of the county except in the south-east corner of the county where it touches the Wabash-Erie channel. Perhaps nowhere else in the whole northwest, within equal limits, does the surface of the drift present aspects so strongly marked and contrasted in character; yet no-

where else in the state is it more difficult to differentiate and correlate the various members of the morainic system. There are at least five distinct topographical types which agree only in strong features, limited area and confused arrangement. These will be described and afterward an attempt will be made to arrange them in accordance with the general plan of the morainic system of north-eastern Indiana.

In the townships of Washington, Jefferson and the southern third of Union, the surface is best described by the word flat. It forms a part of the great level plain of east central Indiana, except that in the south-east corner of Jefferson township, near the old Wabash-Erie canal the surface is much broken, equal to the most rugged parts in the north and western part of the county, while generally in this flat part of the county the slopes are sufficient for drainage, they are usually imperceptible to the eye, and can be determined only by the general course of the streams. The surface resembles that of a sheet of paper which has been wet and dried, the depressions and elevations having very slight relief and no definite boundaries. The concavities are perceptible only because the water stands in them like puddles on a flat tin roof. The only relief from unbroken monotony is afforded by the channels of the streams, which have been eroded to a considerable depth and which grow deeper as the stream descends towards its mouth. The marshes, now almost eradicated by drainage, are like a platter having only an insignificant depth and no definite margins. The soil contains very few boulders and requires understanding to realize its full fertility. It is a part of that enormous mass of fine mud, which, as the ice melted, settled quietly to the bottom of the glaciers and is known as ground moraine. From this region, several streams flow east and south and south-west, all toward the Wabash-Erie channel. Indian creek and Big Indian creek flow in parallel courses eastward to join the Aboite, just above its mouth in Allen county. Where they enter the Aboite valley, they are bordered by bluffs forty to fifty feet high. Along the southern boundary are the headwaters of Calf creek and Clear creek, which flow south through Huntington county to the Little Wabash, commonly known as Little river. Out of the marshes of northern Washington and north-west Jefferson townships, Sugar creek and Stony creek wind sluggishly westwardly to join Eel river. Both these streams have been opened up of late years by county ditches, adding untold wealth to the agriculture of that region. The drainage of Sugar creek, with its numerous branches, caused a great deal of litigation, and the work was not systematically done, but was of untold value and increased the value of the real estate very much. The perfecting of this drainage is now being agitated, which will make it of more value than any other system of drainage in the county, not even considering the dredging of old Eel river.

This whole region seems characterized chiefly by its want of character. A slight but perceptible ridge along the east tier of sections in Washington forms the water shed between the Indian and Calf creeks on the east and Clear creek and the Eel river tributaries on the west. In summing up the results of the survey, this ridge is found to possess more importance than its appearance

seems to warrant. Passing west into the southern part of Cleveland township, a marked change is discernible. Here the surface is no longer flat, but corrugated with gently sloping ridges which are elevated above the general level and extend north-east and south-west. These ridges grow successively higher to a summit two to four miles east of the west county line, whence they fall away more rapidly to the Eel river valley in Wabash county. Hurricane creek and other small streams cut across them almost at right angles and flow westward through deep channels. These ridges are also pitted with frequent kettle holes.

At the west line of the county, the sandy and gently undulating valley of Eel river is encountered, here about one mile wide, the slopes on either side being gradual and without bluffs. In the four or five miles of its course, east of South Whitley, the river flows at the bottom of a much deeper and narrower valley. The hills upon either side rise to a greater height and have more abrupt slopes. In section 1, township 30, range 8, two very curious depressions extend back from the river into the hills. One is narrow and over a half mile long, the other smaller, but separated from the first by a narrow ridge like a canal tow-path. They are now occupied by swamps, but were originally lakes exactly similar to some of those in the northern part of the county. They are the southernmost specimens of morainic or kettle-hole lakes to be found upon the Erie side of the Saginaw-Erie system. The ridges of Cleveland township form a part of the Mississinewa or fourth Erie moraine, through which Eel river, following the example of so many other streams in this region, here cuts transversely. In the north-west half of Columbia and the east half of Richland townships, the fourth moraine assumes a character which words are powerless to picture. The country is entirely occupied by deep, irregular, elongated valleys with narrow sharp winding ridges between, all in inextricable, indescribable and almost unmapable confusion. In a somewhat extensive study of the great morainic belts of North America, by personal observation and published reports, Prof. Charles Dryer says he has never seen or found described anything nearly resembling this area. It covers in all about forty square miles and the greatest distance of level probably does not exceed 100 feet, yet this little patch of the earth's surface is unique. The roads through it were originally very crooked to avoid the marshes and, though somewhat improved by drainage and good graveling, will always remain of the crooked type. In whatever direction one travels, it is one continuous succession of steep descents and ascents. The ridges are composed of rather barren clay and the valleys occupied originally by marshes and tamarack swamps. The relief might be imitated by taking a block of plastic clay and gouging it with some blunt instrument in the most irregular manner possible, somewhat as the ancient Babylonians did their bricks. It is one of nature's cuneiform inscriptions, and as difficult of interpretation as those of the Euphrates valley. This type of topography may be called chasmed. It is now impossible to imagine with any definiteness of detail the process by which this little bit of the face of the earth was put in its present shape. Another strange peculiarity, is that

a country which so abounds in depressions is almost devoid of lakes. This condition continues to and beyond the west line of Richland township to about the center, north and south, or the entire west side of township 31, range 8.

Black lake, section 27, and Wilson lake, section 35, township 32, range 8, lie upon the north-western border of this region. The former originally covered about forty acres, is shallow and almost free from vegetation. An unusually high and precipitous ridge separates the two. From these lakes Spring creek flows southward through the chasms to Eel river near South Whitley. North of the middle of Richland township, the surface smoothes out, decidedly retaining similar features in a much milder form, and may be called gently sloping. This comparatively smooth interval extends westward nearly to the county line, and to the north occupies the greater part of Troy and Etna townships. Although the contrast between the precipitous chasms on the east and the gentle undulations on the west is very strong, it is impossible to draw more than an approximate line. The village of Larwill is situated upon this boundary, which extends thence south-ward and south-west and toward the north-east, passing between Loon and Crooked lakes. On the west side of the interval and in Kosciusko county, the surface becomes again tumbled and broken, assuming the usual characters of a moraine. This type of typography, which may be fitly designated as crumpled, touches Whitley county near Robinson lake, section 18, Troy township. This lake with an original area of about 150 acres has an average depth of thirty feet and a maximum of fifty-two feet near the south-west end. It is drained north-westward into the Tippecanoe. Etna township and the northern part of Troy have the appearance of an elevated tableland, a smooth plain, not level, but slightly inclined to the west. Ridges and gorges are wholly absent. It is a country of long, gentle slopes and wide vistas, from which woods beyond fields may be seen stretching away to a horizon dim in the distance. It is remarkable that this comparatively level interval should be found upon the very crest of the Saginaw-Erie interlobate moraine, the slopes on either side being much more rough and irregular. Like the valley of Upper Pigeon creek in Steuben county, and a portion of north-western De Kalb county, it looks as though it once might have been a wide and deep valley, subsequently filled by overwash from either side. This impression is made stronger by the fact that in both cases the interval is found to contain extensive sand streams. The one described as lying south of Fremont, Steuben county, is matched by the deposits of sand south and west of Loon lake, sections 1 and 2, Troy.

In Whitley county the interval contains several lakes. Cedar lake, sections 10 and 11, Troy, originally of about 150 acres, has been lowered ten feet by a ditch and has a sand beach nearly all around it, in some places ten rods wide. The deepest place found is forty-five feet. Goose lake, in section 12, resembles Cedar, but is only about half as large. In this region also is Loon lake, one of the largest in the county. It occupies parts of sections 36, Etna; 1, Troy; and 6, Thorncreek; and about one-half its area is comprised in Noble county. It is

broadly bottle-shaped, with a short neck to the north, one mile and a quarter long by a half mile wide. The shores are low but clean, without marsh except at the north and south ends. The water is so clear that the bottom can be distinctly seen at depths of thirty or forty feet. Between the south shore and a small island, depths of thirty-five or forty feet are found. From the island a gravel bar covered with small boulders extends westward. The main body of the lake has a depth varying but little from seventy feet. One sounding north-west of the island reached the very unusual figure of 102 feet, thus placing Loon lake among the list of the deepest lakes in the state. Tributary to Loon lake are Old lake and New lake, each of about eighty acres, the latter interesting from the fact that within a few years it has been drained and diminished to one-half its size. The wide beach of sand and shells are almost bare of vegetation, but the little lobelia Kalmii is rapidly taking possession, with only Lysiwachia ciliata and Cassia Marilandica for competitors. The country around these lakes is moderately uneven, but its irregularity is not at all comparable with that of the regions on the east and west of it. The lake basins are great depressions in a surface otherwise comparatively smooth.

The remainder of Whitley county, including the townships of Thorncreek and Smith and the portions of Columbia and Union, present the usual features of crumpled moraine topography in moderate strength and great variety. It is divided diagonally from north-east to south-west by the valley of Blue river, which here serves to separate the third and fourth Erie moraines. The latter contains a group of lakes, which for beauty and general attractiveness may challenge comparison with any of their Indiana rivals. Shriner, Cedar and Round in Thorncreek, are as pretty a trio of lakes as one can wish to see. They occupy parallel valleys separated by slight ridges. On these ridges are several cottages, and the whole is one of the most picturesque regions to be found anywhere. Shriner is a mile and a quarter long by a quarter wide. Its level was lowered many years ago by a ditch cut through the ridge to Round lake. The stream connecting the two rivals the most beautiful trout streams of the mountains. The cutting of this ditch was the occasion for one of the early cases of litigation in the county. The present shores of Shriner lake are remarkably clean and present many most beautiful landing places. The water from the shores deepens rapidly and is very clear. At either end the banks are low, at the east very sandy, at the west marshy, while along the central part on either side are beautiful high bluffs covered by native forest trees. The depth varies from forty-five to seventy feet.

Cedar is much like Shriner but more irregular. The lower fourth is separated from the main body by narrows. Its level was raised by a dam at the same time Shriner's was lowered and the shallow space thus gained is entirely occupied by aquatic vegetation, chiefly nuphar. These two lakes furnish an illustration of the law that lowering a lake leaves clean shores and raising it results in the formation of a marshy border. The depth of Cedar lake varies from forty-five to seventy-nine feet in the center of the upper basin. Round lake occupies an area

of about 160 acres, lies at the same level as Cedar, connected by the strait or ditch already described. Its axis is at right angles with that of Cedar and its depth thirty-five to sixty feet. These lakes are drained through Thorncreek into Blue river.

Separated from the west end of Cedar by a divide a quarter of a mile across and twenty-five or thirty feet high is Crooked lake, which empties westward into the Tippecanoe river. Its axis continues the general direction of Shriner and Cedar, south-east and north-west, but it is nearly as large as the other two and much more irregular in outline and bottom. The upper basin is small and partially separated from the central by a narrow gravel ridge. The central basin is half a mile in diameter and near its center is found among the deepest soundings ever made in an Indiana lake: 107 feet. The lower end extends into Noble county. The shores are clean and gravelly and the hills on either side probably form the highest ground in Whitley county. The group of lakes comprising Shriner's, Round, Cedar and Crooked, furnish five or six miles of boating and offer attractions for the camper, sportsman, fisherman and artist, such as are equaled by few places in the state.

Blue River Valley contains one lake which is distinguished as being inter-morainic rather than intra-morainic. Blue River lake, in sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, Smith, has a basin one-half mile by a mile and a half, with low shores and a very uniform depth of forty to fifty-five feet. Aquatic vegetation in great variety and profusion furnishes a botanist's paradise. The shores are nearly surrounded by a broad belt of plants arranged in distinct zones, according to the depth of the water. On approaching the shore, the first zone appears at depths between six and eight feet and consists of Brasenia, Potamogeton, species with filiform leaves being very abundant, Utricularia and Myriophyllum. At a depth of four feet, Nuphar covers the water with its leaves, the spaces between being filled with a dense mass of Chara covered with a mantle of Lemna. Here navigation becomes difficult. At a depth of three feet Pontederia appears with Polygonum Amphibium. At two feet the water passes gradually into a jungle of Decodon. Typha, Polygonum nodosum, Phragmites and Salix, passable only by birds and reptiles. This lake is the only locality in north-eastern Indiana where the splendid Nelumbo lutea occurs, and here it is as abundant as Nymphæ. Flowers are difficult to procure because they are gathered by numerous visitors as fast as they open, but the leaves rolled up and rocking like a boat, or expanded into an orbicular shield twenty to thirty inches in diameter and flapping in the wind, present an interesting and attractive sight. The water in mid-summer has the appearance of muddy coffee, and through the whole season teems with plant and animal life. Such a lake as this would repay a thorough and prolonged biological examination and would furnish the naturalist with material enough for several years' study. Here also the artist finds a rich and unworked field. He would transfer to his sketch book the dark, glossy green, triangular leaves and showy purple spikes of the pickerel weed, the symmetrical oval crimson shields of Brazenia, the boat-bell shaped saucers of the Nelumbo, the Victoria regia of the North, the grace-

ful dignity of the reed grass, the swaying stems and densely whorled capillary leaves of the water milfoil and numberless forms of Chara, pond weed, and bladderwort, which would be new to decorative art, and in place of the conventional cat-tail and pond-lilly, would astonish and delight not only the natives but the world.

The lakes of Whitley county are not numerous, but they include some of the brightest gems of their class; delightful to the sportsman, the naturalist, the artist and the lover of nature in her most charming aspects.

The surface of Smith township and the greater part of Union is greatly undulating, of a subdued morainic type. The long slopes, large fields and open forests, give to many portions of it the appearance of an English park. Around Coesse it is more irregular, with sharper ridges and numerous tamarack swamps. Southern Union, northern Jefferson and north-eastern Washington are very flat. Mud creek is very nearly the dividing line between the flat and the crumpled country. One feature of this region, not in itself obtrusive, is of special significance to the geologist. A mild boulder belt can be traced from section 34, Smith, in a south-west direction to section 32, Union, beyond which it is lost in the thickly wooded swamps. It is about seven miles long and from a half mile to a mile in width, with well defined edges and as unmistakable as a highway. The boulders are chiefly granite, rounded and sub-angular, averaging two or three feet in diameter, and the largest twice that size. This belt bears directly toward the divide in sections 35 and 36, Washington, where also boulders are large and numerous. This line extended southward would pass near the city of Huntington where the immense accumulation of boulders has long been a puzzle to geologists. Whether a distinct boulder belt exists in northern Huntington county has not yet been determined.

The drainage system of Whitley county does not conform, except in the most general way, to the chief topographical features. The great divide between the tributaries of Eel river and the Tippecanoe, in the north-western part of the county, is a comparatively level table land; in fact an interval between the Saginaw moraine in Kosciusko county and the fourth or outer Erie moraine. Through the valleys and gorges of the latter flow the north-western tributaries of Blue and Eel rivers. The principal drainage line of the region of Blue river, which rises near Avilla, Noble county, and passes through a tortuous and varied course to its junction with the Eel, in section 23, Columbia. Most of the way it has occupied a channel much too big for it, bordered by a marsh a quarter of a mile wide, but in some portions, as at Columbia City, the valley is no wider than the stream. The dredging of this river through the north-eastern part of the county recently and the completion of the same at this writing, to its mouth, has left Blue river but a big ditch and much straightened. The wide parts of this valley are undoubted fragments of a once continuous glacial drainage channel, or system of channels, from one to another of which the present river has cut its way in past glacial times. In doing so, it has left here and there an old bayou at one side, the largest of which is the marsh extending from the bend of the river in section 17, Smith township, southward two

miles. The valley of Blue river marks the interval between the third and fourth Erie moraines.

Eel river rises in the interval between the second and third Erie moraines in north-western Allen county and flows across the third moraine to the mouth of the Blue. Thus far it is geologically a younger and less important stream than the latter. Three miles below their junction in section 32, Columbia, the united streams turn westward and cut directly through the fourth moraine, after passing which, they resume their original south-westerly direction.

The following is from the seventeenth report of the Indiana state geologist: "The first and second Erie moraines have already been described in a previous report under the name of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph and Wabash-Aboit moraines. Since that report was submitted, two more morainic lines have been distinguished north of the Wabash river, as belonging to the Erie system and corresponding to similar lines south of the Wabash. The existence of these moraines, and the general plan of the system, was indicated and outlined in the previous report (Sixteenth Report, P. 123-4). A private letter from Mr. Frank Leverett, of the United States geological survey, who is engaged upon an extensive examination of the drift of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, confirms and supplements the predictions there made in a very gratifying manner. The third or Salamonie moraine follows the right bank of the Salamonie river through the counties of Jay, Blackford and Wells into the south-eastern part of Huntington county. According to Leverett its features are weak, irregular and discontinuous. The fourth or Mississinewa moraine follows the right bank of the Mississinewa river through the counties of Jay, Delaware, Blackford and Grant into the eastern part of Wabash, where according to the same authority it is very strong, crossing the Wabash river at Lagro and passing northward to the south-east corner of Whitley county. The counties of Steuben, Lagrange, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley and Kosciusko have long been known to be occupied by a broad and strong-featured mass of drift, the joint product of a tongue of ice proceeding from Saginaw Bay and another thrust forward from Lake Erie and known as the Saginaw-Erie interlobate moraine. From this great mass it has been the privilege of the writer to distinguish and separate two morainic lines, forming continuations of the Salamonie and Mississinewa ridges. While the work of differentiation and correlation has been in some places difficult, in others it has been so easy as to leave no doubt in regard to the general conclusions. South of the Wabash river, the Erie moraines are separated by intervals of ten to fifteen miles, while north of that river, owing to the obstruction offered by the Saginaw glacier, they are so crowded together as to be almost contiguous. While it is thus rendered impossible to fix their exact dividing lines throughout their whole extent, certain features here and there are so obvious and suggestive as to be unmistakable. The third moraine extends from the north-eastern corner of the state through eastern Steuben and north-western Dekalb, the south-eastern corner of Noble, the north-western corner of Allen and the eastern part of Whitley counties. In the south-eastern part of the latter county, it ceases to be a

prominent topographical feature, but is represented by a mild boulder belt. The interval between the third and fourth moraines is, in Steuben county, from three to six miles wide, but in Dekalb county the two moraines are contiguous and undistinguishable. In Noble and Whitley counties they are very close together, but separated by the valley of Blue river. The fourth moraine is very strong in north central Steuben and the line of demarkation between the Erie and Saginaw drift is very distinct. In southwestern Steuben and in Noble county, this line, if it exists, has not been determined. In Whitley county a level interval of three or four miles bounds the outer Erie moraine on the west. The present divide between the basins of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan lies in Steuben county, between the third and fourth moraines, in Dekalb and Noble counties, along the crest of the fourth, while in Whitley county the divide between the Eel river and the Tippecanoe lies in the interval outside of the fourth. The following tables, gleaned from various sources, give a general idea of the elevations of these moraines:

Elevations of the Salomonie or third Erie moraine:

	Altitude.
One mile north of Reading, Hillsdale county, Mich	1,220
Ray (Michigan and Indiana line)	1,073
Fish Lake, Steuben county, Ind	887
Summit Station, Dekalb county, Ind.	1,001
Summit west of Corunna, Dekalb county, Ind	991
Swan, Noble county, Ind	905
Potter's, Noble and Allen counties, Ind	881
Churubusco, Whitley county, Ind	899
Summit near Coesse, Whitley county, Ind	877
Huntington, Huntington county, Ind	741
Plateau south of Huntington	813
Keystone, Wells county, Ind	895
Summit west of Portland, Jay county, Ind	955
New Bremen, Mercer county, Ohio	1,038
St. John's, Auglaize county, Ohio	1,063

Elevations on the Mississinewa or fourth Erie moraine:

	Altitude.
Fremont, Steuben county	1,142
Angola	1,052
Summit, three miles south of Kendallville	1,017
Columbia City	837
South Whitley	805
Divide between Eel and Wabash rivers, Wabash county	829
La Gro, Wabash county	698

A confusion of these elevations with those of the first and second Erie moraines given in the sixteenth report of the state geologist, pages 115 to 122, shows the same general descent in each, from the extremities toward the apex and a progressive elevation of the extremities and a depression of the apices from the first to the fourth. The first and second are composed of the same material as the general ground moraine of the region, a stiff, gravelly clay, kettle holes, lakes, domes, peaks and the usual features of moraine topography being almost wholly absent. The third and fourth, north of the Wabash river, contain large masses of sand and gravel and present all the peculiar morainic characters in strong development.

In north-eastern Indiana the story of the advance, the struggle and the retreat of the glaciers is written in characters so plain that he who runs may read.

The borings for gas or oil at Larwill and Columbia City are as follows:

Columbia City..	224	526	400	217	40
Larwill	220	565	512	250	82

No gas or oil were found in either. At Columbia City a strong flow of excellent water with a temperature of forty-five degrees F.

EARLIEST HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION AND CHANGES IN COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS.

BY S. P. KALER.

The early claims of European monarchs to large portions of the western continent were based upon first discoveries by their subjects, and were maintained upon very slender threads of fact interwoven with superstitious fancy. Boundaries were hardly approximately defined, and such terms as headwaters, portage, tide water, fort, Indian villages and residences of white or red men, were described in early records as monuments from which lines ran. Many of them were run by parallels, extending indefinitely into the undiscovered, unexplored and unknown. The country was so vast, wild and unknown, lakes, rivers and mountains so mythical and indefinite, that there were no facts upon which to base contentions and no one to raise dispute. It will never be known to a certainty when the foot of white man first pressed the soil of Whitley county, or who that white man was.

La Salle established himself as a trader with the Indians in Canada, in 1669. As grew his business, so grew his ambitions as an explorer. He conceived the plan of seeking a northwest passage to the Pacific, that is, to a sea he felt must lie beyond the land, and he believed not far off. He supposed Lake Superior near that sea, if indeed not an arm of it extending into the land.

Frontenac, governor-general of Canada, joined in the golden dream, and gave encouragement to an exploring expedition to find the sea, but before it had gotten under way the west shore of Lake Michigan was discovered and explored as far as present Chicago. Marquette discovered the Mississippi and navigated it far to the south, returning by way of the east shore of Lake Michigan, in 1673. These things caused explorations to be made into the interior, and La Salle found and descended the Ohio, and we have reason to believe was in northern Indiana in 1671. Marquette ascertained by his voyage that the Mississippi emptied into the sea far beyond the claims of Spanish territory, and that it could be reached by way of Green Bay and the Wisconsin river by a short portage or by way of Lake Michigan and the Illinois river by way of the Chicago portage. La Salle learned also that it could be reached easily

by the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers, by means of a short portage at South Bend, and believed other streams could be found by way of the tributaries of the Ohio much farther east. He was dazzled with the hope of a vast and magnificent realm added to the French crown. His dream of empire was great, of federation of and control of Indian tribes, of wealth and honor, of a line of French military posts girdling this great area. There is no doubt that if indeed La Salle did not traverse this region in person, he did by his couriers and explorers, from 1679 to 1683. In 1679, he crossed the South Bend portage and descended the Kankakee to the Illinois, and some members of the party explored every river and stream that would carry a canoe, at least as far east as the Maumee. In the public archives at Paris is an ancient map, a copy of which may be seen in the public library at Detroit. It purports to have been made by d-Anville, in 1686, and to show La Salle's explorations. It represents remarkably well most of our Indiana streams. The inscription claims it was drawn under the personal direction of La Salle himself. The Wabash is given its true course, as is also the Tippecanoe and Kankakee. Almost as accurately as shown on our maps to-day, is the location of both Blue and Eel rivers, Blue river the largest and most prominent. This accords with the theory of geologists that Blue river was originally the larger and most important of the two streams. A portage is drawn from the Maumee forks at Kekionga (Fort Wayne) to Blue River lake. Perhaps the first fort he established was Maumee City, on the Maumee river, in 1680, and in the same year La Salle himself gave personal direction to the building of the fort at the confluence of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, now Fort Wayne. Enterprising Frenchmen at once established themselves and carried on a large trade with the Indians, having a water route direct to Lake Erie.

The earliest commandant was Sieur Courthemanche, and in his diary for 1681 he speaks of the superior otter skins purchased from the Indian tribes living north and westward about thirty miles from the post, and remarks the hospitality with which the Indians received his men. There can be no doubt, therefore, that white man visited Whitley county in 1681.

The story of La Salle's return to France, the royal favor and assistance, his return, his discouragements amid rising hopes and finally his death by violence in 1687, are not pertinent to this narrative.

In 1714, Gov. Alexander Spotswood, of the colony of Virginia, a man of energy and foresight, viewed with alarm the pushing of the French into this undefined country. He urged on the English king and ministry measures to reach into this country and take possession, as against France. The king and his advisers were slow to act, and the aggression first assumed shape through private capital and enterprise, and as early as 1716 they attempted to bribe the Indians to their standard against the French. Naturally, the French used the same weapons, and thus white men encouraged and bribed the Indians into inhuman barbarism and treachery, and were the real cause of the trail of blood and savage warfare that pervaded this country for more than a hundred years, during the claim and counter-claim of

these countries, kept up until after the cession of the country to the colonies, indeed lingering until after the second war with England in 1812.

In June, 1759, three hundred French militia and six hundred Indians marched from the Illinois country to the Mississippi, thence they went by canoes down that river, then by way of the Ohio and Wabash to its confluence with Eel river, thence up Eel river to a point near the headwaters of the Maumee (Fort Wayne), thence to Lake Erie. This great army came up Eel river to some point in Union township, Whitley county, and across to Fort Wayne on the trail already established by the traders.

French dominion practically ceased over the territory in 1761, though peace was not concluded with England till the following year, but the state of affairs in this country practically remained the same, the French contending after the treaty of peace that they were to have possession of the Maumee, Eel and Wabash rivers. George Crogan, of Pennsylvania, Sir William Johnson's subcommissioner, visited the country with an escort in 1765, traveling from Logansport along Eel river to the Union township portage to Fort Wayne. He records of his trip through what is now Whitley county, as follows: "We traveled along Eel river, passing through fine clear woods and some good meadows, though not so large as some we passed a few days before. The country is more overgrown with woods, the soil is very fine and rich and well watered with springs. This stream runs through as fine country as the world affords."

Throughout the English and French claim and occupancy of the territory, the missionary priest was an occasional visitor to Whitley county, traders from Fort Wayne and from the Elkhart country came and went, soldiers and adventurers passed through, but no record or monument is left of their doings. Within our limits was neither fort nor stockade, though we were not far from the protected ramparts of Fort Wayne. Even the once busy carrying place between Blue and Elkhart rivers, known to French records, is lost and will never be found, though used by white men, and a veritable highway for the Pottawottamies for perhaps centuries, and entirely abandoned little more than a hundred years ago. Gathering the fragments of history relating to this once important thoroughfare, studying the topography of the country, giving importance to early tradition and evidences as late as 1840, we feel quite sure the route struck Whitley county at or about Cold Springs and followed the little stream to Loon lake and wound deviously among our chain of lakes by way of Shriner lake, then a place of importance among the Indians, and that from Round lake it led almost directly to the north line of section 17, in Smith township. The proof is not sufficiently conclusive to positively state this was the route, but all evidence obtainable warrants the belief that it was.

At the treaty of peace between England and the colonies, the mother country insisted on fixing the western boundary of the United colonies at the Ohio, but unaware of the richness that lay between, tired of the long war and with humbled pride, finally agreed on the Mississippi. The treaties by which the Indians were divested of their title to this section, are all of record in the nation's

archives, but would be too tiring and confusing if attempted to be followed here, many of the monuments having long ago perished. The most important and the one worth considering in a general historical article, is that of Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795.

The first attempt at white man's civil local government over this territory was in 1778, during the war of the Revolution, when the English organized the county of Kent, Upper Canada, with seat of government at Niagara Falls. The north and east boundaries of this county were characteristic of the period; understood by those who made them perhaps at that time, but now indefinable by anyone, but the southern boundary was the fortieth parallel and the western the ninetieth meridian, so that present Whitley county is surely within the limits of the original county of Kent, Upper Canada. An election was held, and William Grant and William McComb were elected as members from Kent county to a legislature that soon after convened at Niagara Falls. There is scant record in existence of the work of that legislative body, and nothing that in any way concerns us. It is likely they did but little than resolve fealty to the crown in the impending struggle. After Great Britain had relinquished her sovereignty over us, her subjects harrassed the few settlers for many years, assuming to control them in their helplessness. The colonies were thoroughly imbued with the fact that they were so many little sovereignties, independent of each other. They had fled from oppression of various forms in the old world. Their thoughts of government, religion and even family control, were widely divergent, and it required the best statesmen and patriots, with the blood of the Revolution yet upon their clothes, to secure among them that tranquillity for which they had fought so hard and endured so much.

There were different colonial claims of ownership over the newly ceded territory not within the original limits of their respective colonies. Especially was this so in regard to this, the northwest territory, north of the Ohio river and west of Pennsylvania. The question, after vexations, quarrels and delays, was finally settled by ceding all these claims to the general government, and the newly acquired domain became national. Massachusetts claimed this particular territory as against Virginia, but never attempted to exercise political control, and ceded it to the general government, April 19, 1785. Virginia did exercise authority and control, and we were clearly a part of that sovereignty from the time British control lawfully ceased till the creation of the northwest territory with a territorial government.

October, 1778, (Vol. IX, P. 557, Statutes at Large) the general assembly of Virginia organized the territory west of the Ohio and adjacent to the Mississippi, into the county of Illinois, and appointed Col. John Todd commandant, who exercised undisputed authority and therefore settled the title in Virginia. Todd transferred certain powers to a Mr. Le Gras and a court was held at Vincennes. Thus, in October, 1778, we were Illinois county, Virginia, or Kent county, Canada, as the fortunes of war might decree between England and America.

English title extinguished and Virginia

title ceded to the general government, July 13, 1787, congress passed an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. It provided for the appointment of a governor for three years unless sooner revoked. He must reside in the territory and own at least one thousand acres of land. A secretary was to be appointed for four years and must reside in the territory and own at least five hundred acres of land. A seal was also provided, a rude form of government established and recognized. The creation of a national territorial government over the Northwest Territory dissolved the county of Illinois, state of Virginia.

On April 30, 1802, congress passed a law that when the territory within certain limits should adopt a constitution, it should be admitted as the state of Ohio and thus Ohio became a state in the Federal Union in 1803, without ever having had a distinct territorial government. Ohio as it now is was never a territory except as originally a part of Northwest Territory. August 15, 1796, in the absence of Gov. St. Clair, Secretary Winthrob established Wayne county, and it was the third county in Northwest Territory. This action caused some ill feeling between the governor and his secretary, the former believing such county government, so far away from the seat of territorial government, might bring about a clash of authority, but the county was established with seat of government at Detroit and we became Wayne county, Northwest Territory. The southern boundary began at the southernmost point on Lake Michigan and ran south-eastwardly to Fort Recovery, Ohio, passing through present Huntington county, taking in present Whitley county, but the line was quite near the south-west corner of Whitley county. From Fort Recovery the line ran almost due east through Ohio to the western reserve.

Upon the establishment of Indiana territory, in 1800, Gov. William Henry Harrison thought best to define the line anew, and by proclamation, January 14, 1803, he declared all that part of Indiana territory lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan to Fort Recovery, to be Wayne county, Indiana territory, and we were changed from Wayne county, Northwest territory, to Wayne county, Indiana territory, the seat of government still being at Detroit, that territory still being a part of Indiana territory. January 11, 1805, Michigan territory was cut off from Indiana territory with line as now between the states. There was no legislature in Indiana territory until after Michigan was taken off in 1805, but on the 7th day of March, 1803, Governor Harrison, by proclamation and without warrant of law, and it was openly charged, for the purpose of furthering some financial schemes of relatives, laid off the county of Dearborn, the line extending from the Ohio river to the north line of the state, and at least far enough west of the east line to include all of Whitley county. The county seat was Lawrenceburg. In 1810, the legislature formed a county in the north-east part of the state and far enough south to include nearly, if not all of Huntington county, and to it was given again the historic name of Wayne, and we were included. In 1818, the county of Randolph was created by legislative act and we fell within its limits. In 1823, the county of Allen was created and we became

a part, with Fort Wayne as county seat. The only record in Allen county affecting this territory was the naming of all original Whitley county, Murray township, Allen county, and the survey of the Goshen road through present Smith township. In 1834, Huntington county was created, and by the same legislative act the original boundaries of Whitley county were defined, but the act recited that we were attached to Huntington county for judicial purposes.

The second record pertaining to Whitley county is in Huntington county. In 1834, Whitley county was, by the legislature, defined and described as nine congressional townships, and was attached to Huntington county for judicial purposes. As there was no organization of any kind here, there was no reason for any jurisdiction being extended over the few straggling settlers except to protect their persons and property with law, should any occasion present, but this jurisdiction carried the right to extend local government over the territory should necessity arise. Allen county, in 1830, had located the Fort Wayne and Goshen road across its territory and through this county over the trail and substantially as it runs to-day through Churubusco, but few of the monuments by which it was marked exist to-day and no surveyor could ascertain at this time just where it did run, there having since been many changes of record in both counties.

The entire original county of Whitley was surveyed in the years 1828 to and including 1840, and books for entry were opened at Fort Wayne in March, 1830. The survey began in the south-west corner of the county, and all that part of township 30, range 8 (now Cleveland township), south of Eel river, was surveyed in 1828, by Basil Bentley. In 1834, John Hendricks surveyed all of range 8, north of Eel river, being the remainder of Cleveland, all of Richland, Troy and Etna townships; the latter at that time was not a part of this county. Washington township was surveyed by Basil Bentley and William Brookfield in 1834. All of Columbia township, except the Reserve, was surveyed in 1834, by John Hendricks. The Reserve of fourteen sections, at Seeks Village, were surveyed in a whole tract, and report made and work concluded in October, 1827, by Chauncey Carter, and in 1840, the same man surveyed the reserve into sections to conform with adjoining lines. John Hendricks surveyed the whole of Thorncreek township in 1834. Basil Bentley surveyed all of Jefferson township except the reserve, in 1828, and Chauncey Carter surveyed the reserve in 1840. John Hendricks surveyed all of Union township except the reserve in 1834, and as before stated, Chauncey Carter surveyed the reserve in 1840. David Hill surveyed all of Smith township in 1829. All the lands in the county were entered or sold by the government at the Fort Wayne land office, except that ceded by the general government to the state as swamp lands, and these were disposed of by the state from the Indianapolis land office and ran through many years up to comparatively recent time. Much of these swamp lands, considered worthless, have become, through drainage, the very best in the county. In 1833, Jesse W. Long entered one hundred and twenty acres, and George Slagle eighty acres, all in section 36, Smith township, and Absalom

Hire forty acres in section 35, same township, and this comprised all the entries of that year. In 1834, the entries covered three thousand four hundred seventeen and five-tenths acres, all in Smith township, except the north-west quarter of section 13, in Cleveland township, entered by M. P. C. Wood, and the north-west fractional quarter of section 7, in same township, by Morse P. C. Wood, undoubtedly the same person. By the first of January, 1836, there were one hundred and twenty-one tracts entered in Cleveland township, sixty-six in Richland, twenty in Washington, twenty-six in Columbia, fourteen in Thorncreek, ninety-six in Jefferson, thirteen in Union, fifty-five in Smith and none in Troy.

The price at which the land was sold by the government was one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in lots to suit purchaser of not less than forty acres, and first come had first choice, but to us of to-day it would seem the early purchasers selected the poorest instead of the best lots. Such change has clearing and drainage made, that much of the first entries are the very poorest of our farms, and that so long rejected the very best.

Whitley county being defined in bounds and by congressional townships, but with no record distinctly its own, the residents of township 30, range 8, applied to the commissioners of Huntington county at their September term, 1836, for an order to hold an election in said congressional township for justice of the peace, which was granted. The date of that election is not preserved, but return of same was made to Huntington, on November 3, 1836, as follows:

Jesse Cleveland,.....Candidate.
Henry Swihart,.....Inspector.
Palmer Cleveland,.....Judge.
Samuel Obenchain,.....Judge.
Benjamin H. Cleveland,.....Clerk.
David H. Cleveland,.....Clerk.

The above six persons cast their votes for Jesse Cleveland; there were no other votes cast. This election was held at the house of either Jesse or Benjamin Cleveland; the weight of evidence is that it was at Jesse Cleveland's home, which was also the home of Benjamin H. At the time of holding this election, it was decided to name the congressional township 30, range 8, Cleveland. Henry Swihart, many years after a resident of the county, proposed the name, which was seconded by Obenchain, and Swihart put the vote, himself and Obenchain voting aye, and no one voting nay. The four Clevelands refrained from voting. On January 2, 1837, Henry Swihart was allowed by the Huntington county board three dollars for making return of the aforesaid election.

On Monday morning, May 15, 1837, the Huntington justices, John F. Merril and Leander Morrison, met to do business as a county board, but Jesse Cleveland, from Whitley county, had not arrived. Partly in pleasantry and also to show the exercise of authority, these officers ordered an attachment to issue for Cleveland. At one o'clock he was present, and after making full explanation, was purged of contempt.

After reciting in their record that these three were the only justices within the two counties, they elected Jesse Cleveland president of the board. They ratified the name of Cleveland for township 30, range 8, and as there were no other township organiza-

tions, ordered that Cleveland township, in Whitley county, embrace all that part of Huntington county known as Whitley county, and all of Whitley county became Cleveland township, Huntington county.

Whitley county was named in honor of Col. William Whitley, who was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in the war of 1812, and the legislature at its session in 1833 and 1834 defined its boundaries.

On June 10, 1834, Samuel Smith entered the south-east quarter of section 34, in township 32, range 10, and in October of the same year located on his land and lived on it till his death in 1863. The largest early settlement was in the south-east corner of Smith township, and the few settlers gathered at the home of Samuel Smith on the 20th day of August, 1837, and all signed a petition to the Huntington county board asking that the township be named in his honor. Therefore, at its September term, 1837, it was ordered by the Huntington county board that township 32 north, range 10 east, be organized and known by the name of Smith township, and that the remaining east half of Whitley county be added to Smith township and that the west half of Whitley county remain Cleveland township. An election was ordered to be held in said Smith township (east half Whitley county) on the last day of November, 1837, to elect a justice of the peace. Richard Baughan was appointed inspector of said election and George Penn was appointed road supervisor of said township. At this session it was ordered that all that part of the Fort Wayne and Goshen state road running through the north-east part of Whitley county comprise the first road district of Whitley county, and that all persons living in the aforesaid Smith township (east half Whitley county) be attached to said road district.

Robert Starkweather, of Whitley county, was appointed commissioner to survey, relocate and properly define said Fort Wayne and Goshen road through the county.

During the month of October, 1837, Nathaniel Gradeless wrote a petition asking the Huntington county board to organize township 32, range 9, into a civil township and order an election for justice of the peace. This was signed by Benjamin F. Martin, Adam Egolf, Joseph Egolf, John H. Alexander, Martin Overly, Peter Shriner, Daniel Hively, Jacob Shearer and Jacob Brumbaugh. Opposite each name was given the choice of name for the township by each subscriber. Five chose the name of Thorncreek, in honor of the little stream in the north-west corner of the township, already called by that name. Two chose the name of Lake; two others had no choice. Accordingly, on November 6, 1837, the Huntington county board ordered that township 32, range 9, of Whitley county, be organized and known and designated by the name of Thorncreek township, and that Nathaniel Gradeless be appointed inspector of an election to be held at his house on the first Monday of December, to elect one justice of the peace.

In view of the coming organization of the county the few citizens of township 31, range 8, began to bestir themselves for a township organization. The principal movers were William Rice and Edwin Cone. They personally invited all the settlers to meet at the home of William Rice on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 5, on the 15th

day of October, 1837, for the purpose of naming the township and asking for an organization. David Hayden lived at the extreme north-west corner of the township. Just as he was entering the opening in front of the Rice cabin he met William Cordell and Zebulon Birch and they began an animated discussion of the richness of the soil. Each insisted he had the richest land. Arriving at the house, the discussion assumed a general form, and several others, each with just pride, told of the richness of his own land. Finally, Edwin Cone said he thought the matter for which they came together was already settled, that each man had very rich land, that was all rich and that they had already unconsciously named it Richland township. The remark was so timely that each good naturedly passed the pet name he intended to insist upon and all acquiesced in a name that had not been thought of before. Therefore, on November 6, 1837, (same day Thorncreek was named) it was ordered by the Huntington county board that township 31, range 8, be organized and known and designated by the name of Richland township, and an election was ordered at the home of Ezra Thompson on the second Monday in December, 1837, and William Rice was appointed inspector of said election. This election was held near the north-east corner of the northwest quarter of section 9, and just west of the old family burying ground of the Thompson family.

The legislature of Indiana, at its session of 1837 and 1838, declared Whitley to be an independent county from and after the first day of April, 1838, and Governor Wallace appointed Richard Baughan sheriff to serve until after the election. His first duty was to call, advertise and cause to be held, elections at such places as he would deem most easily of access for the voters, for the purpose of electing a county clerk, recorder, two associate judges and three county commissioners. There were but four organized townships, Cleveland, Smith, Richland and Thorncreek, and four places of voting in these townships were designated as follows. One at the home of Lewis Kinsey in Cleveland township; one at the house of Andrew Compton in Richland township; one at the house of Richard Baughan in Thorncreek township, and one at the house of John N. More in Smith township. This election was held the first Monday in April, 1838. There was no fear of repeaters or illegal voters. Voters residing in organized townships were required to vote in such townships. Voters living in unorganized townships were ordered to vote at such designated places as might best suit their convenience. There were no newspapers in which to give notice, but notice was required to be posted at twenty-five conspicuous places in the county, at least one in each congressional township. They were placed on trees along Indian trails, and on the doors of settlers' cabins A few days before the election, a caucus of convention was called at the home of Calvin Alexander, on the creek in north-east quarter of section 33 in Thorncreek township, for the purpose of considering candidates for the offices. About twenty-five citizens attended. It was not like the latter day political caucus. All politics was eliminated and the settlers met to become acquainted, to discuss questions concerning the future of the new county and to select candidates fitted for the offices

and vote with concert of action. Abraham Cuppy was selected for clerk, Joseph Parrett, Jr., Nathaniel Gradless and Otho W. Gandy for commissioners, Benjamin F. Martin and Jacob A. Vanhouten for associate judges. The election a few days after ratified this action. If there were any votes for any other persons, there is neither record or tradition of it. The place designated by the state precept for holding courts was the house of James Parrett, Jr., but there being no such person in the county Richard Baughan notified the persons elected to meet at the house of Joseph Parrett, Jr., on ground now covered by South Whitley, on the 7th day of May. In the presence of the officers elect and other citizens assembled, Baughan opened the election returns, declared the candidates duly elected and administered to them the oath of office on the 7th day of May, 1838. The board of county commissioners organized by electing Otho W. Gandy as president of the board and adopting the eagle side of the dime as the seal of the board of commissioners of Whitley county. The present seal of the board of commissioners was adopted January 4, 1840, and the organization was completed.

The first official act was to appoint Henry Pence assessor for the county for the year 1838; John Collins, treasurer; Benjamin H. Cleveland, three per cent. fund commissioner, and Henry Swihart, county agent. The first tax duplicate, made in 1838, is still in perhaps as good state of preservation as when closed from active use and laid away in 1839. It consists of the straw board covers of a well worn atlas by Thomas T. Smiley, teacher, and published by the author in Philadelphia in 1825. It is eight by eleven and one-half inches. It consists of eight leaves of a fairly good quality of foolscap paper, sewed in; only three (six pages) of which are used for names and taxes and the other five are scribbled over with figures, making calculations no doubt, to insure tax-payers that no mistakes were made in their computation. The handwriting is unquestionably that of Richard Collins, whose name is inseparably connected with the early history of the county. He was the deputy of his brother-in-law, Abraham Cuppy. Descriptions of lands are not given nor is there any way to designate what persons are the owners of realty and who owned personal property only. The amount of taxable property is given in one column, in another the amount of county tax to be collected, and in another the amount of state tax to be collected. The amount of county tax totals two hundred twenty-two dollars and sixty cents, and state tax eighty dollars, thirty-two and one-half cents. The following is the list:

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 8, CLEVELAND.

	Amount Taxable Property	Total Tax
Collins, John.....	529.00	6.08½
Collins, Aaron M.....	70.00	2.05½
Collins, Richard.....	70.00	2.05½
Chapman, Charles.....	70.00	2.05½
Chaplin, Stedman A..	70.00	2.05½
Chaplin, Moores P....	70.00	2.05½
Circle, Peter.....	70.00	2.05½
Creager, Samuel.....	34.00	1.64
Creager, Peter.....	181.00	2.08½
Cleveland, B. H. & F...	65.00	3.24
Creager, Adam.....	65.00	1.25

Cunningham, John....	65.00	1.25
Hapner, William.....	65.00	1.25
Kinsey, Lewis.....	84.00	2.21½
Lesley, Daniel.....	14.00	1.41
McQuigg, Abner T...	14.00	1.25
Oliver, John.....	14.00	1.25
Obenchain, Samuel...	288.00	4.56¼
Parret, Elias.....	288.00	1.25
Parret, William.....	20.00	1.48
Parret, Joseph, Jr.....	515.00	5.92¼
Parret, John.....	288.00	3.62½
Parret, David D.....	288.00	1.25
Parret, Anderson D...	288.00	1.25
Swihart, Henry.....	110.00	2.51½

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 9.

(Afterward named Washington township.)

Ecker, Joseph.....	21.00	.24½

TOWNSHIPS 31 AND 32, RANGE 8.

(Richland; and 32-8, afterwards Troy.)

Anderson, John.....	288.00	1.25
Cuppy, Abraham.....	120.00	2.63
Burch, Zebulon.....	97.00	2.37
Burns, John.....	97.00	1.25
Cordill, William.....	97.00	1.25
Cone, Edwin.....	97.00	1.25
Cone, David.....	18.00	.20¾
Curtis, Levi.....	50.00	1.82½
Compton, Andrew....	75.00	2.11¼
Estlick, Thomas.....	52.00	1.85½
Hayden, David.....	88.00	2.26¾
Hartsock, Samuel.....	158.00	3.06½
Jones, John.....	18.00	1.45¾
Kistler, Jacob.....	94.00	1.09
Kistler, Jacob, Jr.....	94.00	1.25
Laing, Adam.....	94.00	1.25
Martin, Stephen.....	114.00	1.31
Perrin, Jesse S.....	175.00	3.41¼
Payne, David.....	250.00	4.12½
Rice, William.....	250.00	1.25
Rine, Joel.....	110.00	2.51
Snodgrass, John.....	169.00	3.19
Thomson, Ezra.....	50.00	.57½
Thomson, John.....	50.00	1.25
Tinkham, Joseph.....	130.00	2.75

THORNCREEK TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 9.

Egolf, Adam.....	146.00	2.93
Egolf, John.....	65.00	2.00
Egolf, Henry.....	65.00	1.25
Egolf, Joseph.....	81.00	2.18½
Alexander, John H...	81.00	1.25
Boughan, Richard....	405.00	5.90¾
Gradeless, Nathaniel...	130.00	2.74½
Gradeless, Milo.....	130.00	1.25
Grable, Benjamin.....	255.00	2.93
Grable, John.....	255.00	1.25
Hively, Jacob.....	18.00	1.45¾
Hively, Daniel.....	58.00	1.91¼
Johnson, James.....	70.00	2.05½
Marcell, Jacob.....	70.00	1.25
Martin, Benjamin F...	200.00	3.55
McDonald, William...	200.00	1.25
Oberly, Thomas.....	200.00	1.25
Oberly, Zachariah.....	200.00	1.25
Snavely, Jacob.....	200.00	1.25
Salts, Frederick.....	200.00	1.25
Shriner, Peter.....	140.00	1.61
Neeper, James.....	140.00	1.25
Shearer, Jacob.....	140.00	1.25

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 10.

(Smith Township.)

Byran, John.....	.....	1.25
Brumbaugh, Jacob....	160.00	3.09
Briggs, Jesse.....	267.00	4.32
Blair, William.....	267.00	1.25

Braddock, John G.	52.00	1.85
Crow, Joseph	55.00	.63¼
Crow, James	55.00	1.25
Comperit, Francis	1,920.00	23.08
Dungan, Samuel	130.00	2.74½
Davis, Isaac	130.00	1.25
Elmandorf, Jacob E.	20.00	1.48
Fulk, Solomon	20.00	1.25
Garrison, Zachariah	79.00	2.16
Garrison, Artimess	79.00	1.25
Gordon, James	113.00	2.55
Giger, Thomas	14.00	1.41
Gandy, Otho W.	150.00	2.97
Godfroy, John B.	132.00	1.52
Harter, George	98.00	2.38
Jones, Benjamin	92.00	1.06
Jeffries, Wyatt	100.00	1.15
Jones, James	100.00	1.25
Kruzan, Benjamin	100.00	1.25
Lucas, Seth	100.00	1.25
Long, David E.	100.00	2.48
Long, Jesse W.	300.00	4.70
Long, C. W.	50.00	1.82½
Miner, Byram D.	50.00	1.25
Miner, Samuel	324.00	3.72½
Mayo, John R.	324.00	1.25
Noble, Silas	.....	1.25
Nott, Thomas	324.00	1.25
Pence, George C.	238.00	3.99
Pence, Henry	238.00	1.25
Rousseau, James H.	238.00	1.25
Sipe, William K.	238.00	1.25
Smith, Samuel	75.00	.86¼
Spear, Jesse	75.00	1.25
Sine, Jacob	250.00	4.12½
Tulley, Francis	127.00	2.70¾
Turner, John	135.00	2.80
Vanhouten, Jacob A.	37.00	1.67½
Vanmeter, William	228.00	3.87
Weller, Isaiah	210.00	2.41½
Wolf, David	236.00	3.96½
Wood, Philetus	210.00	1.25
Zulman, James	210.00	1.25
Zulman, John	210.00	1.25
Roebuck, James	236.00	1.25
More, John	165.00	3.15
Miller, Daniel	16.00	1.43½
Nickey, Samuel	97.00	2.37
Norris, John	97.00	1.25

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 9.
(Afterward named Columbia.)

Shoemaker, Asa	65.00	1.25

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 10.
(Afterward Union township.)

Bruce, George	.....	1.25
Cleveland, Horace	37.00	1.68
Gardner, Benjamin	109.00	2.50½
Oman, George	109.00	1.25
Perry, Talcott	117.00	2.59½
Pierce & Starkweather.	1,765.00	20.29¾
Pierce, Joseph	1,765.00	1.25
Starkweather, Robert.	65.00	2.00

Smith township was the most populous, Cleveland next, Richland next, and Thorncreek close on the others. There was but one person assessed in Columbia township and one in Washington, but two in Troy, Martin and Perry, Jefferson being the only township in the county with no representative on the tax list. Union had eight. The levies as recorded were one per. cent for county purposes and fifty cents per poll. For road purposes, seventy-five cents or one day's road work, for each one hundred dollars of valuation. For state purposes, fifty

cents for each poll. On June 26, 1838, the board of commissioners established the commissioners' districts, one, two and three of said county; all of range 8 to be the first district; all of range 9 to be the second district; all of range 10 to be the third district, each to have one county commissioner, all to be elected by the voters of the county at large. The fifth township to be organized and the first organized after the Whitley county machine was put into operation was Troy.

On the 3d day of April, 1839, Jesse S. Perrin and Stephen Martin met at the house of the latter to name congressional township 32 in range 8. Perrin was the first settler and lived at the extreme south line of the township near present Larwill, and Martin at the extreme north line of the township. Martin said: "You are an older settler than I am and have honored me by having the meeting at my house. You may name the township." He named it Troy, after the township in the state of New York from which he came. A petition was drawn accordingly and signed by these two men only, was presented to the board of commissioners of Whitley county at their regular session on June 6, 1839, and an order entered of record that township 32, range 8, should be organized as a separate township, to be known as Troy, and that Price Goodrich should be appointed inspector to hold the first election. Following directly, or the next day, came the record establishing Union township. Early in 1839, two petitions were circulated in township 31, range 10, for the organization and naming of the township. One by George Oman, asking that the township be called Union, and the other by Talcott Perry, asking that it be named Adams, in honor of President John Adams. Quite a rivalry was manifested, but Oman secured the most signatures and asked that Perry be appointed inspector to hold the first election. Perry fearing that any opposition before the board of commissioners might endanger the organization, withdrew his petition and on the 7th day of June, 1839, an order was entered organizing the township and naming it Union.

Madison Switzer, David Bennett, William H. Coombs and Daniel R. Bears were, by act of the state legislature of 1838, ordered to proceed to Whitley county and locate the county seat. They were to meet at the house of Joseph Parrett, Jr., on the first Monday in May, 1838. Switzer only appeared, and the board of commissioners adjourned till June 18th, at which time Switzer, Coombs and Bennett met, and after spending ten days examining sites and hearing arguments and offers, located the county seat on section 19, Union township, on lands now principally owned by William A. Clugston. The court house lot was to be near the center of the section about a half mile due east of the present Compton brick church. Lot Bayless, the owner of the lands, agreed to give the county $500, pay all expenses of surveying and location, and purchase a set of record books costing $100. The action of these special commissioners was very unsatisfactory, and the feeling was quite bitter. Corruption was charged against Bayless and others. A petition was signed by four-fifths of the people of the county, protesting against the action and presented to the legislature in 1839. The protest was so strong that the report of the

commissioners was set aside and Isaac Covert, Samuel Edsall, John Jackson and A. S. Ballard were appointed a new set of commissioners. These men, after a week's examination and three adjournments, on the 16th day of October, 1839, made the following report, which was accepted by the people of Whitley county:

"We, John Jackson, A. S. Ballard, Isaac Covert and Samuel Edsall, after being duly sworn, proceeded to the discharge of our duties assigned us by law. After examining the several sites presented by those wishing to offer donations, and after making examination of the several sites, do hereby establish the permanent seat of justice in and for said county on section 11, town 31, range 9 east, as the best situation that can be had.

"Given under our hands, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1839.

(Signed.) "JOHN JACKSON,
"SAMUEL EDSALL,
"ISAAC COVERT,
"A. S. BALLARD."

And the county seat was located as it stands to-day. The lands on which it was located belonged to Elihu Chauncey, a resident of Philadelphia. It was fractional section 11, containing 443 acres. He was to donate half of said lands to the county and build a saw mill within the limits, on Blue river, which he did. Chauncey's deed, executed February 1, 1840, in Philadelphia, recites:

"WHEREAS, Elihu Chauncey is the owner of a certain tract of land situate in Columbia township, Whitley county, Indiana, which has been selected by commissioners duly appointed, as the location of the county seat of Whitley county; and,

"WHEREAS, Elihu Chauncey hath agreed to appropriate and convey to and for the use of said county, one-half of the lots into which the site of said town has been laid off; and,

"WHEREAS, a plat or map of the said site has been made containing twenty-eight squares, each square being sub-divided into eight (8) lots, except squares twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-eight, which are divided into four lots each, which map had been certified and acknowledged;

"Now, in consideration of said premises and one dollar to him in hand paid, the said Elihu Chauncey releases and quit-claims to Richard Collins all the lots numbered 3, 4, 7 and 8 in all the squares except 21, 22 and 28, and in 21 and 22 lots 3 and 4, and in 28, lots 1 and 2, to have and to hold the same forever to the use of Whitley county as and for the location of a county seat."

Upon the first location of the county seat on the lands of Lot Bayless, he caused a survey and plat to be made by the surveyor of Huntington county, but the acts of the commissioners being set aside, it was never put on record. He subsequently filed a bill against the county for $246, services of the commissioners, surveys and procuring of the record books. The commissioners allowed and paid him the hundred dollars for the books and took and used them; also $102 paid the locating commissioners, but nothing for survey or other expenses, and he accepted the allowance without appeal. At their regular term at Parrett's house in November, 1839, the board of commissioners appointed Henry Swihart county agent, and agreed to meet on the site of the new town on November 25th of the same year, to

adopt measures for laying off the new town. The board of commissioners, Clerk Cuppy and the sheriff appeared on time, but Henry Swihart not appearing, Richard Collins was appointed in his place. He being present, accepted and gave bond at the temporary county headquarters on outlot 26, on the west bank of Blue river, just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad and almost directly west of the Tuttle flouring mill. Asa Shoemaker's house, more than two miles to the north-west, being the nearest place of habitation, the weather being cold and the ground covered with snow, the session occupied but one day. Richard Collins was ordered at once to proceed with the survey and plat. The few straggling settlers who came in were invited to assist in naming the new town and it was done before adjournment that day. Asa Shoemaker, whose wife was named Elizabeth, wanted it called Elizabethtown; Richard Collins wanted it called Beaver in honor of the Indian who once owned the nearby reserve; Little Turtle was also suggested. Finally at the suggestion of Abraham Cuppy, ably seconded by Vanhouten, the name Columbia was adopted and the new town was given that name of record on that 25th day of November, 1839, and before any survey had begun, and the board adjourned. This was Thursday. On Friday, Collins began preparations for the survey, and on Saturday, under his direction, George Cromer, surveyor of La Grange county, began work and prosecuted it vigorously. Just when it was concluded we do not know, but it was finished before the spring of 1840. This first survey included only the town site. The remainder of the section was surveyed by the same man in January, 1841, the county and Elihu Chauncey each paying half the expense.

David E. Long bought from Collins, county agent, in January, 1840, the lot on the north-west corner of Main and Van Buren streets at a very low price, with the verbal agreement that he erect a building at once. He did put up a two-room frame building and had it open as a boarding house and hotel by the middle of May, 1840, the first house in the town. On the 7th day of April, 1840, the commissioners held a special session at the house of Zebulon Birch and ordered that the county agent be directed to advertise and sell or offer for sale as many lots as he may deem advisable on the 25th day of May. This was the last session outside the county seat. On the 4th day of May, 1840, the board met at the hotel of David E. Long, in the town of Columbia, the county seat of said county of Whitley. On the following day it was ordered that congressional township 31, range 9, be organized and called Columbia township, all other names having now disappeared. On the 8th day of September, 1840, there was filed with the commissioners a petition containing seventeen names, asking that congressional township 30, range 9, be organized as a civil township, to be called Washington, and it was so ordered. Daniel Lesley was appointed inspector to hold the first election at the house of Abraham Lesley, on Saturday, the sixth day of the month. Thus Washington township held her first election two days after being admitted to the sisterhood of townships.

In the latter part of the year 1844, citizens of township 30, range 10, began circulating petitions asking an organization of

the township. One asked that it be called Raccoon, another Jefferson, another Fairfield, and the fourth Polk. The competition became so animated that fears were entertained the commissioners would not authorize organization. Finally, all names were withdrawn and a new petition circulated, leaving off the name and asking only for organization, with the understanding that the supporters of the different names would appear before the board and argue the cases. The petition was filed March 5, 1845, and the contestants agreed to appear the next day. Chauncy Hadley was the last to sign and endorsed on the back, Jefferson township. On the day of filing, the commissioners, having heard of the jangle, concluded to pass upon it at once. Daniel Rice, president of the board, made the order on the back of the petition calling it Jefferson and it was so entered of record on the 5th day of March, 1845, and an election was ordered held on the first Monday in April. Michael C. Crowell was appointed inspector and the organization of Whitley county and all its townships was completed. The population of the county was, in 1840, 1,237; 1850, 5,190; 1860, 10,730; 1870, 14,399; 1880, 16,941; 1890, 17,768; 1900, 17,328.

The following tabulated statement gives the population of minor subdivisions from 1860 to 1900, the last census.

Minor civil divisions.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Cleveland township, including South Whitley town	2,295	2,516	2,774
South Whitley town	408	720	1,113
Columbia township, including Columbia City	3,583	4,396	4,364
Columbia City	2,244	3,027	2,975
Ward 1			1,081
Ward 2			1,045
Ward 3			849
Etna township	577	580	535
Jefferson township	1,523	1,577	1,468
Richland township	1,917	1,683	1,490
Smith township, including Churubusco town	1,892	2,060	1,956
Churubusco town	720	869	884
Thorncreek township	1,488	1,322	1,338
Troy township	924	945	847
Union township	1,263	1,169	1,043
Washington township	1,479	1,520	1,513

Minor civil divisions.	—1870—					—1860—	
	Total.	Native.	For'ign.	White.	Col'd.	White.	Col'd.
Cleveland	2,041	1,999	42	2,041		1,379	
Columbia (b)	1,271	1,177	94	1,269	2	1,016	(c)
Columbia	1,663	1,400	263	1,663		885	2
First Ward	355	327	28	355			

Second Ward.....	255	217	38	255				
Third Ward.....	240	213	27	240				
Fourth Ward.....	217	182	35	217				
Fifth Ward.....	213	168	45	213				
Sixth Ward.....	383	293	90	383				
Etna (d)	429	427	2	429				
Jefferson	1,263	1,199	64	1,263		871		
Richland	1,723	1,659	64	1,723		1,257		
Smith	1,232	1,211	21	1,138	94	974		90
Thorncreek	1,343	1,253	90	1,343		1,037		
Troy	894	886	8	893	1	1,140		
Union	1,294	1,204	90	1,294		1,105		
Coesse	192	168	24	192				
Washington	1,244	1,138	108	1,246		974		

(b) Exclusive of city of Columbia.

(c) Also one Indian.

(d) In September, 1860, Etna organized from the township of Washington, in Noble county.

We deem it worth the while of our readers to inquire into the causes that impelled the south one-third of Washington township, Noble county, to separate from that county and join its future with Whitley county in 1859, Washington township being the south-west corner of Noble county.

Noble county was organized in 1836, two years prior to our organization. Sparta was its first county seat, but there is neither record nor tradition of any court house or other county buildings ever having been built at that place. In 1843, the county seat, or seat of justice, as it was called, was relocated at Augusta. Without an unkind word for our neighbor, it is just to say Noble county was almost covered with lakes and swamps, especially the south and south-west portion. A wild fastness, scarcely equaled by the jungles of the tropics, and to this day not entirely cleared away. Roads were run without regard to lines, and in many cases a distance had to be traveled two or three times that of an air line or section line, and roads almost impassable in many places. The county was infested, naturally, from the condition of the surface, with thieves and robbers, who operated all over northern Indiana, north-western Ohio and southern Michigan. The Noble county regulators, a combination of citizens for the purpose of protecting life and property from these criminals, has a record of daring well worthy of historical preservation. In one or two cases they did execute obnoxious outlaws. A county seat anywhere located was almost inaccessible from other parts of the county, and there was continuous agitation for changes that were not entirely settled until commissioners appointed by the governor in 1886, appraised the property at Albion and settled the matter for all time, and the present court house was finished in 1887 at a cost of $114,000. In March,

1843, almost immediately after location at Augusta, the court house was burned by an incendiary. Again, in 1844, the county seat was located at Port Mitchell and a court house and other buildings erected at a cost of $1,350. This was unsatisfactory to all but the nearby residents, and finally the location was fixed by vote of the people at Albion, in August, 1847, and on the 16th day of September, 1847, the county commissioners ordered the records and offices removed from Port Mitchell to Albion and into a court house costing $4,045. A jail was also built costing $1,300. This court house was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1859 and all the records in the clerk's office were destroyed except one order book which Samuel E. Alvord, then clerk, had at his home. Also a very valuable law and miscellaneous library. Matters were further complicated by the building of the Lake Shore Railroad through the county in 1858, building up the rival towns of Ligonier and Kendallville, near the extreme east and west lines of the county, each clamoring for the county seat or some upheaval or change in county boundaries that would make them county seats. From 1854 until the final building of the Grand Rapids Railroad in 1873, north and south through the county, near the east line, there was an agitation for the voting of subsidies which was very obnoxious to the people on the west side of the county. Preparations were being made for the building of a new court house at Albion, entailing a heavy tax, and it was built in 1861, at a cost of $11,000. The people were thoroughly disgusted with paying for court houses and having to hunt a new one every time they paid their taxes, sometimes two or more days' travel among swamps and robbers, who were especially active at tax paying times.

Columbia City, with her Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway completed, was the natural trading point for the people of south and south-western Noble county; was nearer than isolated inland Albion, and a good road led to it from present Etna township, almost air line. The route was well populated and travel over it safe. These and other questions were thoroughly discussed, and an animated campaign began early in 1858 and continued through the winter. Petitions were circulated, speeches made and opponents to the change, mostly from other parts of the county, were almost driven out of the territory. A decided majority of the voters signed the petition for the change, and petitions were filed in both counties in March, 1859. In Whitley county, the exact date was March 9, 1859, and was laid over to the next term of the commissioners' court as the law directs. On June 10th, the board having heard all the proof and being satisfied the petition was signed by a majority of all the qualified voters, and that the law had been complied with in both counties, ordered that the south third of Washington township, Noble county, become a part of Whitley county, namely: Sections 25 to 36, inclusive, in township 33, range 8. The signers of the petition were:

L. Lampson,	Jonathan Trumbull,
William Graves,	D. K. Chandler,
Silas Scott,	D. J. Bowman,
Robert Blain,	Thomas Blain,
John Blain,	James Blain,

Jacob Kile,	Levi Kile,
D. S. Scott,	J. F. Cunningham,
Robert Scott, Sr.,	Abraham Straight, Sr.
Simon Trumbull,	A. B. Gandy,
Jacob P. Prickett,	John Kisler,
S. Trumbull, Jr.,	Thomas Hartup,
William A. Blain,	Aaron Bennet,
S. Benton,	Alanson Tucker,
Benjamin Boyer,	Washington Jones,
Thomas Gaff,	Alex M. Blain, Jr.,
W. B. Cunningham,	Franklin Hunt,
Samuel Bennet,	Joseph Welker,
Fielding Scott,	Thomas Scott,
J. C. Matthew,	F. M. King,
Abram Straight,	J. D. Goble,
Henry Myers,	A. M. Blain,
Eli R. Jones,	Isaac Sheafer,
John A. Miller,	William Crow,
Alex McKendry,	James McKendry,
John W. Long,	Jacob Fashbaugh,
Lyman Robinson,	John Long,
M. C. Scott,	John Bennet,
Samuel Garrison,	Frederick Sheets,
J. B. Long.	Francis Kind,

This change met with great opposition from the board of commissioners of Noble county and every possible obstacle was thrown in the way to prevent it. James Long, one of the county commissioners, resided in the district, and it was only through the great friendship of one of the other commissioners for him that he finally consented to vote with Long for the change. Prior to the change, Lafayette Lamson had laid out the little town of Etna, naming it after the town and township from which he came in Ohio. It was the wish of the citizens that the new township take this name. Accordingly, on the 12th day of September, 1860, the commissioners entered of record an order that it be called Etna, and on the following day they appointed A. W. Myers to draft the field notes from the records of Noble county and to transcribe the names of the owners of land therein and place all on record in Whitley county with the valuations. Also to make copy of deed records of said lands and to secure from Noble county the part of Congressional school fund to which Etna township was entitled, all of which was promptly done. The county auditor did on the 19th day of September, 1860, appoint T. B. Cunningham trustee of Etna township, to serve until the ensuing general election. This change was followed by two other attempts soon after.

On the 9th day of March, 1860, Moses Trumbull, John B. Rowland, H. A. Adair, Leander Nicholas, James A. Nicholas, Robert Bowlesby, Andrew S. Carill, C. B. Wood, Michael Bowman, Thomas Kern, J. Brown, Clayton Fisher, Charles Hanson, Noah Cripe, L. Makemson, J. S. Hindbaugh and John Ruggles, filed petitions in both Noble and Whitley, representing that they were a majority of the voters in sections 19 to 24, inclusive, in Washington township, Noble county, a strip one mile wide across the township adjoining that part set off the year before as Etna township, and asking that they also be set off to Whitley county and made a part of Etna township. After due course of law, the board of commissioners of Whitley county entered an order on the 9th day of June, 1860, finding the matters and things contained in the petition to be correct and solemnly declared the strip to be a part of Whitley county. It was to be expected that Noble county would not

ratify the action, and as it did not the order of Whitley county became inoperative and no further action was taken.

On March 10, 1860, a petition was filed in both Allen and Whitley counties, by sundry citizens of Allen county, residing in the twelve most westerly sections of Lake township, Allen county, asking that two miles off the west side of that township be declared a part of Whitley county and made a part of Union township, as it lay adjacent to Union township. This was signed by—

William Thorp,
Luke Dugan,
J. C. Springer,
A. Hyre,
Nathan Smith,
W. Raley,
A. W. Ruby,
J. G. Vandewater,
W. G. Miner,
John Owens,
H. D. Vandewater,
Patrick Roe,
M. Bowerman,
William Tracey,
John Fry,
Charles Crary,
James Lawrence,
C. Gearman,
William Sternberry,
Thomas Tracy,
M. Waugh,
Thomas Tracey,
Dennis Gorman,
William Brown,
Thomas Larimore,
John Thorp,
John H. Gratcer,
Edward Ruby,
M. Smith,
William McManus,
A. M. Long,
John W. Therbond,
Jac. Diffendarfer,
John Owen,
G. Stahel.
David Tawney,
A. Vandewater,
Samuel Nickey,
M. Dugan,
Patrick Leslie,
E. Hyre,
B. J. Upp,
James Ralby,
Basil Butts,
M. R. Vandewater,
Joseph Finch,
C. Lemley,
James Tucker,
Octavius Baff,
Robert Hanna,
William Miller,
William Stamboy,
Patrick Donan,
A. Ryan,
Bernard McLaughlin,
William Thorp, Jr.,
David Gorman,
H. Diffendarfer,
Dennis Gearing,
Thomas Quicksell,
William McMahan,
Wm. C. Vandewater.

On the 9th day of June, 1860, the board found that the legal provisions had been complied with, and ordered that said strip be attached to Whitley county and made a part of Union township. Counties are always loth to yield up any part of their territory, and under ordinary conditions never do so. Allen county never granted the change, and therefore the action of our county was void.

The line between original Cleveland and Richland townships was at the very northern part of South Whitley. The line between the original Richland and Troy townships was directly through the center of Larwill. It will also be remembered that up to 1882 there was but a single voting place in a township. Consequently, about the close of the war, both the villages having grown to a pretentious size, residents on the north line of Cleveland township, practically in South Whitley, resented the idea of going three miles north into the country to vote and several miles into the interior to do township and school business. On the north line of Richland the feeling was greater. More than half the voters of Larwill, then a larger town than South Whitley, were obliged to go three miles north and one and a half mile east to the center of Troy township to vote, and anywhere to do local official business. Roads were bad at any season of the year, and by the time of October and November elections almost impassable. At both ends of Richland township there was desire for change. Cleveland would of

course be gratified to have her territory increased by one-third its original size, and Richland perfectly contented to have the change made by gaining as much to the north as was lost at the south side. Troy only would be the loser of one-third its territory. At the September term, 1867, a petition was presented to the board of commissioners asking that a voting precinct be established in Larwill, at which place the voters residing in the south two-mile strip of Troy and north one-mile strip of Richland might vote. This was granted, but the privilege could only be available for general county and state elections and not for township elections. Then this required the expense of having a voting place additional in both Troy to the north and Richland to the south and created the names of New Richland Center and New Troy Center. This was an unsatisfactory makeshift. On the 12th day of December, 1868, the people of Cleveland, Richland and southern Troy were almost unanimously in favor of attaching two miles across the south end of Richland to Cleveland, and two miles off the south end of Troy to Richland. The north two-thirds of Troy was appeased by joining Etna township to them, giving them again a full township six miles square. Accordingly, all this was done by order of the board of commissioners on the 12th day of December, 1868. It was supposed the people of Etna township would be more than satisfied with the change, as they would belong to a full-size township and expenses of township administration be lessened. As a concession also the town of Etna was designated as the place of holding elections, which was much more convenient for the people of that township than those living in Troy.

Albert Webster was trustee of Richland, William H. Liggett of Cleveland and Benjamin Wooden of Troy, and as the residence of each of these officers still remained in the townships as they stood before the change, it was ordered that they hold office, as officers of the new townships, until their successors should be elected at the April elections, 1869. With the abolishment of Etna township, her offices were declared vacated. The assessors of Troy and Cleveland resided in the new townships of same name, but James Runkle, assessor of Richland, now a resident of Cleveland, his office was vacated, until the new election of the next spring. The people of Etna township, however, resented the change. For what reason does not appear of record, but tradition says they were proud of their independence and desired to be left alone. The officers held their books and papers, and under protest ceased to perform the functions of their offices. No election was held for officers in April, 1869. The assessor of Troy reported to the commissioners that nearly every resident of Etna township refused to list their property with him, whereupon the board ordered him to return, demand the listing of their property and advise them that any further refusal would put them in contempt of court and that they would be fined under the law punishing persons for refusing to list their property. The case was acute. At the March term, 1869, the trustee of Etna township reported to the commissioners his levies for township and school purposes for the year, which the board refused to consider, but an order was finally entered admitting the

levies, but that they should be vacated, and the auditor not to compute taxes on them unless the action making them a part of Troy should be rescinded and vacated, the people already having taken action toward this end.

On June 10, 1869, the board found that it was the unanimous wish of the people in this strip that the functions of a township should be restored to them and it was given them and the township of Etna was restored. Since that time there has been agitation for the consolidation of the two townships, but it came more from people outside than within either of them. Some of this was political. Both townships are strongly Republican, each having a trustee, and while politics dominated the election of a county school superintendent, there was Democratic sentiment for consolidation and Republican sentiment against it. This is practically the only political advantage of the office of township trustee. This has so much abated under the superb management of the schools by the present superintendent, George H. Tapy, a Democrat, that with him as the issue at the November election 1904, only Troy and Etna townships elected Republican trustees, though President Roosevelt carried the county by seventy-eight, and each party elected part of its county ticket.

At the loss of Etna township, the people of New Troy felt very much aggrieved over the final outcome of the boundary upheaval of 1868. They had another serious and just cause of complaint. It was inserted in the order making the change, insidiously they believed, that each new township should assume all debts contracted by the township of that name before the change. This was in no way objectionable to Cleveland, for the two mile strip would help them pay all debts for improvements of which the people in the strip got no benefit. It was particularly pleasing to the people of Richland, because old Troy township had built a new frame two-story school building in Larwill which was not yet paid for. Richland township and Larwill got the building and New Little Troy was obliged to pay for it. Troy lost her school building, but with loss of one-third her territory and at least half her taxable property she must pay for it. Everyone saw the rank injustice. If an attempt was made to enforce this order, the courts might annul the whole proceeding, and the change of territory being more desirable to the citizens of Richland than getting rid of their just share of debt, they were in a conciliatory mood. The county commissioners therefore appointed Alexander S. McNagny on behalf of Richland township, and Ambrose M. Trumbull on behalf of Troy, to arbitrate and reach a satisfactory settlement. I. B. McDonald, county school examiner, was appointed the third member of the arbitration board and the commissioners bound themselves to ratify any agreement reached by any two of the arbitrators. The arbitrators met at Larwill March 18, 1869. McNagny and Trumbull agreed that McDonald should act as referee, president of the board, and manager of the proceedings. Henry McLallen, now president of the First National Bank of Columbia City, was selected as secretary to the board of arbitration. Mr. McLallen says that McDonald explained the situation so clearly and figured out a settlement so just, that it was accepted without even suggestion of a change.

The debt due on school house was $695.43. There was special school funds in hands of county treasurer, $1,100, of which amount one-third or about $366 equitably belonged to that part of the township now Richland, for they had paid in it as residents of Troy. Deducting this $366 from the total debt on the school house, would leave $329.43. This sum of $329.43 was assumed by Richland township, but Troy township paid Richland township $34. And thus for the period of thirty-five years there have been no changes made in the civil subdivisions of Whitley county.

INDIAN HISTORY.

BY S. P. KALER.

Ages, perhaps centuries, before the era of Columbus, the interior of this vast country, especially along the streams and lakes, was densely populated. Research proves that it was inhabited long before the advent of the red man, by a people whose history is lost forever, and of whom we can never know but little beyond conjecture. We have reason to believe they had fixed habits and places of abode, in a degree surpassing their dusky successors. To this people has been given the name of Mound-Builders. Northern Indiana has many proofs of the presence of this race, but not so extensive as found in some other regions.

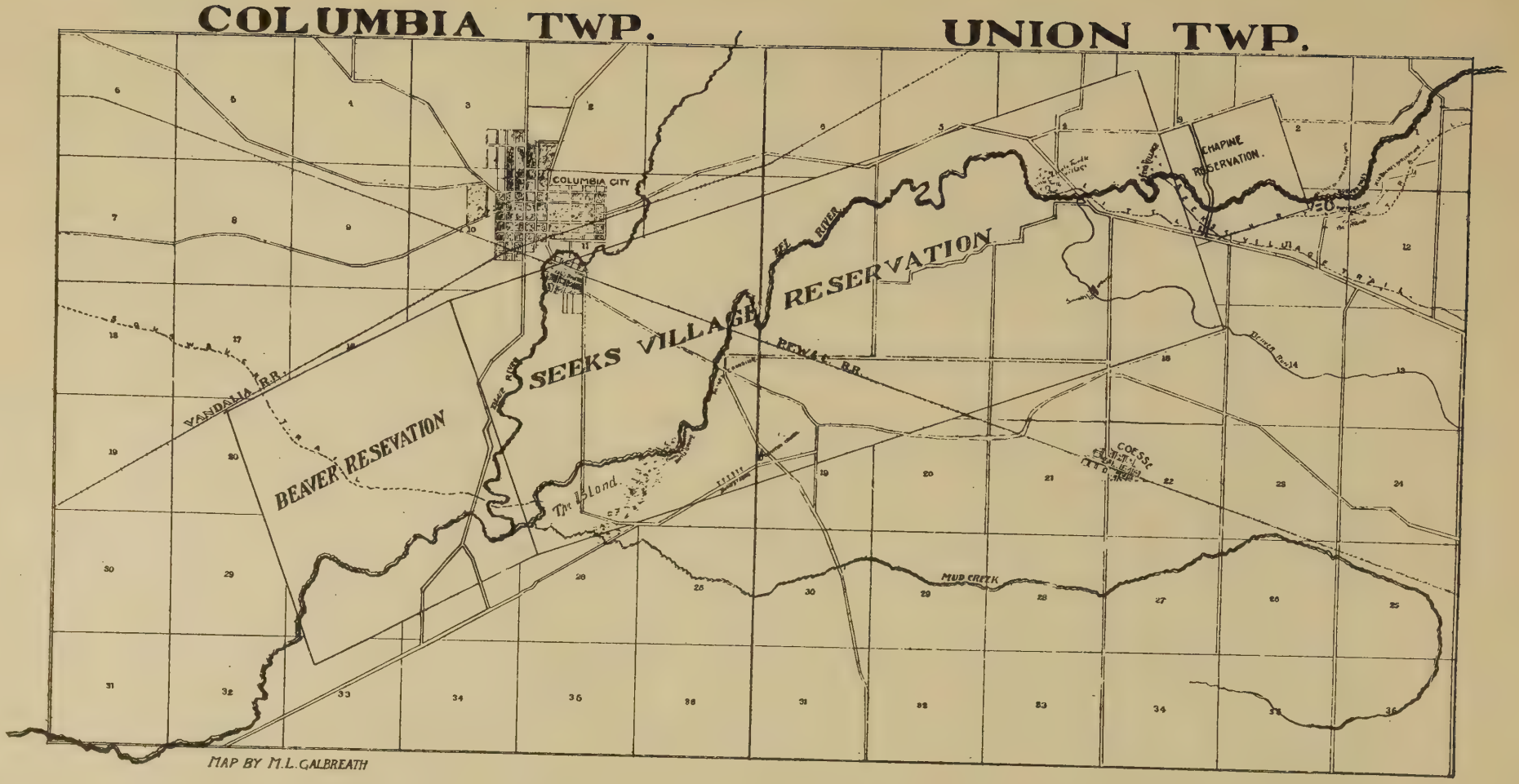
Some writers have sought to establish proofs of their works in Whitley county, but all these, on close analysis and investigation, have proven to be the work of the Indians beyond all question. If they were here and left evidences, they have since disappeared.

From out of that dark night which hangs forever over all we know or shall know of early America, came the Indian, a waif flung by the surge of time to these later ages of our own. With the advent of the red man, the Indiana of nature was complete, perfect. It possessed that primeval savage beauty of a world unmarred by man. Lakes, streams, forests, prairies, stored fuel, noble game, all here untouched. For centuries, the Indian lived in peace within its bounds. The forest yielded him deer and bear, the prairies buffalo and wild fowl. On the higher ridges overlooking the larger streams and lakes, he had his principal village sites. Over their placid waters he paddled his dug-out and bark canoe. From their depths he secured with rude hook and spear fishes sufficient to supply his needs, while the skins of muskrats, otter and beaver which he trapped about their marshy margins, furnished him protection against the cold. Through the forest glades, when returning from the chase, his cries of triumph were echoed. Here, in a land of plenty, his wants were few and easily satisfied, his ambitions lowly, his hopes eternal. But to this, as to all things peaceful, there was an end. From across the seas came that "prince of parasites," the white man, self-styled heir to all the ages, conqueror and civilizer, in reality the greatest devastator nature has ever

known. First, as a discoverer came he, then as a trapper and trader among the Indians, last as settler of the future state, always a despoiler of the land the natives loved so well. True, there were noble, self-sacrificing souls who came as early missionaries to befriend the natives, to point them the way of the Christian religion, to win them by the example of perfect self-sacrificing lives, but even this zeal was tinctured with the hope of the enlargement and aggrandizement of some particular creed. But little good or even history came from all this, except it leaves to us the story of the general disposition of these savages. Lives they lived of barbarian simplicity, gentleness and hospitality. Their later treachery, savage brutality and general devilishness, though latent in their uncivilized nature, were developed by their contact with white men, and they were apt scholars. The intense hostility of the French and English governments toward each other, transmitted to their subjects in the new world, inspiring them with love of conquest and spoil, and later the hostility toward all white races who had become Americans, by both French and English; these things are principally responsible for the final development of those characteristics of the Indian we have all learned to despise and which our earlier ancestors learned to fear. The history of the Indian from his discovery to his extinction, covers but an infinitesimal portion of the world's history, but it sees this race, educated from uncivilized simplicity to savage brutality; and yet, withal, there were many notable characters who have left lessons of faithfulness, devotion and self-sacrifice to the world, ever worthy of remembrance and emulation.

The first white man lived much as the natives; their places of habitation, their food, their clothing and environment being necessarily the same. But from the larger streams and lakes, and the frontier he gradually pushed into the interior, until in less than two centuries, a mere second compared with those measureless eternities before he came, the white man has changed beyond recognition the face of the land. From its bounds he has driven forever the buffalo, bear, panther, elk, deer, wild turkey, ivory-billed woodpecker, paroquet and wild pigeon, and obliterated forever the picturesque trails and woodland paths. What the Indians were before Capt. John Smith met them in 1607, or the Pilgrims found them that dreary winter of 1620, we know not and shall never know. When they occupied all this vast country and had never to do with white man, they had a history, but it is neither preserved or disclosed. We are sure they had federations, some rude kind of governmental management in their tribal lives, and exercised control or ownership over certain territory and defended it against their neighbors, as white men in all lands and all stages of civilization. That these tribes were at war with each other, proved them to be in the one respect, at least, equal to the christianized, enlightened and foremost nations of white people with their centuries of intellectual growth.

Misunderstanding and inevitable conflict must come with the co-mingling of races, causing prejudice, clannishness and eventually a war of extinction. Intertribal communication, what we call news, was slow and uncertain, but was not liable to lose any of its intensity by transmission. A race by nature inclined to imagination, excitement


COLUMBIA TWP.
UNION TWP.
COLUMBIA CITY
EMPIRE RESERVATION.
EEL RIVER
SEEKS VILLAGE RESERVATION
BEAVER RESEVATION
VANDALIA R.R.
NEWARK R.R.
The Island
MUD CREEK
MAP BY M.L. GALBREATH

and hyperbole, would not suffer a story of wrong to lose force on its journey, and the acts of a slowly but surely conquering race must raise a spirit of hostility and bitterness among the conquered whether black, red or white. And so, while the fight was going on along the Atlantic coast, the natives were gradually forced back and from their original territory there must come a mingling of tribes with race sympathy and growing hatred for the invaders. But the characteristics of the Indian and his history, during the two centuries of his extinction, have been fully set out in numberless histories, differing in many essentials and seldom agreeing in detail, and we are only concerned with the history of the red man in Whitley county, going beyond this only as it may be necessary to make plain that local history.

In at least the last half of the eighteenth century, this territory was occupied jointly by the Miamis and Pottawattamies, though the former made stout claim to all of it, and it must be considered that interwoven with these two great tribes were many smaller ones, such as the Weeas and Eel rivers, and these were mostly branches of the Miamis.

The domain of the Miamis was described by Little Turtle at the treaty of Greenville, June 16, 1795, as follows: "My fathers first kindled the fires at Detroit and covered the territory to the headwaters of the Scioto, thence down the same to the Ohio, thence down that river to the mouth of the Wabash, and thence to Chicago on the south-west end of Lake Michigan, and from thence back to Detroit, and all within these boundaries is Miami territory." This bombastic speech, spoken by the leader of the federation, was no doubt inspired by the determination of himself, his people, and his federated allies, to make the best possible terms with his white conquerors, and especially for himself and the Miamis to retain his capitol, Fort Wayne, the very golden gate of the country; and he must claim far beyond that to the westward, and not allow this much coveted place to fall in the outposts on the extreme western portion of the frontier. To this General Wayne replied that the territory claimed practically covered all that claimed by all the tribes represented in the convention and a few small ones not represented, intimating that Little Turtle was imbued with the doctrine asserted by statesmen and politicians of our own time, "claim everything," and gave him little hope to expect the convention would recognize occupancy much to the west of Fort Wayne.

The origin of the Pottawattamies and their first location on the continent have never been ascertained. They were known to the French in south-western Michigan. They were probably first known by white men about Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin and northern Illinois. They were described as a somewhat vagrant and unambitious tribe, with little or no organization, wandering almost aimlessly about, and were often destitute while and when other tribes reveled in savage luxury. They were driven eastward by the more western tribes until they were practically confined to north and western Indiana until they came among the Miamis, with whom they fraternized fairly well. Indeed we may say they met and overlapped the Miamis about and along Eel and Blue rivers in Whitley county. In the west part of our county and beyond, they occupied

the territory practically alone. In the eastern part of Whitley county, practically east of the rivers, we find none but the Miamis, including a few Eel rivers and predatory bands of Weeas and others not definable.

About 1790, the Miamis could muster 1,500 warriors. They were at this time always at war with the whites until their disastrous defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1795, the year prior to the Greenville treaty. After that, they rapidly declined. By a series of treaties between that date and 1809, they ceded lands extending from the Wabash river to the Ohio state line. The annuities proved fatal to them, introducing intoxicating liquors, resulting in indolence, dissipation and violence.

In the war of 1812, they sided with England and being defeated by General Harrison sued for peace, and a treaty was made on September 15, 1815, and their war spirit was broken. War had broken up the progress they had made in peaceful arts, and drunkenness and debauchery again overwhelmed, leading to internal fights in which nearly 500 of them perished in about fifteen years. In 1822, the census showed they numbered from 2,000 to 3,000 on three reservations. The Weea or Piankeshaw bands of them, numbering 384, removed themselves in 1833 and 1835 to a reservation of 160,000 acres in Kansas.

The Eel river tribe were Miamis who had located near Eel river, perhaps about 1760, about twelve miles from Logansport, wandering up and down that river into Whitley county. They were removed with the Pottawattamies in 1837, by Col. Abel Pepper and Alexis Coquillard. Those in Whitley, northern Huntington and eastern Allen counties were loaded on canal boats at Raccoon Village, Whitley county, May 18, 1837. The Miamis, then reduced to about 1,100, sold to the government 117,000 acres in Indiana for $335,680, still retaining considerable land in reservations, but by treaties made in 1838 and 1840, ceded to the government practically all these reservations and were removed to near Leavenworth, Kansas. At this time, they had dwindled to a wretched, dissipated band of 250, each individual being paid a life annuity of about $125. In 1873, they numbered about 150. and now that once powerful, boastful nation, dominating a great part of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, is extinct as a tribe.

Under the treaty stipulation made in 1836, the Pottawattamies were in July, 1837, removed to a tract of country on the Osage river, south-west of the Mississippi, under directions of Abel C. Pepper, United States commissioner. They had become much nearer civilized than the Miamis and had some good farms and mills and showed many signs of becoming citizens of toleration, if not of usefulness. Record is made of all the incidents of their removal, and a most pathetic one it is. They were gathered from over the territory to Twin Lakes, Marshall county, and the present village of Kewanna, in Fulton county, where the principal settlements were. The day before their departure they visited the cemetery where reposed their dead, and their lamentations were indescribable. Turning their faces away from the hallowed spot forever, they did not look back. They complained bitterly of deceit in the treaty, but went peaceably. On the way, dry and hot, many of them perished and were buried beside the

trail. About two days on their journey they were overtaken by a priest who had spiritually administered to them, and he came as a glorious benediction. Their joy at having him with them on their journey, seemed to mitigate their sorrows and hardships as nothing else could. Nothing more pathetic is recorded in history than the removal of the Pottawattamies from northern Indiana.

In the contest at Greenville there met two diplomats who would have been able to cope with the most sagacious ministers of an European court. They were General Wayne, appearing for the government of the United States, the white man; and Little Turtle, the representative in chief of the allied federation of the red men. To the learned wisdom of General Wayne Little Turtle was always ready with an answer full of argument and diplomacy.

He was the leader who overthrew the Federal armies in 1790 and 1791, which struck with terror and dismay the white inhabitants on the exposed frontier. He planned and executed the work of destroying the regulars and militia under Harmer and Armstrong, on the line between Whitley and Allen counties. At Greenville, he had the double task of competing with General Wayne and keeping the confidence of his subordinate allied chiefs, who were ever distrustful of his ability and integrity in settling to the best advantage what were really the terms of capitulation of the year before, and its disaster to their cause. His final appearance in the field of diplomacy was at the convention held in Fort Wayne on June 1, 1803.

About 1793 to 1795, Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin, said to be the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States, visited the Pottawattamies at Twin Lakes, Marshall county, established a church and built, for the age, a presumptuous log house of worship. Here he, with two co-laborers, ministered for some time to the spiritual want of the Indians and made many excursions over northern Indiana. To the records of these people, now resting in the archives of a monastery in France, we are indebted for much that is interesting.

Describing one of his trips to the eastward, giving description of various points and distance as he could measure it, with the topography of the country; leaves no doubt that in the summer of 1796 he visited a Pottawattamie village in Richland township, Whitley county, near where now stands the village of Larwill. The lake commonly called Kerr's he locates accurately, and gives a good account of the surrounding hills and general topography of the region. The village he says was on the hills on the east bank of the lake. He found a village of some 300 Indians, and labored with them about a fortnight and some of them professed great interest in the doctrines of Christianity, but his visit must have been barren of results as he does not tell of a second visit. He describes a well traveled pathway along the outlet of this lake to another small lake southeastward about two miles, meaning no doubt Souder lake, which is near the center of section 11. Along this little connection and about the lakes, he says many beaver, otter and other fur animals were taken. From these points he traveled northward about six miles where he had learned there was another village, but found

it abandoned and most of the huts burned. The spot is not sufficiently defined to be located now, but was evidently in either Troy or Etna township.

Father Badin's visit to Richland township is confirmed by another account from an entirely different source. The commander of the fort at Fort Wayne, in his diary of a year or two earlier (Goodman historical papers) gives an account of a trip to the west and slightly north, a distance of about thirty miles, and the purchase of more than a hundred bear, otter and beaver skins, at a Pottawattamie village on the east bank of a small lake, and his topography and description of route traveled over confirms the place as before described.

As early as 1771, the English commandant at Fort Wayne tells of a visit to the Miamis, distant westward about twenty or twenty-two miles to a point at the confluence of two rivers, one starting some fifteen miles north-east in a large bayou, marsh or lake, evidently meaning Blue river, and the spot described is undoubtedly the point about two miles south of present Columbia City, where Blue river empties into Eel river, right on the line between Seek's Village and Beaver reservations. While at the place he witnessed a green corn dance (Papers of the Western Reserve Historical Society). Old residents say there were still evidences of such village as late as 1840.

In the famous journal of Captain Trent, covering the year 1773, he speaks of an Indian mill, north-west of the fort at the headwaters of the Maumee, distance the journey of a day and a half. The mill was on a short neck of water connecting two lakes and another lake a short distance north-west and almost parallel with the higher of the two, which was the west one. In this mill the Indians ground corn; quite a quantity was raised by them in the vicinity. He also describes a race track entirely around one of these lakes, with a log bridge covered with earth, over the marshy part at the west end.

Mrs. David Plummer, of Richland township, says that when her father settled near Shriner lake in Thorncreek township, a race track around that lake was still in a pretty fair state of existence. There can be no doubt in the mind of any person who has ever visited the three lakes in northern Thorncreek township, that this is the place, and that the mill was near the present summer residences of Judge J. W. Adair and Col. I. B. Rush. Trent says farther, that the Indians gathered at this spot for many miles in the spring, and again in the fall, for a week's sport of pony racing and other games and amusements. There were foot races by both bucks and squaws, swimming matches, wrestling bouts, tests of endurance in many ways and contests which the captain would not attempt to describe. It was famous all over north-eastern Indiana, and several hundred natives visited the place at each week's entertainment. There were both Miamis and Pottawattamies, but his record is silent as to which tribe owned or controlled the place, or what it was called, if it had a name.

George Crogan on his trip up Eel river in 1765, of which an extended account is given elsewhere in this work, visited a village of Miami Eel river Indians on a stream flowing from the north-west into Eel river and about a mile from Eel river, and about

twelve miles from the portage. This must have been on Spring creek just east of where it is joined by Clear creek in Cleveland township, perhaps half a mile northeast of present South Whitley. There were, as he estimated, about 300 Indians, and they were very hospitable and entertained his men with a good supply of parched corn, venison and wild turkey. He spent a half day with them.

The student of our country's history is familiar with the campaign of General Harmar in 1790, against Fort Wayne. October 14th Colonel Hardin was detached with one company of regulars and six hundred militia in advance of the main army, and being charged with the destruction of the Indian towns on the forks of the Maumee (Fort Wayne). On the arrival of this advance party, they found the towns abandoned and the principal one burned. There were seven villages at the forks of the Maumee; the larger or Miami, being directly in the forks of the river, contained eighty houses. The army burned all the villages and destroyed about 20,000 bushels of corn. Appearances indicated the Indians had gone westward. General Harmar sent eighty militia and thirty regulars in pursuit, John Armstrong commanding the regulars and Colonel Trotter the militia. The following day Colonel Hardin assumed entire command. This small army moved westward along Turtle's trail until they found themselves near the enemy. The encampment was flanked on each side and in front by deep swamps. The front morass was promptly crossed by the soldiers under a galling fire from a body of savages. The militia broke and fled and could not be rallied. Fifty-two men were killed in a few minutes. The regulars bore the brunt of the battle, one sergeant and twenty-two privates being killed. While endeavoring to hold their position the same became more precarious by the fleeing militia breaking through their ranks and throwing away their guns without firing a shot. Armstrong estimated the Indians at only about a hundred. This gallant officer broke through the band of pursuing Indians and plunged into the swamp, where he remained all night up to his chin in mud and water and concealed by a tussock of high grass. He was compelled to hear the nocturnal orgies of the savages, as they danced around the dead bodies of the soldiers. As day approached the Indians fell asleep, and he extricated himself, retired to a ravine and built a fire by which he recovered the use of his limbs. He had with him his watch and tinder box. This battle was fought near where the Goshen road crosses Eel river and was partly in Whitley and partly in Allen counties.

The different treaties were principally made with the Miamis and Pottawattamies. Indeed, the other smaller tribes were admitted rather by the insistence of the general government than the request of the two powerful tribes. In 1826, the only Indian villages in Whitley county were a small one in section 4, Smith township, on what is now the Goshen road, then only a trail; one on the Chapiene reservation in Union township; one on the Beaver reservation in Columbia township; two in central and west Columbia township; one at the raccoon reservation in the south-east corner of Jefferson township, and Seek's Village near the line between Chapiene and Seek's Village

Reserve and one on Coesse's section, in all only about 300 Indians, men, women and children.

By 1833, when the settlers began to arrive there were fewer than 200 Indians in the county, about seventy-five or eighty at Seek's Village, a small band at Blue River lake in Smith township, perhaps fifty at Raccoon Village, about sixty in west Columbia township, a small number in Beaver's Reservation and a still smaller number in Coesse's section immediately south of Columbia City. Coesse died in 1854 and his only son died the year before. The son was buried at his home, now the Stouff farm. Coesse died at Roanoke and lies in an unmarked grave in a field farmed over for many years.

Coesse's wife and two daughters remained on the farm till the spring of 1868, when they sold it and removed to Roanoke, and from thence joined some of their kindred farther down the Wabash valley, and the Indian population was forever extinct in Whitley county.

Whitley county has a rich Indian history, but it has been so long neglected that to gather the fragments of tradition, reports of discoverers, journals of traders, remembrances of early settlers, surface evidence and information of a collateral character, and sift out the truth and arrange all in chronological order, leaves a small narrative for the perusal of future generations.

Much more could be added to this chapter, if we were to set down as historical fact fanciful theories and romantic stories. Here, practically along the Eel river, came the great tribes of Miamis from the east and north, meeting the almost equally powerful Pottawattamies from the west and northwest; and intermingled among these, individual squads and larger bodies of other tribes, sometimes under the leadership of chiefs. Before there were white men with which to contend, there was war among the tribes, often to the point of extermination, or destruction of tribal relation, and the incorporation of the remnants into other tribes and a commingling of individuals. It is needless to say that much, if not the greater, part of the mass of literature upon this subject is very meagre in fact.

As to-day, some portions of our country are much more densely populated than others, for reasons easily discernible, so in those days before the foot of white man pressed the soil, some portions of the country were more thickly settled with Indians than others. If Whitley county to-day cannot boast of its fine and populous cities, dense population and metropolitan improvements, it can say its rich hunting grounds, small stretches of prairie, its streams and lakes, once made it a very important part of the red man's domain.

Many pages have been written to prove when a fort was first erected at what is now Fort Wayne; but it is quite sure there was a French fort at that place long before 1730. The establishment of the fort proves a previous discovery by white men, as well as a necessity for its erection. Money was not expended and lives risked without an object, and in this case the purpose is easily found. Its strategic and commercial importance, lying at the headwaters of the Maumee to the lake, and in the other direction by a small portage to either Little river or Eel river, and a highway into the vast

interior. The country was rich in what the natives had to barter or traffic. It was the largest and most central of all the villages or points in the Miami possessions. Capt. Vincennes visited it as early as 1740, and pronounced it "The Key of the West." Little Turtle named it the "glorious gate" through which all the good words of their chiefs had to pass from the north to the south and from the east to the west.

Before the erection of that fort, the local history of this region is unknown; and for many years thereafter, we only know that the Indians of this region traded and bartered there, that they had portages or trails from Eel river to the fort, and that the portages and river through this county became what we would liken to-day to a transcontinental railroad; this county was traversed by a great national highway.

From the Great Lakes, over which for two centuries must come the advance guard of civilization, during the terrors of treachery and trails of blood, of French and British claims, and until after the second war with Great Britain and the final breaking down of Indian prowess, through the Whitley county portages and Eel river must a great part of these hardy pioneers pass as though hemmed in by a barbed wire.

On the 26th day of July, 1906, a small number of citizens of Whitley county set out with the avowed purpose of ascertaining all that could be obtained by personal examination and evidence of witnesses of the Indian history of the county. They visited the Island, the spot of executions thereon, the battle ground of the two dominant tribes, Miamis and Pottawattamies, the spot of the "burned cabins," Indian cemeteries, the spot of the massacre at Page's Crossing, the bridge across Beaver run, Little Turtle's Village, Seek's Village, and the location of the homes of both these chiefs. The day was a summer ideal, and when they sat down to picnic on historic ground on Silas Briggs' farm, there were nearly 200 people. Some came to hear, others to tell, others because they felt interested, and many out of idle and listless curiosity, and these unconsciously assisted by inspiring those who came to add their testimony to their most vivid recollection.

Such an array of witnesses will never gather again. Even before these pages have reached the publishers, some of them have gone to take their places in their last narrow homes. As we inspected a place, each would come forward and relate what he himself had seen of or on this spot; what father or mother or other friends had told him, and out of all this, corroborated from all possible sources, comes the following narrative, which may well take its place in the literature of Whitley county as authentic history:

In that notable gathering were Charles Seymour, who lived on the island much more than half a century ago, and saw the things of which he spoke; John F. Mossman, to whom Indians were familiar, and who fed them in his father's house; George Aker, who as a boy played with Indian boys; Sanford Mosher, whose recollection of Indians and their day is as vivid as though 'twere yesterday; Silas and Andrew Briggs, who came as the Indian sun was setting, and who carved beautiful, fertile farms out of the Indian wreckage, built magnificent homes and reared large, intelligent fam-

ilies on the spots of former Indian habitations, both in possession of all their faculties and able to speak intelligently of what was to be seen in former days, and of rapidly dissolving evidence; William and Alexander More, raised right here on Eel river on a spot hallowed by historic scenes, both have raised worthy families, who have gone forth to fill places of prominence in the world. All these men were yet fully able to tell of the stirring scenes of early days. These and many others gave evidence of incalculable historic value. Without overshadowing the value of the testimony of any of these, it is but truth to say that Alexander More was in position to give more information than any other; an intelligent citizen, possessing a beautiful home and some leisure, and being raised on the most interesting Indian ground in the county, and having made a study of local and historic conditions all his life, he is better able to speak than any other in the county. Mr. More has known from childhood the exact habitations of Little Turtle and the route of the trails or portages, and is desirous of having them marked for perpetuation during his life. He had not for many years visited the spot of Little Turtle's house at the bend of the river, and yet his description of it, from his own recollection and that left by his father, enabled every man in the party to walk directly to the spot.

To the events of this 26th day of July, 1906, and a few subsequent trips over the county by nearly the same people, are we mainly indebted for what follows:

What is known as Little Turtle's trail or portage through the county will be hereafter described. At this time, we shall only refer to it as going through the farm of Alexander More in the northeast corner of section 11 and the north-west corner of section 12, in Union township. Eel river at this point formerly cut almost a curve out of the corners of these two sections. Since dredging, the short curves are taken out, but are so small as not to be discernible on the map, or change the location of the places of interest with reference to the river. The trail coming from the west runs almost parallel with the river and about 200 feet from it. The road running north through More's land, coming from the Yellow river road, runs about sixty rods west of the east line of section 11, and parallel with it until about seventy rods from the north line of the section, then, on account of the river, angles to the east. Perhaps ten rods south of the angle is More's house. Directly north and about the angle, stands his large barn. Directly north of the barn is the trail, in many places still plainly visible. About fifty feet north of the trail, almost where the bluff descends to the river, is the spot where stood Little Turtle's house. He had two houses, and of course it is not known whether he occupied both of them at one time or not. He had three wives, but, we are told, not "simultaneously;" so that it can hardly be that two families were domiciled at this place. The houses were about eighty feet apart. The first, supposed to be the larger, stood to the north and slightly west of the other. This was the last habitation of this famous chief in the county, from whence he went to Fort Wayne in the spring or early summer of 1812 and died in midsummer.

The most remarkable feature of this place is the fortification. About fifty feet

east of Turtle's cabin is the intrenchment beginning at the river on the east side, and almost circular in form, except the west side is flattened before it again strikes the river. It is plainly visible, covered with the vegetation of summer, and much more so in winter, though we are quite sure it was dug a century and a quarter ago. The distance around this intrenchment is 360 feet. . At its farthest point from the river it is 120 feet, and has about 150 feet on river front. The river front all along here is quite a little bluff, but near the east line of this artificial ridge, is cut down a road to the river, by which horses coming across the river might come directly into the enclosure. Fifty years ago the embankment stood up fully four feet, and forty years ago the stations could be easily seen where each man stood to throw it up, and there were more than a hundred such stations. The large timber had been taken from within, and some distance outside the intrenchment, save one tree inside and another about fifty feet south and east of where the east line of the embankment strikes the river. The one outside is gone. There were marks on the outside showing that it had been struck in several places, presumably with axes. Mr. More himself cut to the inside scar and counted the growths, and had others do so, and they counted back to 1780. The inside tree is dead, but still stands, a stub perhaps twenty feet high. It died fifteen years ago, and by count of the growths by different persons, to the interior scar, makes the time of the cutting into it either 1780 or 1781.

Across the river and extending some distance to the east, were yet standing forty years ago, from fifty to a hundred trees, all burned on the side next to the river. Had these been burned by a fire running over the ground, or by any other means than by persons encamped along the river, they would not all have been burned on the one side next the river.

At a point on the north line of section 12 where the road strikes the section line, running thence east a few rods on the line, there was noticed, but a few years ago, unmistakable evidence of a great charnel house. Either it had been the scene of a battle or the pestilential ravage of disease. Bones of human beings could have been picked up by the barrel. Pigs turned on the ground plowed it all over with their noses, and crunched the bones for months. A buckle, bridle bit and spur were also plowed up. On this ground, Mr. More found a round excavation about the size of a very large, old-fashioned dug well, walled with stones. In this was crowded endwise all the timber it would hold, and it was almost burned to charcoal. Mr. More dug it out, and it extended down six to seven feet.

At a point on the trail about sixty rods east of the fortification, about the same indications of a battle ground were found, and two large mounds, the outlines still to be seen, were quite plain but a few years ago. Mr. More opened them and took out quite a few human bones, and one entire skeleton.

THE ISLAND.

What was known to the Indians and the early settlers as "The Island," is that part of Columbia township between Eel river and Mud run, the latter emptying into the former almost on the west line of Seek's Vil-

lage reserve. The streams thus form the island, except the east side, which was a prairie or marsh, so wet that at most seasons of the year a canoe would readily float over it. The island was in area 300 or perhaps 400 acres. The road south from the city through the center of sections 14 and 23, Seek's Village reserve, strikes the island as it crosses Eel river. The margin of this island along Eel river is high and bluffy direct to the river for a short distance east of the road. West of the road the bluff recedes some distance, but follows nearly the same lines as the river, leaving what was formerly a low, marshy, dense thicket ten or fifteen rods wide between bluff and river. Except along Eel river the island sloped gradually into marsh and stream scarcely distinguishable. As the road from Columbia City south crosses the river and ascends to the bluff, it strikes the higher part of the island of perhaps eighty acres, that at no time ever witnessed an overflow.

On the margin of Eel river, on each side, was a trail which the Indians had so constructed with earth and timber that at low water it was a well worn highway. East of the road some thirty rods, was a splendid spring, and near it the bluff was cut down by a trail or portage to the river, and a crossing was established for some fair-sized craft of the canoe variety. About midway between the road and the junction of the rivers was the trail, portage or crossing, so arranged with stones and timbers as to be passable except in high stages of water. This was the only regular and well defined approach to the island.

Anthony Seymour purchased the forty acres of the island directly south of the river and east of the road from James Compton in 1848, and moved upon it. His son, Charles Seymour, who spent much of his boyhood at this place, accompanied the expedition and gave the principal information.

At that time information was readily obtained from Coesse's family, and other scattering Indians and early settlers. It was one of the principal strongholds of the Miamis on Eel river, and predatory bands of Indians or whites could reach it only at a great disadvantage to themselves. It was a natural fortification.

There was a legend among the Indians of a white man on a white horse being on the island. This pale rider on his pale steed, kept concealed like a spirit, except when on a mission against the Indians or planning some harm to them. He could ride like the wind, and his sight was dreaded as a pestilence. When he appeared, they were sure some calamity was about to befall them by storm, fire or human foe.

The island was a well kept Miami Indian garrison up to 1812, and Little Turtle exercised supervision over it during his chieftainship.

The island, when it came into the hands of the white man, was denuded of most of its heavy timber. There were scattering trees and unmistakable evidence of the red man's agriculture, but grown over with hazel brush.

On the west side of what is now the road, some forty rods south of the river, were six oak trees standing near each other and alone, when the Seymours came. These showed marks on the west side of frequent burning against them, from the roots up to a little more than the height of a man, and there

were many scars of tomahawk or hatchet. About the roots were many charred bones of human beings. Mrs. Seymour inquired and was told by Mrs. Coesse that it was the spot where the Miamis tortured and burned their prisoners, brought sometimes many miles, and she also told of witnessing the burning of some Pottawattamies there when she was a little girl. There were several trees over the island that were similarly burned, but this seemed to be the principal place. The expedition placed a red stake by the roadside forty rods south of the center of section 23, township 31, range 9. The trees stood five rods north, forty-five degrees west from this stake.

Charles Seymour related that while living here he knew Coesse's son Simon very well, and often played and hunted with him, but could never get to see old Coesse himself. He says: "Once Simon came over to our patch and ate cucumbers until I thought he would kill himself, and told him so; and he replied, 'Nothing kill Indian.' The next spring he took sick and died, but I guess the cucumbers did not kill him; I took care of him a great deal, saw the autopsy performed and helped bury him. This was the spring of 1852. Once I went over to Coesse's when Simon and his mother were unloading poles off of a wagon; he told me something to say to his mother, and I repeated it; she picked up a root and came at me so savage that I ran toward home like a deer; I afterward learned that I had said to her, 'Squaw can't run,' and she showed me that I was mistaken."

Mr. Seymour led the expedition to a spot about sixty rods west of the center of section 24, township 31, range 9, not far from the river, on the farm now owned by John W. Koch. He was sure it was the scene of a battle between the Miamis and Pottawattamies. He had tended a field of corn on the spot sixty years ago, and saw many human bones and arrow heads. Coesse had told his father about the battle and of Little Turtle's ability as a warrior commanding the victorious Miamis, and that several Pottawattamies were executed on the island.

Mr. Seymour has always been familiar with the spot. There can be no doubt that this was the expedition of the Pottawattamies against the Miamis in 1801, mentioned in several histories. It came about by individual depredations, back and forth between the tribes, aggravated into feuds between the two great bodies. Six of the Pottawattamies crossed the island one night and killed two squaws and took away three ponies. The Miamis retaliated in kind. Then came the Pottawattamies in legion to the island and ran them off to the east until Little Turtle rallied them and gained the day. No doubt the execution Mrs. Coesse witnessed was one of the Indians who killed the Miami squaws.

THE BURNED CABINS.

On the line between Columbia and Union townships, on the west line of section 19, Union, and about forty rods north of the Reserve line, is Compton church, with cemetery to the south. The roads at this point form five points, the brick church in the triangle.

This place has been referred to by old settlers, from time immemorial, as the place of the burned cabins, because the ground

was covered with cabins partly burned when first seen by the new comers. There is tradition of buried treasure thereabouts. Every possible source has been exhausted to ascertain the history of the place, resulting only in finding that an Indian village once occupied the grounds; that there is an Indian burying ground on the bluff of the creek to the west. Who they were or what became of them, will never be ascertained. The evidence of Mrs. Revarre, elsewhere in this history set out, is given for what it is worth. That she knew a family there and that they all died off naturally, does not account for the burned cabins. Were we to set down probability for history, we would say that Col. Simrall on his expedition, destroying Turtle Village September 17, 1812, descended this short distance farther and burned this village.

PAIGE'S CROSSING.

To the northwest of Compton church is Paige's Crossing, where the road from Columbia City, after crossing the river, branches in three directions. On the west bank of the river, north of the road, Mrs. Coesse was born. Mrs. Revarre's romantic story of the killing of Coesse's father at this point is corroborated by Henry N. Beeson, who says Coesse told him he always shuddered when he thought of the battle at this point, and that he saw the river filled with dead, among whom was his own father. There is also a tradition, now but a rumor of tradition, that the white men came along to a point between Paige's Crossing and Compton church, and being repulsed by the Indians, retired to the north, leaving a large quantity of whiskey. That the Indians got it, became dead drunk, and then were all slaughtered by the invaders.

If Coesse saw this bloody massacre, then it must have been Simrall and his men. Coesse was too young to have seen any earlier expedition of this character, and there has been none since Simrall's. The further fact that neither Coesse nor Mrs. Revarre mention the name of their illustrious grandfather, Little Turtle, in connection with this battle, indicates that he was dead. He died two months before Simrall's expedition. If such battle occurred, it was undoubtedly between Simrall and the Indians, and before burning their village at Compton church. Though history does not record it, there is nothing to indicate the contrary. In fact, it is highly probable.

At this point, it may be well to observe that Seek's Village reserve was not Chief Seek's reserve. He and Turtle and others had individual reserves in Allen and Huntington counties. Seek's Village reserve was given to the Indians at Seek's Village. Adjoining Seek's Village reserve to the east is Chapiene reserve, a section a mile square being given to that chief. If he ever lived in the county, we do not know it. He was a characterless Indian, of whom history knows but little. He lived about Fort Wayne, and died unrecorded. It is said of him that he traded his reserve, one mile square of the finest land in Whitley county, to some Fort Wayne traders for an old white stallion and two barrels of whiskey. The stallion died on the commons soon after, but not before Chapiene and his friends had drank all the whiskey.

TURTLE AND TURTLE'S VILLAGE.

The names Little Turtle and Turtle are interchangeable in this narrative. The chief's name was Little Turtle, and his village was properly called Turtle Village. It had some other name before he became prominent, but it being the place of his residence, and he the greatest of all the Miamis, it took his name.

Turtle Village was mostly on the southwest quarter of section 4, Union township, and north of the sharp curve or bend in the river. Turtle was born here; so were his sons and daughters, and likewise his father before him. It was the home of the family as far as Indian tradition could carry.

Historians who have copied after each other without research, say he was born in 1747. In fact, and beyond contradiction, he was born in 1751. Historians have also added, one after the other, that his mother was a Mohican, when in truth she was a Miami.

He attained to the chieftainship at an early age, not by heredity, for heredity is in the maternal line, and his mother was not of a family of chiefs; but he arose to the position because of his superiority over his fellows in statecraft, military ability, sagacity, plainness and forcibility of speech, and ability to gain and hold the confidence of his people. His courage and sagacity became proverbial; neighboring tribes shrank from him as an adversary, but drew courage and achieved success under his leadership.

The campaign of Wayne in August, 1794, was too much for him. He realized the foolishness of undertaking to keep up the warfare against the United States, as did Lee at Appomattox. He accepted the situation as meaning the extinction of the red man, either by war or peace, and he chose the latter.

He returned to his village in Whitley county, and tried to teach his people the arts of peace. By act of congress, he was given about $1,000 in money to erect himself a house. It has been said that he built a brick house, but that is not true. He was economical, and built but a log cabin on the bluff above the bend of the river, as above stated.

By the same act of congress, $1,200 was appropriated to clean off lands about his village for his people. This he expended, hiring his own people to do the work, and by 1801 had about 250 acres cleared and burned off about and around the village. His people were, however, not inclined to work, and it made fuel too far for the squaws to carry, and many of the tribe deserted him and went above to Seek's Village, and others drifted to the villages farther down the river. He abandoned his village in 1802 and moved up the trail to the fort, now More's farm, as fully set out elsewhere in this work.

The next year he went before the legislature of both Ohio and Kentucky, and made personal appeals against selling liquor to his people. He was the first to introduce vaccination among his people for the prevention of small-pox, which was so fatal among them. He learned to vaccinate from the fort surgeon at Fort Wayne, was himself vaccinated there, and next performed it on his own children at Turtle Village. With his removal from the village, the place passed into history.

Turtle went from his home at More's, in the spring of 1812, to Fort Wayne, to be treated by the fort physician. He died July 14, 1812, of what was then called gout, because of swelling in the feet, but of a disease now termed Bright's disease by the profession. He was buried with military honors, about the center of the old orchard at Fort Wayne. He kept well informed as to the events leading up to the war of 1812, which was declared but a month before his death. Had he lived, and his counsel been followed, the disastrous campaign of Harrison against his people had not taken place. Gen. Harrison reached Fort Wayne September 12, 1812, the Indians beat a hasty retreat, and their villages were destroyed. On the 17th, Col. Simrall arrived with a regiment of 320 dragoons, and Col. Farrow with a company of mounted riflemen. The next day their combined force was sent to destroy Turtle Village, but with strict orders not to molest the dead warrior's home at More's. History only says they faithfully performed their work and returned. Were the history given in detail, and correctly, it would be about this way. It was the intention of Gen. Harrison to break the power of the Indians forever. Turtle's Village was supposed to be the only place worthy of destruction, when in fact it was practically deserted. They passed along the trail and the fort and Turtle's home at More's, burning all the cabins except Turtle's house, and followed this trail to his village, and perhaps burned it as stated. Finding they had performed a feeble work, what more natural than that they passed a little farther down and performed the work which has heretofore been set out as probably occurring at Paige's Crossing and Compton church?

SEEK'S VILLAGE.

Whatever slight history has been written of the Eel river country draws no distinction between Turtle's and Seek's villages. The terms are interwoven together. The writers, knowing no difference, have sought to leave the matter as much unsettled in the minds of the reader as in their own. Our late investigation has not only settled the distinction, but has located each place and their connection with each other.

Like Turtle's, no man knows when Seek's Village was first occupied by the red men, but as it existed long years after the destruction of the former, we know more about it. Of the 26th day of July expedition, there were a number of living witnesses on the spot who could tell of it. They all agreed that it was on the north side of the river instead of the south, as shown on our government charts. At first there seemed confusion, as one witness pointed out a spot where the village stood, another a few rods away, and still another a short distance in another direction. Summing it all up, they were all correct. Seek's Village did not occupy a spot ten rods square, but was scattered over perhaps a hundred acres on Silas Briggs' magnificent farm, at the very eastern edge of Seek's Village reservation, and overlapping into Chapiene's, really the south-west quarter of section 3, Union township. It was called Seek's Village, or Indian Green, said all the witnesses The exact spot of Seek's home, the cemeteries and the trail between the two villages were lo-

cated. Old Seek is described as a big Indian with a monstrous bull ring in his nose. The portage, or crossing of the river on the trail to Fort Wayne is yet plainly visible.

Referring to Mrs. Revarre's story of the death of her husband, John Owl, Jr., at Seek's Village, Otis Miner and Rufus Hull were present and helped bury him. Years afterward Miner told Briggs he had found an Indian in a ground hog hole, and they went to the place, and Miner pointed to the skeleton of John Owl, nearly uncovered by ground hogs.

Referring to the Simrall expedition against the Eel river Indians, we found that a white man's bridge over Beaver run about forty rods from the road running north and south between sections 9 and 10, Union township, lands now owned by James A. Mossman, had been dug up by the Mossman boys in 1850; another link to the chain of circumstantial evidence that Simrall, after destroying Turtle Village, passed to Paige's Crossing and Compton church, crossing on this particular bridge.

THE PORTAGES OR TRAILS.

In a country so densely populated as this was by Indians, there must necessarily be trails or roads through the forest everywhere. They did not run by compass, nor were they permanent. They might change every month for many reasons, as, better and more solid ground, or to reach other places. An attempt to follow many of these has become so tiresome and confusing that we have entirely abandoned them.

There are two exceptions: The great highway from Eel river to Fort Wayne—in fact, the connecting link from the Great Lakes to the great west. To Alexander More alone are our readers indebted for the location on the accompanying map of this great highway. No other man living could give it. Moore has kept trace of it all these years, noting and marking every change made by man to obliterate it. This is one of the most important things in this history. The trail or portage is from Turtle's Village through the county, after which it practically follows the Goshen road to Fort Wayne. Also the trail starting from Seek's Village, Briggs's farm, striking the other and crossing it, and moving toward Fort Wayne, practically on the Yellow river road.

KILSOQUAH.

On August 3, 1906, M. L. Galbreath, John F. Mossman, Alexander More and myself drove to Roanoke to visit the only Indians living this side of Peru, Mrs. Anthony Revarre, and her son, Anthony Revarre, Jr., now fifty-seven years old and quite an intelligent man with a high school education. He was married to a white woman, with whom he lived about ten years, when she died, childless. They lived peaceably, amicably and happily together, say the neighbors. He now lives with his aged mother, who cannot possibly survive another year, says her family physician. The old lady does not speak English at all, but understands quite a great deal. Her son acted as interpreter, speaking in an ordinary tone of voice, and she understood and answered very readily. In propounding questions to her, she would show by her expression that

she understood much that was asked, and frequently replied without having the questions asked in her language.

The following was what was told by her: "My name is Kil-so-quah. In American language I am Mrs. Anthony Revarre. I was born near Markle, in Huntington county, in May, 1810. We did not keep account of days, and I cannot give the day of the month. I am a granddaughter of Little Turtle, the greatest of the Miami chiefs, and the one most loved and respected by all our people. They always felt his counsels were safe and that they could not lose a battle when he commanded. My father said our people had occupied this country for ages, and Eel river and the Maumee and its tributaries were the heart of our possessions. The Pottawattamies and some others came among us, but the country was ours. Turtle's grandfather was a chief in the Eel river country. His father was a Frenchman about half blood, so that Turtle was but three-quarters Indian. Before my father died some one read to him in a history that his grandmother, that is, Little Turtle's mother, was a Mohican Indian. Father was much pained to hear this mistake, for he said he knew his mother was a pure Miami, as was his grandfather's first wife. No, Little Turtle's father was a half-blood Frenchman and his mother a pure Miami. I know my father could not be mistaken. He was an intelligent Indian and took great pride in his ancestry and often talked about it.

"They tell me I saw my grandfather, Little Turtle, though I was only two years and two months old when he died.

"Turtle had two wives, the first, my grandmother, was the sister of Mak-wah, who lived on St. Mary's river near Fort Wayne. Turtle then lived at Turtle Village at the bend in Eel river, where he was born and his father before him. She died, leaving two sons and one daughter, and he could not stay there after that, so he moved up on the trail to the Fort, and then married Mak-wah's daughter, niece of his first wife. I do not know of any children by the last wife, nor do I know about any of his first wife except my father Mak-e-shen-e-quah, and Coesse's father Kat-e-mong-wah, and one daughter Ma-cute-mon-quah, who married the Great White Loon. Turtle's second wife was many years his junior, and after his death she married a Shawnee, and went to their reservation in the west, and was back once on a visit, when I saw her.

"Turtle was much devoted to Mak-wah, who was both brother-in-law and father-in-law to him, and stayed much at his house; but always lived on Eel river. His three children were born at Turtle Village, and my father went to the reservations on the Aboite and married and lived there; but he and his family often visited, and I was familiar with the Eel river country from childhood. My aunt married White Loon at Turtle Village, and they settled at his place of abode on the Aboite and always lived there. Uncle Kat-e-mong-wah always stayed about Eel river, and was killed in some battle. I do not know the place, but it was on Eel river, and near the spot where Coesse's second wife was born. I have often heard that Mrs. Coesse's father took the body and buried it on the bluff near their cabin, and an intimacy sprung up between the families, resulting in the marriage of the dead man's

son to the daughter of the man who buried his body.

"My cousin's name was Me-tek-kah, meaning 'burning the woods.' Coesse was a nickname given him when a child, and even the family came to call him by that name. He has told me he was born at Turtle Village at the bend of Eel river. He was married twice, the first time to White Loon's sister (but they had no children). He is buried here beside that first wife. After her death he married Me-tek-on-sac, and they had two daughters and one son. The oldest daughter was Chic-un-sac-wah, meaning 'stump cut off short,' but she was nicknamed Liz or Lizzie; the second was Pac-oc-u-sae-quah, meaning 'straight tree,' and she was nicknamed Louisa. There was one son, nicknamed Simon, who died at the age of sixteen. He died at their farm near Columbia City and was buried there. Coesse came to visit me here in the fall of 1853, and the next day he fell sick of a fever. I wanted to get a doctor, but he would not have any and would take no medicine. He had some trouble in the family and said he did not care to live. He died delirious in less than two weeks, in the log house which stood where this one stands. He died on Sunday morning, and on Tuesday forenoon we buried him between his first wife and my husband on our farm. There were no services. Being very lonely here I took my two children and went up to Coesse's family and stayed there a year, after which I came back here again. Jacob Slessman came from Columbia City and moved me up; he also moved me back the next summer. Mrs. Coesse and family lived on the farm up at Columbia City about ten years after her husband's death, when they sold out and moved to Peru, and they are now all dead except an illegitimate son and half breed, George, who was born after Coesse's death.

"Prior to 1820, Chief John Owl, his wife and one son, came to the Eel river country and stayed most of the time, building a cabin at Seek's Village. His wife died and was buried at the village. Chief Owl soon after went back to the Illinois country, leaving his son John Owl with Seek, and he raised him. On one of our visits up there I became acquainted with him, and afterwards he came down here, and we were married in 1826, and moved up and lived at Seek's Village. My husband was a good Indian and did not drink; and as there was much dissatisfaction with Seek, there was talk of my husband taking his place as chief; but my husband took sick some months after we were married, lingered more than a year and died. We had no children. My husband was buried beside, or very near his mother at Seek's Village. After my husband's death, Seek was unkind to me and I came back to my father's; and in 1832, four years after my first husband's death, I married Shaw-pe-nom-quah, who was half Indian and half French. His American name was Anthony Revarre. Six children were born to us, four dying in infancy. My son, Anthony Revarre, Jr., who lives with me, is the youngest, and was born on Christmas day, 1849, just two months after his father's death. His Indian name is Wa-pe-mung-quah, meaning White Loon, and he was named after Great White Loon. My daughter Wan-nog-quan-quah, meaning snow, mist or fog, nicknamed Mary, went to

Oklahoma about twenty years ago and married there. Both Mary and Tony attended the common schools and the Roanoke Academy and have good English educations. Mary expected to teach out there, but was married.

"Indians name their children as white people, but an Indian does not have a family and given name; but one name; and as there would result great confusion in naming them after friends, no two names are alike. Thus, Anthony Revarre is named after Great White Loon, but he is only White Loon. If it is desired to name a child after Full Moon, it must be changed to Old Moon, or Half Moon. Names are most frequently taken from nature. American names are given to Indians by their associates, and are regarded only as nicknames.

"Coesse, Revarre and a great number of other Indians are buried on what was formerly the Revarre farm but is now in the hands of strangers and covered by a cornfield."

We visited this spot with Tony Revarre, or White Loon, and he is quite sure he knows the exact spot where lay his father and Coesse. There is now some agitation in the neighborhood as to taking up the remains and placing them in some cemetery.

Mrs. Revarre is a devoted Catholic, but Tony is not religiously inclined in any direction. Being specially interrogated about some things in this county, she answered quite readily. The government charts locate Seek's Village on the south side of the river, while all the evidence we have, and which is perfectly conclusive, locates it on the north side. When asked in regard to this, she replied "on the north side" as readily as though she could not understand why any one should ask such a settled question. As to the fortifications at More's farm in Union township, she said it was a fort built under the direction of her grandfather, Little Turtle, by the Miamis for protection against hostile tribes as well as against white invaders. That it was positively built by the Indians she knew, because her father had often told her all about it. She knew the place; it was just east of Chapienes' reserve and was the only place in all the country where there was a fort or fortification except at Fort Wayne, and that at this point was her grandfather's last residence. She knew of two fights at the place, both by other tribes besieging the Miamis; one was the Delawares, the other she could not name in English, and the Indian name was unintelligible to us. The Miamis were in each case victorious. Her father became enthusiastic in relating the success of his father, Little Turtle, in these battles.

Asked about the battle where the Aboite river crosses the canal, in Aboite township, Allen county, three quarters of a mile from the line of Jefferson township, Whitley county, she said they fought with white men from Marion, Wabash and all along the way clear up to Fort Wayne, but that the largest battle was the one above mentioned. This is the battle the histories speak of in connection with La Balme's expedition, which is incorrect.

Asked as to the place called Burned Cabins, at Compton church, she readily remembered and located the place, but did not think there was ever a battle there. A generation lived and died there, and there was

neither war not pestilence. The chief was Ok-o-los-she-mah, and his mother was half Pottawattamie. She also described the burying ground on the bank of the creek, and said it was about a mile south of Eel river.

She said Seek was a usurper, and never was chief by right. He was half white and had no right to the chieftainship and never gave his people satisfaction; that he was deposed from the office and Coesse was chief.

Asked by Mr. Mossman where Coesse got his uniform and trappings, he had seen him wear, she replied that Little Turtle took them from Seek and gave them to Coesse.

Asked as to Frances Slocum, she said she had seen her and talked with her. She is much interested in the story, and they have the book in the house, from which Tony often reads and interprets to her. She said that about the same time another white girl, Becky, was also stolen, whose history is similar to that of Frances Slocum,

The Revarres have many Indian relics, though the greatest store of them was burned when the cabin was burned nearly a half century ago. Among those preserved are several armlets, leggins, moccasins, daggers, a silver cross from Quebec, and above all, a pair of buckskin mittens that Little Turtle himself wore.

MORE'S FARM.

Up to this time, no historian has ever attempted to give an account of the affairs at More's farm. After months of research and examination of the records in the war department and congressional library at Washington, the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia, and all available records in Indiana, we present to our readers a correct account. Every statement made herein is fully verified by record evidence of the highest character.

In 1769, there were many French traders at Ke-ki-on-ga, Fort Wayne. The trade in this year amounted to 5,000 pounds sterling. The best of this trade came from the Eel river and about the headwaters of that stream. The trade gradually grew, and each year more traders came. As early as 1761, traders went into the country to secure skins from the Indians rather than wait for them to be brought in to a competitive market. In 1762, there was a sort of trading place established at this point where the traders met the Indians at stated periods. This place on the trails was in fact the head of canoe navigation, and the real point on Eel river where the portage began, or the place of overland travel between Eel river and Kekionga (Fort Wayne). It grew rapidly in importance, and in 1779 and the early part of 1780 the embankment was built by the Miami Indians for their protection against other tribes as well as from white invaders. By this time a large village had grown about the place, all under the chieftainship of Aque-nac-que, the father of Little Turtle, who still had his place of residence at what is called Turtle Village. This trading post was called by the French and English, and is known in their records as "The Post on Eel River." There is no Indian name to be found for it.

In midsummer of 1780 La Balme began his ill-fated campaign against Kekionga and Detroit. Historians who might have ascertained all the facts in relation to this expe-

dition, have followed each other in giving short and inaccurate accounts of it. They say he came with a few followers and took Kekionga; soon after, elated by his success, moved on and was overtaken and annihilated at the Aboite in Allen county where the Wabash & Erie canal crossed that river, about three-quarters of a mile nearly east of the south-east corner of Whitley county. The first historian placed the battle at this place without information further than his own imagination, never having been at the place and guessing that it was on a line with La Balme's march toward Detroit, instead of being more than ten miles in the rear. Other historians have blindly followed this mistake.

La Balme was a Frenchman who came over with LaFayette. He held a commission as colonel from the state of Virginia, and was with Colonel Clarke on his expedition at Vincennes. Restless and impulsive, he could not endure the policy of Clarke, and first went to Kaskaskia and secured a few followers. From that point he went to Vincennes, and his force was augmented to about two hundred men, with whom he started for the conquest of Fort Wayne and Detroit. His motive was no doubt more mercenary and personal than patriotic, and his expedition was without authority, civil or military. He cautiously approached Kekionga, alarmed the garrison and Indians, and scattered them in all directions, and took the place without trouble about the first of October. After occupying it about ten days or two weeks, enjoying with his men the spoils, he started, fully elated, hoping to complete his expectations early in the winter. He left less than twenty men in possession of the Fort at Kekionga, and proceeded on the 14th of October, out on the portage or trail to More's farm, expecting to take what valuables he could secure there and be guided by impulse as to what to do with the place. He had scarcely left Kekionga, when the traders and Indians having rallied, killed the guard left behind and followed up the command, overtaking them near the county line, and a running fire was kept up until La Balme and his men reached and entered the embankment or fortification. Here he remained for three days, while a large force of Indians gathered about. Finally, he was induced to abandon the place with all his spoil, on promise by the traders that he and his men might be allowed to leave the country divested of everything but the clothing they had on. They marched to point "E" on map, where they were to leave their arms. Arriving at that point, they found themselves surrounded by Indians so hostile they could not have been restrained by the traders had they desired to do so. Instead of delivering their arms, they at once prepared for battle, and the Indians fled to the fort. So matters remained for at least four months, or until some time in February, 1781; La Balme with about one hundred and eighty men fully armed, encamped and awaiting they knew not what. Small parties went out each day and secured game in abundance for their subsistence. Fires were kept burning against trees next the river night and day, that Indians might be discovered if they attempted an attack; these were the burned trees elsewhere described. There can be no doubt that the old well or excavation which has been referred to, was a well planned heated place

by the officers of the expedition. Finally the Indians rallied, and early in February surrounded the camp and killed all but four men. Two finally reached Vincennes to tell the story, and the other two probably perished before reaching a place of safety. And thus ended in inglorious defeat the expedition of La Balme in Whitley county.

There were no doubt other engagements during the next thirty years at the place by the Indians. Mrs. Revarre says the Miamis were besieged by the Delawares and some other tribe, and that the besiegers were in each case unsuccessful, but there is no authentic account of such engagements.

The bones and other articles found at point "E," More's farm, where the remains of La Balme and his men.

The extinction of the Indians was rapid during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first two decades of the nineteenth. Turtle Village had almost disappeared by the year 1800, and the village at the fort was nearly in the same condition when Turtle changed his residence to that spot in that year.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

BY JOHN H. SHILTS.

Archaeology is a subject that is receiving much attention from devoted scientists at this time. The antiquities of man are receiving the attention which they deserve. Most states have their archaeological societies with members all over their own and other states. Some counties have made it a part of their historical society. I am pleased that an interest is being manifested in this county to preserve the relics and landmarks of antiquity. Nothing would please me more and I believe would be of more interest to our people than to see a collection of our county's prehistoric antiquities and the relics of the pioneer settlers of our present homes at one of our old people's future gatherings. We all know that the hand of vandalism is rapidly destroying the things used by our hardy pioneers, and many of our so-called Indian relics are fast disappearing by falling into the hands of persons who care nothing for them except to barter and sell them, and in this way they are getting away from us. They ought to be preserved and kept in our county with much pride and reverence for the people who made and used them.

The existence and antiquity of man during prehistoric times here, as elsewhere, has been classified into the paleolithic or old stone age and the neolithic or new stone age. The old stone age is supposed to have antedated the ice age; all this is shown by the stone implements which have been and are still being found. I know from my own finds and specimens in my museum, that there were periods of advancement and progress during man's existence prior to historic times. The first implements were very rude, were chipped only, and hardly have the semblance of being made for any special purpose. Later on they were shaped into

form by chipping and pecking; but were not made smooth by rubbing and grinding. Following this advancement he began smoothing and polishing his implements by grinding and rubbing them until they were things of beauty. He then, too, began to make ornaments for his person. His pride for beautiful things increased with his advancement and culture.

That there was a prehistoric race in America is everywhere admitted and good evidence is everywhere at hand. The archaeologist finds these evidences in mounds and walls of earth thrown up for defense, for worship, for burial and for signal purposes; in the many shell heaps of immense size found at various places; in the numerous and curiously fashioned implements of stone, bone, shell and copper made for various uses and ceremonies. In some regions these archaeological treasures are abundant, while in others they are scarce, the latter fact being true of Whitley county. Nothing as yet has been published in the state publications on the antiquities of our county, yet there is sufficient material to be of much interest to the interested collector of these precious heirlooms of an extinct but grand prehistoric people.

The implements of these people are various, but consist chiefly of mortars and pestles, axes, celts, scrapers, arrow points, spear points, drills, perforators, hair fasteners, knives, saws, awls, pipes, hammers, mauls, or mallets, and many ornaments and ceremonial badges. Their mortars are not so common, and but very few have been found here. There was no necessity for mortars, as the people here lived chiefly upon the products of the chase. In localities where they depended on the grains and fruit for sustenance, mortars are very numerous, large and finely formed. The pestles are more plentiful here, and this fact makes me conclude that the aborigine used a cavity in some fallen tree, instead of a rock for his mortar. The pestles and mortars formed the mills of our ancestors. The general form of the pestle is cylindrical and varies very much in size. Those in my collection vary from four to twelve and a half inches in length and from two to two and a half inches in diameter.

Axes, celts, and flint implements are more numerous in our county and are found everywhere on our farms. These are the most interesting of all the relics we find, because they show great ingenuity in manufacture. They are of various size and form. Some are rudely finished, while others are beautifully polished and finished without a mark to mar the marvelous beauty of the implement. The Indian must have felt proud of a fine axe as evidenced by the great amount of work it necessitated to make a fine one. The Indian's axe has a groove around the pole or upper part. This groove sometimes encircles the axe completely and again only partially. I have two specimens that have a groove up and over the poll connecting with the groove around the axe. This type is very rare. The grooved axes found in this locality do not differ materially from those found in other places only that they, in general, are not so large. The celt, commonly called a hatchet, or tomahawk, is as numerous as the axe and shows as much workmanship and skill in its manufacture as does the axe, only that it has no groove. Some of these were highly

polished. Axes and celts were used for various purposes but chiefly as weapons of warfare; a death blow being struck with either. The flint implements are found everywhere and nearly every person has found some of them. These consist of arrow and spear points, saws, knives, scrapers, hoes, perforators and drills. We find these from the tiniest of a half inch to eight inches long and made from all the varieties of flint and the very finest moss agate, quartz, obsidian, and jasper. In fact, they are made from all varieties of flint or stone that would chip or flake. These implements, like the axes and celts, are made in all grades from the very rude to the most finely wrought. Scientists have classified the arrow and spear points into leaf shaped with three sub classes, stemmed with three sub classes; peculiar forms, with seven sub classes and triangular. Where all these were made and where the material was procured, is a matter of conjecture. They may possibly have been transported long distances, in fact, we know that some have been brought from places far away. It is different with the axes, celts, hammers, pestles, and mortars, for these were made of stone and boulders like those which are scattered all over the surface of our farms.

There is another class of objects, widely different in form but which may be classed together. Different names have been given to them which may have been based upon their appearance or upon a theoretical idea of their purpose. I shall call them ornaments or ceremonial objects. Some have been called banner stones, some drilled ceremonial weapons, some pierced tablets, others gorgets, pendants, bird shaped objects, boat shaped objects, etc. Thomas Wilson in his work says: "The names thus given may or may not be correct, but are as good as others that have been suggested in their stead. They should be retained until something more correct can be given." All of these objects are found in Whitley county, although not in great numbers. They are well polished and symmetrically formed and made of slate often beautifully banded or striped. They all have holes drilled in them. I have specimens which are partly made and apparently were rejected or lost. These show that they have been shaped before drilling commenced. Whatever the use of these various objects one fact is certain, they were never made for hard usage, but rather their purpose was to have been as an ornament of some kind, and their beautiful symmetry and fine finish entitles them to be classed as objects of fine art.

It is admitted by all that prehistoric man appreciated the luxury of a pipe and enjoyed the effect of tobacco smoke. Smoking was probably his most pleasing occupation. In the making of his smoking tube, he displayed the greatest care and ingenuity. They were made to represent almost every species of animal and bird. Even the human form was outlined in his pipe. In most cases, however, he simply made a neat pipe which he could use and enjoy. The pipes and tubes found in our county are of the plain kind and nearly all are made of the red sandstone and slate. I have one pipe made of green stone. This was found on a farm adjoining mine and is a very rare pipe for this locality.

Very little pottery is found in this

county. I have some fragments of it found on the farm lately owned by D. N. Hart and know of one whole piece, a bowl, said to have been found near Round lake. This is now owned by a collector in an adjoining county.

Our prehistoric ancestors also used copper and iron in making implements and utensils. There is not much to be found here made of these metals. I have a copper spear point which was found on the farm formerly owned by David Miller in Thorncreek township, also four iron tomahawks picked up on farms in this county and one iron spear point. barbed on one side, which was dug up with a skeleton.

I know of no discoidals, plummets, sinkers, shell implements or ornaments ever being found in this county; neither do I know of any mounds or earth works existing here, although it is claimed there are some in the county. I have not seen them, so I can neither verify nor disprove the statement at this time. Occasionally fire pits or ovens are found near the lakes and rivers. These are merely holes dug in the earth and walled up with stone.

Remains of the ancient and long extinct animals have been found in this county. Bones of the mastodon have been found in several localities. The giants of the animal kingdom, while gathering grass from or near the swamps, mired their huge forms in the soft earth where their bones have lain for centuries. Remains of the smaller animals are also found in the swamps which are being cleared and cultivated. Horns or antlers of the elk and deer are somewhat plenty on the water covered lowlands of our county.

In conclusion, I will say that I have based my article upon material in my cabinet of antiquities, and would ask all those having any piece or small collection of relics or curios, to let me know; and now again, I appeal to the citizens of Whitley county not to let these things get out of the county. Keep them here for future generations.

THE FLORA.

BY ALBERT BUSH.

March and April.

Trailing Arbutus, or Mayflower—An early pink flower of rare beauty and fragrance.

Scilla or Squill—A pretty blue flower, a visitor from Siberia come to stay in this country. It is perfectly hardy. We have one native variety, the wild hyacinth, pale blue and very early.

Skunk Cabbage—The earliest harbinger of spring is the skunk cabbage. It belongs to a class of carniverous plants and destroys many insects. It is related to the calla and Jack-in-the-pulpit.

March Marigold—A familiar spring flower, sometimes called cowslip. It is related to the buttercup.

Liverwort—One of our earliest spring flowers and perhaps one of the most beautiful.

Dog's Tooth Violet or Adder's Tongue

—There is no reason why the adder's tongue should be called a violet; it is really a lily. The blossom is usually russet yellow, and the upright leaves spotted. It is an early flower; sometimes called deer's tongue.

Tulip—The tulip comes to us from Asia Minor but indirectly from Holland. The varieties are simply endless. They bloom successive through spring. It is a member of the lily family.

Blood Root—The blood root is like a butterfly, it comes and goes in a day, like the poppy to which it is related. The blossom is lovely and white as a lily, and has a golden center.

Spring Everlasting—This is an insignificant, white, cottony-stemmed plant, which lacks beauty altogether, yet is common in meadows and pastures.

Ethiopian Calla—The so-called calla lily is a beautiful white relative of Jack-in-the-pulpit. It comes from Africa, and blooms in the spring.

April and May.

Bellwort—A rather insignificant cream colored flower. The stem seems to pass through the base of the leaf. It blooms in April and May.

Wood Anemone or Wind Flower—It really belongs in the half lit woods of spring but it is often found beside the road. The blossom is frail, with five or more white sepals, sometimes suffused with a delicate crimson pink.

Rue Anemone—Bears flowers in clusters having six or more white sepals; it is very common.

Spring Beauty—The little pink spring beauty is a favorite with everyone who loves wild flowers. Like a great many other delicate wild flowers, it has a disappointing way of closing as soon as it is picked, but a tumbler of water and sunlight soon work a change in the shy flower, and we need not throw it away hopelessly withered.

Dutchman's Breeches—This pretty little plant is common in thin woods where shade and sunlight are evenly distributed. In form it shows a relationship with the common bleeding heart of the garden. It blooms in April and May, and is a low-growing, ornamental leaved plant of a rather delicate appearance.

Early Saxifrage—It flowers in April and May, is not a conspicuous plant. We find it nestling among the rocks in pastures and in shady places beside the wood. The leaves have a singular ornamental arrangement spreading around in an even circle like a rosette. The flowers are tiny white and rather insignificant. The name means "rock-breaker."

Large White Trillium—This is considered the finest of all the trilliums; it is waxy white in color changing to a pinkish tint as it grows older. It is distinctively a woodland lily, which keeps clear of the moderate sunshine of April.

The Painted Trillium—It is not as large as the white, but is more beautiful. The edges of the petals are wavy, and the sharp V shaped, crimson color at the center of the flower is worth a close study under the magnifying glass. It blooms in April.

Birthroot or Wake Robin—This Birthroot is one of those pretty aesthetic red flowers, whose color reminds one of certain

chrysanthemums. Of the three trilliums mentioned, this seems least attractive; but is nevertheless a handsome wild flower. The trilliums are poisonous to taste.

Star Flower—The tiny star flower is found in woods. It delights in moist places, beside the purple violet. It has a shiny, delicate looking leaf of a pale yellow-green color. The perfect, little star-like flowers are dainty to a fault. Must be seen under a glass to note its fairy-like beauty.

Foam Flower or False Mitrewort—The foam flower grows beside the little star flower, and blooms about the same time, although there is nothing especially attractive in the flower, it is dainty and common enough in the wooded hills to command our attention.

Mitrewort or Bishop's Cap—This flower is apt to be found beside its false named relative. The star-like blossom of the true mitrewort is fringed in a remarkable manner, reminding one of the conventional rays surrounding the five pointed figure of a star.

White Baneberry—The berries, which appear in late summer, are far more apt to attract notice than the flower. They are waxy white, with a purple-black spot, and oval in shape: the stems which bear the fruit are very thick and turn red when the berries are fully ripe.

Black Snakeroot or Bugbane—It means "to drive away bugs." Strange as it may seem, the plant has become useful in a far better way. It is used in medicine, for neuralgic rheumatism, and doctors prescribe an extract of the root for that purpose.

Winter Green or Checkerberry—It is not common here. It is a plant that bears the berries from which oil of wintergreen is made.

Flowering Wintergreen—A delicate little plant. It is no relative of the checkerberry. Has a conspicuous crimson pink blossom and blooms in May and June.

May.

Yellow Violet—The yellow violet grows on the edge of the wood where sunlight and shadow are mixed. The blossom is very small and springs up from between a pair of leaves which start from a bare stem about eight or nine inches tall.

Purple Violet—A common spring flower that grows best in a cool, shady dell where the soil is rich and where there is plenty of spring water.

Bird-foot Violet—The bird-foot leaf is an astonishing contrast to the heart shaped leaves of the other violets. Nothing is more attractively symmetrical in plant form than this particular violet leaf; pressed flat on a piece of paper, its delicate outline is an interesting study for one who loves the decorative side of nature. The flower is rich in blue-purple color, and sometimes a violet purple.

Sweet White Violet—This has the faintest and most delicate perfume imaginable. The blossom is tiny, but extremely pretty.

Solomon's Seal—Solomon's seal is easily identified, as it grows beside some woodland road in early May, by its light green leaves, and its long, gracefully curved stalks, from which depends on the under side a series of tiny, greenish or creamy-white flowers always arranged in pairs. The name had its origin in the pitted appearance of the root, which bears a round scar left by the broken off old stalk.

False Solomon's Seal—The false Solo-

mon's seal is in my estimation even more beautiful than the true. Its spike of fine white flowers and its bright green leaf with parallel veining is particularly graceful. There are several other false Solomon's seals but so rare as not to be strictly classed in our flora.

Jack-in-the-pulpit or Indian Turnip—Jack-in-the-pulpit is a happy looking flower, (if a flower can be said to look happy) and its striped suit reminds one of the conventional funny circus clown. It is too bad to make such a comparison, but I must let it stand, because there are few other flowers which are so suggestively humorous. The pretty little brown club inside the spathe reminds one of a miniature bologna sausage. In the fall this bears a cluster of splendid scarlet berries. The root has a sharp, stingy taste, without any reminder of turnip about it.

Pitcher Plant—The odd tubular shaped leaves of the pitcher plant deserve close attention. Inside of the leaves there is a sweet secretion which attracts insects. The flowers are oddly colored with green and brownish purple. The plant is always found in boggy places where the sunshine is partly obscured.

May and June.

Robin's Plantain—The robin's plantain is a deceptive-looking character; it is easily mistaken for an aster. It grows about a foot high and the lower leaves lie prone on the ground. There is a hairy look to stem and flower which is not altogether aster like.

Bluets—Of all the dainty, tiny flowers that bloom in late spring, the little bluets are perhaps the daintiest. It is such an attractive little thing that Burpee, the seed man, has introduced it to the public as a cultivated garden flower.

From the middle of May to the end of June the flower continues to bloom in sunshine and shadow. It grows everywhere but in the dark forest.

Blue-eyed-Grass—A flower almost as dainty as the bluets. Its color is a purplish ultramarine blue, darker towards the center, where there is a touch of pure gold. There is a curious notch in each one of the six divisions of the perianth, from which protrudes a little point in shape like a thorn. It is a relative of the iris.

Yellow Star-grass—Star-grass is a pretty little yellow flower which blooms almost anywhere in meadows in May and June. The outside of the flower is greenish; the leaves are grass-like and hairy. It is closely related to the narcissus.

Cinquefoil—The very common cinquefoil is found beside the country highways and byways, and in pastures and meadows and woodland. It is often mistaken for a yellow flowered strawberry, but the cinquefoil has five divisions of the leaf while the strawberry has but three. It blooms from June to September.

Wild Strawberry—Our wild strawberry is so well known that it scarcely needs mention here.

Moss Pink—Sometimes planted in yards and cemeteries and runs over everything in the neighborhood where it is placed. It is not a desirable plant.

Wild Columbine—The scarlet and yellow columbine is one of our most beautiful wild flowers. It grows in rich, moist ground, and is a dainty graceful blossom. It is not numerous.

Moccasin Flower or Venus's Slipper—The flower is very handsome, in fact it does not look like an ordinary wild flower but rather like an expensive cultivated orchid. The point of beauty in the flower is its crimson-pink pouch or sack, and its purplish-brown and green sepals and petals.

Yellow Lady's Slipper—The smaller yellow lady's slipper, sister to the flower just described, is found in similar situations where the ground is moist, and has the addition of a slight perfume.

Snake's Mouth—The snake's mouth is a pretty little orchid of a most delicate pure pink color, which may be found in swampy places if one does not mind getting the feet wet. It blooms in June.

Purple Azalea or Pinxter Flower—Late in the spring the purple azalea will be found in swampy places and its lovely crimson pink color is a charming foil for the pale green tints of May.

Great Laurel or Rhododendron—It grows luxuriantly in the softened light of the half-lit woods. As a cultivated plant it is grown in parks and public gardens.

Cranberry, Large—The large cranberry grows in boggy places and may be found in bloom in early summer. The berry is ripe in early autumn. The finest berries come from the boggy district of Cape Cod, but many places grow cranberries. It is curious to find that such total different looking plants as the rhododendron and the cranberry are relatives; they belong to the heath family.

May, June and July.

Rattlesnake Plantain—The rattlesnake plaintain is a most interesting character. Its peculiar wavy edged, dark green leaves are covered with a net work of fine white lines. The flowers are small, white and waxy-looking and the leaves are circled below in a rosette figure. They are ever green. It flowers in July.

Showy Orchis—Gray says this is the only true orchis we have. It is a pretty flower, the upper part purplish pink, and the lower, lip white; there are few blossoms on a stem, not more than three or four. The two leaves are not unlike the lily-of-the-valley. Its time of flowering is May and June.

Golden Senecia or Ragwort—The golden senecia has a delightful bright color which illumines the meadows where the flower happens to grow with an amber light, such as may be seen in some of the paintings of the old master, Claud Lorraine. The flower resembles an aster in form, but the leaves have an individuality of their own, and are variable in type.

Shin Leaf—The euphonious name "shin leaf" was tacked on the pretty Pyrola for a reason which one may readily guess; the leaves were used as a cure for bruises and the old custom to call such a plaster shin plaster. It flowers in June and July.

Pipsissews—This is a sweet scented little woodland flower, which is common in all dry sandy soil. It is interesting to examine the blossoms under a magnifying glass, where the beauty of the frosty pink flower with its purple anthers will prove quite a revelation.

Yellow Wood Sorrel—The little yellow wood sorrel is extremely common in meadow, woodland and pastures, and the tiny clover-like leaf may be recognized anywhere snuggling in the grass from May to Octo-

ber. The flower is rather insignificant and of a pale buttercup yellow.

White Wood Sorrel—The crimson-veined white wood sorrel is quite a different character, and is altogether lovely. It likes damp woodland best. The flower stem, which grows about three inches high, bears but one blossom.

Sheep Sorrel—Sheep sorrel is a wretch of a weed, which will flourish in sand or sterile soil and is the bane of the farmer who tries to raise clover for his cattle. It belongs to the buckwheat family and so can claim no relationship to the wood sorrel, which belongs to the geranium family.

Blue Flag—The large blue flag grows in swamps or beside the sluggish stream, and shows its lovely variegated, blue violet flowers in June or July. Under the microscope its coloring is marvelously beautiful.

Arrow Head—The little water plant called arrow head blooms in summer beside streamlets and good sized rivers, where it chooses a locality of a secluded and muddy nature. It is well adapted to decorative design.

Sabbatia—One of the most beautiful wild flowers. Its corolla is magenta pink and commonly has eight divisions. It frequents the edges of ponds and blooms in summer.

Sundrop or Evening Primrose—Pale yellow flower found beside the roadside in summer.

Evening Primrose—Is common beside the road and in pastures. The peculiarity of the flower is that it opens about sunset, gives out a faint perfume, and then when broad daylight returns, looks limp and withered. It blooms all summer.

Wild Geranium—The wild geranium, which the English usually call wild cranesbill, is a pale purple flower about as delicate as the evening primrose. The plant grows about fifteen inches high and is in its prime in June.

Herb Robert—A variety of geranium, quite common. The flowers are nearly magenta color, that is a deep purple brownish crimson. The stem is rudy.

Indian Poke, or False White Hellebore—About the end of May or the beginning of June large masses of light green, corrugated leaves are seen in the hollows of the meadow, which have a tropical look. The plant is the Indian Poke and is poisonous. Sheep and pigs have been killed by eating the leaves. In late summer the whole plant withers, blackens and disappears.

May, June, July and August.

Bunch Berry—In early June the pretty little flower is quite interesting for several reasons; what seems to be two white petals, two of which are smaller than the others, are not petals at all but involucre leaves. The flowers are tiny little greenish things with black dots in between. An examination of the flowers under the microscope will at once make the tiny forms clear. The scarlet berries are quite insipid to the taste.

Shepherd's Purse—The commonest kind of a weed. The small white flowers hardly deserve attention, but the seed pod is interesting on account of the triangular pouch-shape which gave rise to the common name. It blooms all summer.

Wild Mustard—The wild mustard is a very annoying weed with small, pale, pure

yellow flower. The plant is not interesting nor beautiful.

Sheep Laurel—It grows in poor and rather low grounds and has a delicate crimson pink flower.

Candytuft—The cherry garden candytuft is a member of the common weed shepherd's purse. It is a captivating little flower which is in constant bloom from June until October. All they ask is that their flowers should be picked, and a new supply takes the place of the old.

Sweet Alyssum—A garden flower from Europe. Small, white, honey-scented flowers with an odor like that of buckwheat. It blooms all summer.

Corn Flower, or Bachelor's Button—The bluest of all blue flowers, vies with the gentian which Bryant seems to consider a most perfect blue. But a flower of the true blue does not exist, it is only suggested by the forget-me-not.

Mignonette — Our common garden mignonette comes from the Levant, and is an annual cultivated for the sweet scent of its tiny rusty and greenish white flowers. It blooms all summer.

Phlox, Drummondii — Phlox is the Greek name for fire, and although all the phloxes are not fiery-hued, there are many of them brilliant and red enough to deserve the name. The range of color in the Drummond phlox is extraordinary. There are cream white, pale yellow, pale salmon, pink, deep pink, crimson pink, magenta, purple lilac, pure red, crimson and solferino.

Caraway—The caraway has found its way into the fields and pastures from the kitchen garden and has really become a very familiar wild flower in many parts of the country. The plant grows about twenty inches high, and blooms about the middle of June. Its aromatic seeds are used plentifully to flavor the familiar New York New Year's cake.

Wild Meadow Parsnip — The wild meadow parsnip is not as common as caraway. The fine flowers, similar in appearance to the caraway, are pale golden yellow, and the leaves are twice compound. The stem of the plant is grooved, and the leaves, toothed at the edges, are dark green.

Bush Honeysuckle—Common flower beside the roadside and in hedges. It blooms in early summer and its flowers are small and honey yellow.

Indian Pipe — Found in rich woods, smooth, waxy white all over, three to six inches high, with one rather large nodding flower of five petals and ten stamens. It grows on the root of other plants and may be found beside a decayed stump of some forest giant.

Common Day Flower—It has light violet blue flowers, irregular in shape, and three-petaled. The flowers seem to grow out of an upper spathe like leaf, and the leaves are lance-shaped and contracted at the base. It is related to the spiderwort.

Spider Wort — Is an attractive little three-petaled purple blue flower with orange yellow anthers, which unfortunately has a very short life. The little blue clusters snuggled at the base of the narrow green leaves form a very pretty bit of color harmony. It blooms in early summer.

Buttercup — The child's favorite wild flower. The leaf is one of the most charming instances of symmetry in nature. There are not many flowers which can boast of

such a beautiful leaf. Then the brilliant yellow of the corolla is almost beyond the power of pure water color to produce.

Dandelion — The common dandelion, which stars the meadow in May and June with its radiant circles of gold, would be a garden favor were it less common. A big dandelion placed under a magnifying glass is one of the grandest studies in golden yellow that can be imagined.

Oxeye Daisy—The oxeye daisy, like the dandelion, was brought to this country by the white man. Its presence in the grass is so annoying to the farmer that it has been called the farmer's curse.

Heliotrope—The beautiful sweet-scented heliotrope comes from Peru and Chili. It is a perennial, held in high esteem by all. The name comes from the Greek, and means turning to the sun. The essence of heliotrope is used as perfumery.

Milkwort—Milkwort is a common weed which generally grows in wet, sandy ground and bears pinkish crimson flowers in a head somewhat similar to a clover, but smaller. It was thought that in pastures they increased the milk of cows. It blooms all summer.

Seneca, Snakeroot—Seneca is used for medical purpose, and is often given in the form of a syrup for a cough.

Indian Cucumber Root—Named from the taste of the tuberous, horizontal and white root stalk. It flowers in early summer, but the blossom is not attractive. In September the beautiful dark purple berries, three in a cluster, attract attention.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress—The nasturtium is perhaps one of the most satisfactory of all the garden annuals. The flower comes to us from South America, chiefly from Peru and Chili. It can stand hot waves and drought better than any other denizen of the garden. What a glory of color it brings us!—golden yellow, palest straw color, rich maroon, burning scarlet, intense red, scarlet pink, delicate salmon, peach bloom pink, and a great list of variation of these colors. The plant wants plenty of water, sunlight and sand to grow in. If the ground is too rich it grows leaves.

Lady's Slipper—A close relative of the jewel weed, the garden balsam, or lady's slipper, bears a striking resemblance to the wild species. The balsam comes to us from India. It blooms in summer.

Geranium—There are a great many varieties under cultivation, peppermint, rose-scented, pennyroyal, ivy leaved, horseshoe. As a rule all the mixed, showy flowered are called Lady Washington geraniums. Geraniums come from Cape of Good Hope and are related to herb robert, sorrel, jewel weed, nasturtium, canary bird vine. All are attractive when in flower.

Purslane or Pusley — A troublesome weed of the garden. Once a much relished dish of greens, which has since been displaced by spinach and young beet tops.

Shrubby St. John's Wort—This plant can hardly be called beautiful, and it is considered a great nuisance in farming lands. Has a superstitious name.

Purple Flowering Raspberry—The purple flowering raspberry is not purple at all. This is a popular name without any truth in it. The flowers are crimson-magenta in color and look something like a wild rose.

The fruit is flat, weak red color. There are no thorns on the stem. It blooms in June and July.

Yellow Field Lily—The yellow field lily begins to hang its golden yellow buds over the meadows in June and in July the pretty bells are in their prime. It has a pretty badly freckled face, which perhaps is the reason it hangs its head.

Wild Red Lily—In my estimation the wild red lily, which always grows in shady places, is the most beautiful one of all the wild species. The stalk grows about two feet high and generally bears but one flower, orange yellow outside and vermilion inside, spotted with brown madder.

Black-eyed Susan—The black-eyed Susan, as the children call it, Gray says is a western flower. It was introduced into our meadows with clover seed. The plant grows about eighteen inches high, blooms in July. The flower rays are a rich golden yellow, and have a graceful reflex curve.

Catch Fly—The catch fly is common in waste grounds and is easily identified by its two parted white petals. It is the most beautiful imaginable under the magnifying glass. The petals are not so remarkable, but the calyx is as delicate as though it were molded in spun glass.

Field Mouse-ear Chickweed—It is one of the commonest weeds that grow by our roadside. It blooms from April to August. It has an Alpine origin and does not stand the hot weather well. It is named from the shape of its leaves which resemble a mouse's ear.

Common Chickweed — Common chickweed is very common and troublesome in every garden. It likes damp ground best, and spreads its weak stems, covered with fine foliage, all over the garden beds. The tiny white flowers are very insignificant. They bloom through spring and summer.

Verbena — Our charming garden verbenas are many of them indigenous to this country. As a rule the flowers are purple. Other garden varieties are pink, red and white. They come from South America. The verbenas flower all summer.

Blue Vervain—Blue vervain is a tall weed with tiny, homely flowers, that grow in waste places and beside the road. The plant begins to show its tiny blossoms in July. It is a relative of our beautiful garden verbenas.

Water Arum—The water arum is similar in appearance to the cultivated hot house flower called calla lily. It is common in boggy places. It flowers in early summer, and is pretty enough to deserve cultivation, but the calla is so much superior that the horticulturist takes no interest in the lesser flower.

Wild Sarsaparilla — The wild sarsaparilla, which must not be mistaken for the true sarsaparilla of soda water fame, is nevertheless often used as a substitute for the officinal article. Its long slender yellow roots are as aromatic as the mucilaginous twigs of the sassafras tree.

Hedge Bindweed — In appearance the flower is exactly like a pink morning glory, to which it is closely related. It is a South American plant.

Dodder — That most distressing weed which goes by the name of dodder is a plague which, in its disintegrating power, can only be compared to sin. The little vine is parasitic, and it saps the energy of every plant it can fasten itself upon.

Poison Ivy—Gray says it is a vile pest. It poisons some people dreadfully, its only redeeming trait being its berries and pretty red leaves in the fall.

Clematis, or Virgin's Bower—The clematis is among the lovely vines which grow in your yards and gardens. Nothing is prettier than its graceful branches decorating a rustic fence. There are several varieties, one with handsome reddish flowers, one with yellow, another with blue.

The Poppy — The poppy family is so large and so varied in type that a garden filled with all the different varieties would present an astonishing picture of contrasting forms and colors from the first of June until the middle of October. All come from the old world. The poppy is an extraordinarily beautiful flower; the variety known as Fairy bush excels.

Pot Marigold—It is a common garden flower and blooms from July to November if protected from frost or all winter in the green house. To insure this, however, the flowers must be picked continually or they cease to bloom.

Gaillardia or Blanket Flower — In the Gaillardia of our gardens we really have a cultivated flower which is our own—a native of our country. The hues are deep red and pale yellow, gold, rich red and white.

Summer Chrysanthemum—A charming annual held in high esteem by farmer's wives. The double flowers are splendid in golden yellow and yellowish white and the plant blooms with prodigal liberality. There are a great many varieties, single and double.

Love in a Mist—A strange rather than a beautiful flower, old fashioned; from the Orient.

June, July, August and September.

Four-leaved Loosestrife—A pretty little golden yellow, star shaped flower. It grows in wet ground.

Common Loosestrife — The common loosestrife grows in low, wet ground, and may easily be distinguished from the four-leaved variety by its branching habit and its flower clusters which terminate the stem. It is also more leafy.

Turtle Head—It may be found in the same surroundings as the loosestrife or perhaps in lower ground. Its flowers are white or pinkish and it blooms in August.

Tall Meadow Rue—The beautiful tall meadow rue begins to show its plumes of feathery white flowers in early summer when the yellow field lily is in full bloom. It has ornamented blue green leaves.

Early Meadow Rue—Has unattractive brownish green flowers, that appear in late spring.

Thorn Apple—One of the rankest smelling weeds in existence. It is common in waste places and hog lots.

Spreading Dogbane — The spreading dogbane is so common all over the country in thickets and woody dells that one cannot fail to find it without the aid of a regular search. The flowers are quite as beautiful as many small garden favorites.

Common Milkweed—The common milkweed needs no introduction; its pretty pods of white silk are familiar to every child. It blooms in the early part of summer. Its heavy perfume is cloying, as it is too sweet.

Butterfly Weed—A variety of milk weed, but does not exude a sticky "milk": the shape of the flower is like the milk-weed. It grows in dry, sandy places.

Harebell—The dainty harebell, which looks so frail that it seems as though a cold gust of wind might wither its transparent blue, is one of the hardiest of all our small wild flowers and derives its name from its leaf.

Self-heal—All summer long this tireless little flower blossoms almost anywhere we may happen to look. The bumblebee is attracted by this flower. It must be studied under the microscope to see its full beauty.

Common Meadow Sweet—A soft plumed plant not very common. It is cultivated for ornament.

Hardhach or Steeple Bush—Grows in low grounds. The flowers are pink, the plume sharp pointed. It is a very interesting flower under the microscope.

Jewel-weed, or Touch-me-not—The jewel-weed is common everywhere. The flower is scentless and is only pretty in color, which is a spotty orange yellow. It is like the garden balsam and one is not surprised to learn that it is related to this favorite.

Toadflax, or Butter and Eggs—A pretty wild flower which is common everywhere. The children's name for it, butter and eggs, so far as colors are concerned, is remarkably appropriate. The flowers have a cherry look, like the flock of daffodils on the margin of the lake which Wordsworth sang about. They bloom from July to October.

Wild Blue Toadflax—Not so pretty as its orange and yellow relative. Toadflax is a first cousin to the beautiful garden snapdragon, which is purple, violet, blue, and white.

Common Yarrow—The commonest kind of common weed whose flowers are unattractive. Blooms from July to October. It has a pleasant smell.

Indian Tobacco—The Indian tobacco (from which is obtained a noted quack medicine) is one of the least interesting of our blue wild flowers.

Cardinal Flower—The magnificent red of the cardinal flower fully entitles it to its name, as there is no other wild flower which approaches it in color.

Wild Sunflower—The plant grows about four feet high and has rather narrow, dark-green leaves which have a rough feeling. My impression of the general appearance of this wild sunflower is that it is prolific in green leaves and sparing in yellow flowers.

Tansy—Tansy is the very common yellow flower which looks like a thick cluster of ox-eye daisies with the white rays all picked out. It blooms and smells strong all summer and if dried lasts and smells stronger all winter.

Wild Carrot—The wild carrot is a familiar flower of every wayside and pasture. It was brought from Europe. The plant is related to the caraway.

Mullein—A common troublesome weed. It is a native of the Old World. Nothing is softer or more delicate in color than the pale green leaves when they first appear above ground. The flowers bloom all summer.

Chicory—One of our prettiest blue flowers. It is blue enough to call it blue. Along road sides it becomes a noxious weed.

Common Everlasting—Everlasting is so well known by everyone that it needs no description. The plant is conspicuous in every field by its cottony foliage which is

pale sage green in color. It has medical properties of value.

Bur Marigold, or Beggarticks—It is a wretched weed with rather pretty conventional leafage, but a pest.

Bouncing Bet or Soapwort—An European plant but now growing wild here. The flowers are the most delicate crimson pink imaginable, almost pinkish white.

Petunia—The garden annual petunia gets its name from petum, the aboriginal term for tobacco. It belongs to the night shade family and is a near relative of common tobacco. The finest of all petunias are called Giants of California.

Larkspur—The larkspur of our gardens comes variously from Europe, Siberia and China. It has a lovely spear of deep blue flowers which gracefully waves to and fro in every passing breeze. Larkspur is a member of the Crowfoot.

Hollyhock—The old-fashioned hollyhock still holds its place in modern gardens, but the old single variety is being displaced by a new double one, which is as full as the fullest rose and quite as beautiful. The colors of these double flowers are rose, pink, salmon, white, lilac, magnetia, primrose, yellow, deep red and maroon.

Scarlet Rose Mallow—The most gorgeous of all the plants indigenous to the United States. A glorious red scarlet flower, and scarlet wild flowers are extremely rare. The swamp rose mallow is a similar flower with pale pink petals which grows in the north. It blooms in summer.

Blazing Star—A beautiful common wild flower.

Monkshood—Much like the columbine, but its manner of growth is almost vine-like. It is not common.

Gladiolus—The gladiolus is still a great favorite of the garden, but it has been so much improved that the old red and pink varieties are supplanted by an infinite number of brilliant hued flowers. It blooms in late summer and autumn.

Tiger Flower—The charming tiger flower, which looks like a scarlet or yellow iris, comes to us from Mexico. It is a pity the blossoms are so frail; they rarely last after midday. The center is spotted like an orchid.

Spanish Bayonet—A southern plant, cultivated in the north; cream-white color. Blooms in summer.

July, August and September.

Coreopsis or Calliopsis—Bright-eyed coreopsis is one of the cheeriest of our smaller garden flowers and it is another distinctly American character. It blooms all summer as late as September.

Dahlia—The common garden dahlia comes from Mexico. Named from a Swedish botanist, Dahl. It blooms through the summer until October.

Marigold—The marigold is an old garden favorite, but has been greatly improved. Plants originally came from South America and Mexico. It blooms from June to October. The colors of the marigold are extraordinary; golden yellow, orange yellow, pure lemon yellow, russet red edged with gold, and golden yellow spotted with brownish claret color—these are all rendered in the purest tones.

Zinnia—The garden zinnia has only one palpable fault; it is unmistakably stiff. It has an astonishing range of color, which comprehends nearly the whole scale—white,

cream, buff, pale yellow, deep yellow, lemon yellow, orange, light orange, scarlet crimson, magenta, three pinks, lilac, dull purple, dull violet, maroon, and an intense deep red, jacquemont color.

Morning Bride—A favorite of the old fashion gardens, but has of late been greatly improved. It belongs to the teasle family.

Sunflower—The sunflower is distinctly American and comprises a large, varied, and interesting division of the composite family. It blooms in late summer and in September.

Snow on the Mountain—Snow on the mountain, which is a beautiful plant, is rapidly coming into favor as a garden ornament.

Fireweed, Great Willow Herb—The fireweed curiously enough flourishes on ground which at some time has been burned over. One may easily understand why it is called willow herb, as its leaf is exactly like that of the swamp willow. It is related to the veining primrose.

Boneset—This is a favorite plant among the country folks, for whom it furnishes a popular medicine, once used for ague, "boneset tea,"—who likes it?

Ladies' Tresses—Toward the end of summer and through September the sweet smelling tiny flowers called ladies' tresses may be found in swamps or wet meadows. This flower belongs to the orchis family, related to the moccasin flower which blooms in the spring and summer.

Goldenrod—The name goldenrod conjures up the thought of an immense family of flowers thirty odd members of which a person with a fair knowledge of botany may easily identify. There are in all about seventy varieties. The goldenrod is certainly our representative American flower.

Aster or Star Worth—There are between forty and fifty species of wild asters in this country, so I can only draw attention to the commonest ones. Most of these have a distinct individuality, which will be impossible for one to mistake who will closely follow the description.

China Aster—There are so many varieties that I can only mention those of prominent type. The Victoria is an old favorite, then Truffant's, Betteridge's, Triumph, Comet, and the most beautiful new variety.

September and November.

Ironweed—Grows everywhere beside the road and along rivers. It blooms in August and September.

Bitter Sweet—Bitter sweet is a beautiful climbing, twining shrub, with which everyone who sees the scarlet berries inside the open orange-colored pod, ought to be familiar.

Garget, or Pokeberry—The flowers are conspicuous, but the purple berries attract some attention. The juice has been used for coloring purposes but unsuccessfully, as it fades.

Closed, or Bottle Gentian—Is an inhabitant of the northern woods. Its flowers are like tiny thick tenpins in shape and are often a very good blue. It is of the latest fall flowers.

Fringed Gentian—Bryant's sky blue flower, by no means common. It is a low ground plant. The time to look for the flower is in October.

Fall Dandelion—The fall dandelion is not nearly so beautiful as its spring rela-

tive. The leaves are similar to the spring dandelion, but blunt toothed and very small, growing close to the ground. It blooms from July to November.

Nightshade—The little purple flowers grow in small clusters, and appear in summer. It is curious to learn that the nightshade is closely related to the potato, the egg plant, and the pretty ornamental shrub called Jerusalem cherry.

Winter Berry or Black Alder—At the close of the season of flowers in autumn our attention will be attracted by the brilliant berries of the black alder, which dot its gray stems and cling to them long after its leaves have dropped. It is common in swamps, growing as a shrub.

Chrysanthemum—The chrysanthemum is an oriental flower, which comes to us from Japan and China. There are something like 400 varieties and ever increasing, but the florist's chrysanthemums are not hardy. They are mostly of the Japanese class; it is the older Chinese varieties which stand the cold of our northern winters best. The chrysanthemum is indeed the last and most beautiful flower of all flora's train; and whatever we may say of the rose we must acknowledge the lovely golden flower another queen, the queen of autumn. When the summer flowers are gone and the birds have flown southward; when the chill winds come down from the icy regions of the north, when there are no leaves, no blue sky, then comes our autumn queen, and fills our laps with a wealth of bloom the like of which we never saw in June.

Oliver Wendell Holmes sweetly sings about the golden flower as though she were an angel queen—

"The fields are stripped, the groves are dumb,
The frost flowers greet the icy moon—
Then blooms the bright chrysanthemum,
Thy smile the scowl of winter braves,
Last of the bright robed flowery train,
Soft sighing o'er the garden graves:
'Farewell! Farewell! we meet again!'
So may life's chill November bring
Hope's golden flower, the last of all
Before we hear the angels sing
Where blossoms never fade and fall!"

POLITICAL HISTORY.

BY S. P. KALER.

When Whitley county began her political career in 1838 a convention was held for the first county ticket, ignoring politics and selecting competent men who would consent to serve the people in the various positions for the pittance they would receive from their fellow settlers.

By 1840 the settlers, scattering as they were, lined up according, as the people of the entire nation were organizing into bitter partisan warfare that reached its noonday during and after the Civil war. Good roads, rural mail delivery, telephones, telegraphs and agencies of rapid transit have brought

the people so near each other that, with the county seat so near the center, the people of the entire county mingle together each week as though a single neighborhood. A quarter of a century ago a journey from many parts of the county to Columbia City meant a day going and a day returning, and visiting was confined within small circles. The great changes have entirely done away with the school house orators, exaggeration and falsehood that formerly fanned political campaigns into veritable cyclones.

The political parties have always been pretty evenly divided with a slight preponderance in favor of the democrats. In 1840, Harrison (whig) received 98 votes and Van Buren (democrat) 91, a whig majority of 7, and not again until 1904, when Roosevelt carried the county by 78, was there a majority adverse to the democratic candidate for president, and but twice in the sixty-eight years have the republicans elected their entire county ticket, but in sixteen of the thirty-five biennial elections they have elected part of their local ticket.

Majorities by which county officers have been elected would average considerably below a hundred. Many have been elected by less than fifty and not a few by less than ten majority. In 1878 the democrats elected a county treasurer by four majority and a county commissioner by three. In 1848 the two candidates for county treasurer were a tie. In 1890 the republicans elected a clerk by two, and in 1900 one democratic candidate for commissioner was defeated by four, while the candidate for county assessor was elected by one majority. The largest majority ever given a candidate on a straight party fight was 831, majority for Col. I. B. McDonald (democrat) for representative, in 1870 over Ambrose M. Trumbull (republican). McDonald carried every voting precinct in the county. The like never occurred before and is not likely to do so again.

In 1844 James K. Polk, democratic candidate for president, received 219 votes, as against Clay (whig) 216, a majority of three.

In 1848 Cass received 355 votes as against 318 for Taylor, a democratic majority of thirty-seven.

In 1852 Pierce received 568 and Scott 497, a democratic majority of 71.

In 1856 Buchanan received 851 and Fremont 797, a democratic majority of 54.

In 1860 Douglas received 1133 and Lincoln 1067, a democratic majority of 66. There was also three votes for Breckenridge, southern democrat.

In 1864 McClellan received 1337 and Lincoln 1074, a democratic majority of 263.

In 1868 Seymour received 1628 and Grant 1372, a democratic majority of 256.

In 1872 Greeley received 1650 and Grant 1401, a democratic majority of 249.

In 1876 Tilden received 2052 and Hayes 1660, a democratic majority of 392.

In 1880 Hancock received 2229 and Garfield 1941, a democratic majority of 288.

In 1884 Cleveland received 2365 and Blaine 2007, a democratic majority of 358.

In 1888 Cleveland received 2325 and Harrison 2133, a democratic majority of 192.

In 1892 Cleveland received 2222 and Harrison 1951, a democratic majority of 271.

In 1896 Bryan received 2494 and Mc-

Kinley 2242, a democratic majority of 252.

In 1900 Bryan received 2361 and McKinley 2271, a democratic majority of 90.

In 1904 Parker received 2281 and Roosevelt 2359, a republican majority of 78.

At the first presidential election in 1840 there was a whig majority of 7 and at the last presidential election there was a republican majority of 78. Thus opposition to the democrats carried the first and last presidential elections at an average majority of 42.

The democrats carried the fifteen intervening presidential elections at an average majority of 189, the lowest was 3 in 1844 and the highest 392 in 1876.

In the presidential landslide of 1904 the republicans had a majority for their state ticket considerably reduced below that of Roosevelt and elected their candidate for sheriff by 97. While the democrats had a majority of 65 for Robinson for congress; 151 for Green, district prosecutor; 145 for Depew, joint representative; 122 for Brand, county treasurer; 151 for Walter, surveyor; 13 for Williams, coroner; 105 for Irwin, commissioner, and 65 for Mowery, commissioner, an average majority for all county and district officers, except sheriff, of 102.

During all the vicissitudes of the parties; the death of the whig party, the birth of the republican party in 1856 and its ascendancy up to 1872; the rise again of the democracy to a majority in the Lower House of Congress in 1874 and its hand to hand conflict with its competitor, in almost equal battle up to its great victory in 1892, and its decline again; during all these times the voters of Whitley county have been but little swayed from their moorings, showing that there has been complete organization on both sides. There are few counties in the country where there has existed such complete party machinery reaching out to each school and road district. From the democracy's slender majority in 1844 to 1874 it held the county offices almost exclusively, first under the leadership of James B. Edwards and later that of Eli W. Brown, with I. B. McDonald and others as able lieutenants.

Against this compact and finely balanced organization there was a revolt in 1874, resulting in the nomination of a ticket alternating candidates, republican and democratic, under the name of People's Party, but keeping hands entirely out of politics outside the county. It was signally successful in that year.

In 1876 its success was partial. In 1878 it elected three candidates. After that, parties lapsed back to their old positions until 1886, when the scheme was tried again, resulting in complete rout and failure. For many years the third party has been in evidence under name of Greenbackers or Prohibitionists but not in number sufficient to warrant a place in history.

Many of the Greenbackers were perfectly sincere in their action but their leaders were mostly adventurers who sought to make merchandise of their following in a market where each vote was a great factor in determining the local result, so that it became marketable to individuals rather than parties.

While the Prohibitionists in the main have been true to principle and have voted their sentiments without regard to the balance of power they could produce, there have been notable examples to the contrary.

In 1882 the republican party made its

first real stand for a fight on the whole county ticket, though it often before made an effort for some individual candidate and sometimes with success. Conditions were not auspicious for the democrats and their opponents entered the fight with an advantage on their side and a ticket of good strong men, but lost out because of poor management. The highest democratic majority was 222 for Harrison, clerk, and the lowest 45 for Yontz for auditor.

In 1884 the local contest was seemingly lost in the national campaign and the democrats won by about their usual majorities.

We have already noted that a People's party was unsuccessful in 1886.

In 1888 the republicans elected their candidate, W. W. Hollipeter, for sheriff by 67 majority, and the democrats all the balance of the ticket by majorities from 247 down to less than a hundred.

In 1890 the democrats elected their entire ticket by about the usual majorities, except clerk.

In 1892 William F. McNagny, of this county, was the democratic candidate for congress and gave a stimulus to the campaign. His majority was 337 and the lowest majority for the democrats was 191.

In 1894 the entire republican county ticket was elected by majorities averaging 114, while the state ticket had a majority of 64.

In 1896 the entire democratic ticket was again elected by majorities all over a hundred, except Meyers for treasurer who had 73; and two years later, in 1898, the democratic majorities were quite decisive, averaging above 200.

As before noted, the result in 1900 was the election of part of both tickets, so also was the result in 1902 and 1904, the former year the preponderance was with the republicans and the latter with the democrats.

In 1906 the republicans made a clean sweep on state and local tickets, except that the democrats elected the coroner and surveyor.

In 1897 experts were employed to go over the books of the county for several years past that the people might know whether or not their servants had been honest and to prove or disprove the many charges and counter-charges that had been recklessly made.

The result was most satisfactory and quieting to the people. Not a dishonest act was discovered; not a cent had been misappropriated or stolen. A few very small irregularities were pointed out due to different methods in bookkeeping which were readily adjusted and reconciled. Whitley county during its entire history has been a storm center of politics but its government has been honest and satisfactory.

John S. Cotton, democrat, was elected representative from Whitley county in 1868 by a majority of 238. At the regular session of the state legislature in January, 1869, the democratic members being in the minority, resigned three days before the close of the session to break a quorum and prevent the ratification of the negro suffrage amendment. The appropriation bills had not passed, which gave Governor Baker a good excuse to call an extra session to force the negro suffrage amendment to passage. A special election was called and Cotton became nominee again on the issue of negro suffrage. Lewis Adams, up to this time a

democrat, and former member of the legislature, was nominated against him. Cotton was elected by 721 majority, carrying every township but Troy, which he lost by 15; the republican majority at the fall election before had been 76. Adams lived in Troy. This vote is significant of the feeling of the people at that time on this question.

The following persons have served the county officially:

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the organization of Whitley county it was in the fifth congressional district, composed of the counties of Union, Fayette, Wayne, La Grange, Randolph, Henry, Deleware, Allen, Grant and Huntington, Whitley added in 1838, represented by James H. Rariden from 1837 to 1841; and by Andrew Kennedy from 1841 to 1843.

Under the apportionment of 1842 we were placed in the tenth district as follows: Randolph, Delaware, Grant, Jay, Steuben, Blackford, Adams, Wells, Huntington, LaGrange, Allen, Whitley, Noble and Dekalb and at the August election, 1842, Andrew Kennedy was elected from the new district, and by re-election held till 1847. William Rockhill held from 1847 to 1849. Andrew J. Harlan from 1849 to 1851. Samuel Brenton from 1851 to 1853.

Under the apportionment of 1852 the following counties comprised the tenth district: Elkhart, Kosciusko, Noble, LaGrange, Steuben, Dekalb, Allen and Whitley. Ebenezer M. Chamberlain was the representative from 1853 to 1855. Samuel Brenton from 1855 to 1859. Charles Case from 1859 to 1861. William Mitchell from 1861 to 1863. Joseph K. Edgerton from 1863 to 1865. Joseph H. Defrees from 1865 to 1867.

Under the apportionment of 1867, Allen was taken from the district and Huntington given to it, making the tenth district as follows: Kosciusko, Whitley, Huntington, Noble, Dekalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Elkhart. William Williams was the representative from 1867 to 1873.

Under the apportionment of 1872 the twelfth district was Jay, Blackford, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Allen and Whitley. This apportionment bill was approved at a special session of the legislature, December 23, 1872, after the congressional election. The state's apportionment being raised from eleven to thirteen representatives, two congressmen, Godlove S. Orth and William Williams, were elected from the state at large, and Henry B. Saylor, of Huntington, by the old tenth.

Andrew H. Hamilton, from Allen county, was representative from 1875 to 1879, Walpole G. Colerick, of Allen county, from 1879 to 1883.

Under the apportionment act of 1879 the twelfth district was LaGrange, Steuben, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley and Allen. The apportionment acts of 1885, 1891, 1895 and 1901 have left the district remaining the same. Robert Lowry, of Allen county, was representative from 1883 to 1887; James B. White, of Allen county, from 1887 to 1889; Charles A. O. McClellan, of Dekalb county, from 1889 to 1893; William F. McNagny, of Whitley county, from 1893 to 1895; Jacob D. Leighty, of Dekalb county, from 1895 to 1897; James M. Robinson, of Allen county, from 1897 to 1905;

Newton W. Gilbert, from 1905 till September, 1906, when he resigned. Clarence C. Gilhams, of La Grange county, was elected for both long and short terms in 1906.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The first constitution of Indiana adopted June 29, 1816, provided as follows:

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 2.—The general assembly may, within two years after their first meeting and shall, in the year 1820, and every subsequent term of five years, cause an enumeration to be made of all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumerations, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each; and shall never be less than twenty-five (25) or greater than thirty-six (36), until the number of the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age shall be twenty-two thousand; and after that event, at such ratio, that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed one hundred.

Sec. 3.—The representatives shall be chosen annually by the qualified electors of each county respectively on the first Monday of August.

Sec. 5.—The senators shall be chosen for three years, on the first Monday in August, by the qualified votes of representatives, and on this being convened, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot, from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; and the second class, at the expiration of the second year; and the third class, at the expiration of the third year; so that one third thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen forever thereafter.

Sec. 6.—The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the general assembly, and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years in each, and shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half the number of representatives.

NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED FEBRUARY 10, 1851.

Jacob Wunderlich was delegate from Whitley county to the convention that framed said constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 2.—The senate shall not exceed fifty, nor the house of representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the state may, from time to time, be divided.

Sec. 3.—Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and representatives for the term of two years from the day after

their general election. * * * One-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially.

At the first session, convened November 4, 1816, there were ten senators and thirty representatives. The senate remained with ten members until 1821, when it increased to twelve. In 1822, it rose to 16 and by 1838, when Whitley county was organized, it had risen to forty-seven and by 1841 it has risen to the constitutional limit of fifty. The number of representatives increased steadily at almost every session, so that by 1836 it had reached its limitation of one hundred.

In 1835, Ezra S. Trask was elected state senator for the term of three years for the district composed of Wabash, Jay, Grant, Huntington and the territory attached thereto for judicial purposes (meaning Whitley county) and was our senator at date of organization, but at the fall election of 1838 James Trimble was elected senator. From that date to the present we have had the following senators:

William B. Mitchell (W.).. 1841 to 1844
Matthew Rippey (W.)..... 1844 " 1845
(District — Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley.)

A. Cuppy (D.), Whitley.... 1845 to 1847
Elias Murray (W.)..... 1847 " 1848
Henry Day (D.)..... 1848 " 1851
(District — Huntington Kosciusko and Whitley.)

T. Washburn (D.),Whitley.. 1851 to 1853
(District—Noble, Kosciusko and Whitley.)

UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

S. D. Hall (D.)..... 1853 to 1855
John Weston (D.)..... 1855 " 1858
(District—Noble, Kosciusko and Whitley.)

James R. Slack (D.)..... 1858 to 1863
A. J. Douglas (D.), Whitley. 1863 " 1869
(District—Huntington and Whitley.)

A. Y. Hooper (R.) Whitley. 1869 to 1872
Charles W. Chapman (R.).. 1872 " 1877
Walter Olds (R.), Whitley . 1877 " 1881
(District—Kosciusko and Whitley.)

Robert C. Bell (D.)..... 1881 to 1885
E. W. Brown (D.), Whitley. 1885 " 1887
I. B. McDonald (D.), Whitley 1887 " 1889
Fred J. Hayden (D.)..... 1889 " 1893
Ochmig Bird (D.)..... 1893 " 1897
Louis J. Bobilya (D.)..... 1897 " 1899
(District—Whitley and Allen.)

F. J. Heller (D.), Whitley.. 1899 to 1903
H. M. Purviance (R.)..... 1903 " 1907
John W. Orndorf (R.) Whitley..... 1906 "
(District—Whitley and Huntington.)

REPRESENTATIVES.

At the organization of the county in 1838 William Vance was representative and was re-elected in August, 1838.
(District—Huntington, Jay, Wells, Blackford and Whitley.)

Lewis W. Purviance..... 1839 to 1840
Morrison Rulon..... 1840 " 1841
(District—Huntington, Adams, Wells, Whitley, Blackford and Jay.)

Peter L. Runyon..... 1841 to 1842
Abraham Cuppy..... 1842 " 1844
Stephen H. Colms..... 1844 " 1845
David Rippey..... 1845 " 1846
(District—Kosciusko and Whitley.)

James Gilleece..... 1846 to 1847
Henry Swihart..... 1847 " 1848
Samuel Jones..... 1848 " 1849
John S. Cotton..... 1849 " 1850
Henry Swihart..... 1850 " 1851
(District—Huntington and Whitley.)

UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

Whitley now becomes entitled to a representative of her own.

David Litchfield..... 1851 to 1853
Adams Y. Hooper..... 1853 " 1855
John S. Cotton..... 1855 " 1857
Lewis Adams..... 1857 " 1859
(District—Whitley.)

John B. Firestone..... 1859 to 1861
James S. Collins..... 1861 " 1863
Samuel McGauhey..... 1863 " 1865
John R. Coffroth..... 1865 " 1867
A. J. Douglas..... 1867 " 1869
(District—Huntington and Whitley.)

Whitley county a district alone.

John S. Cotton..... 1869 to 1871
I. B. McDonald..... 1871 " 1873
Cyrus B. Tulley..... 1873 " 1875
Thomas Washburn..... 1875 " 1877
William E. Merriman..... 1877 " 1879
Cyrus B. Tulley..... 1879 " 1881
William Carr..... 1881 " 1885
Martin D. Garrison..... 1885 " 1889
Andrew A. Adams..... 1889 " 1893
Jacob S. Schrader..... 1893 to 1895
Edwin L. Barber..... 1895 " 1897
Solomon Wiener..... 1897 " 1899
(District—Whitley.)
John W. Baker..... 1899 to 1901
Levi R. Stookey..... 1901 " 1905
Newton F. Watson..... 1905 " 1907
(District—Kosciusko and Whitley.)

The legislature in 1905 made the district Kosciusko, Huntington and Whitley, and Newton F. Watson was re-elected in 1906.

CLERKS OF COURT.

The clerk of courts was ex-officio clerk of the board of county commissioners from the organization of the county to 1841, when that duty was transferred to the county auditor.

Abraham Cuppy..... 1838 to 1842
Richard Collins..... 1842 " 1855
I. B. McDonald..... 1855 " 1859
William E. Merriman..... 1859 " 1863
James B. Edwards..... 1863 " 1871
Eli W. Brown..... 1871 " 1875
James Reider..... 1875 " 1879
James M. Harrison..... 1879 " 1887
Samuel P. Kaler..... 1887 " 1891
William H. Magley..... 1891 " 1895
Richard H. Maring..... 1895 " 1899
Walter J. Tyree,*..... 1899 " 1904
Jesse A. Glassley..... 1904 " 1908
Hugo Logan..... 1908 "

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Abraham Cuppy..... 1841 to 1842
Richard Collins..... 1842 " 1844

*Office extended from November to January 1st.

Charles W. Hughes	1844 to	1844
Thomas Washburn	1844 "	1855
Adams Y, Hooper	1855 "	1859
John S. Cotton	1859 "	1863
Simon H. Wunderlich	1863 "	1869
Theodore Reed	1869 "	1874
Robert A. Jellison	1874 "	1877
William H. Rutter	1877 "	1881
William E. Merriman	1881 "	1882
Manford D. Yontz	1882 "	1886
Chauncey B. Mattoon	1886 "	1890
Christopher Souder	1890 "	1894
Daniel W. Sanders	1894 "	1898
W. H. Carter,*	1898 "	1903
Charles E. Lancaster	1903 "	1907
Samuel F. Trembley	1907 "	

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Abraham Cuppy	1838 to	1842
Richard Collins	1842 "	1855
Charles W. Hughes	1855 "	1859
Henry Swihart	1859 "	1863
Casper W. Lamb	1863 "	1867
David A. Quick	1867 "	1871
Jeremiah S. Hartsock	1871 "	1875
John C. Wigent	1875 "	1879
Wright Lancaster	1879 "	1883
Casper W. Lamb	1883 "	1887
John H. Shilts	1887 "	1891
John W. Golden	1891 "	1895
Henry Souder	1895 "	1899
Frank Raber	1899 "	1904
Levi M. Meiser	1904 "	1908
George W. Hildebrand	1908 "	

SHERIFFS.

Richard Baughan	1838 to	1838
Richard Collins	1838 to	1840
James B. Simcoke	1840 "	1844
Jacob Thomson	1844 "	1846
Jacob Wunderlich	1846 "	1850
James B. Edwards	1850 "	1854
William H. Dunfee	1854 "	1858
John Brenneman	1858 "	1860
Adam Avey	1860 "	1862
John Wynkoop	1862 "	1866
Oliver P. Koontz	1866 "	1870
Jacob W. Miller	1870 "	1874
William H. Liggett	1874 "	1878
Adam T. McGinley	1878 "	1880
Franklin P. Allwein	1880 "	1884
Leander Lower	1884 "	1888
William W. Hollipeter	1888 "	1890
John W. McNabb	1890 "	1894
Thomas N. Hughes	1894 "	1896
Benjamin F. Hull	1896 "	1900
Edward L. Gallagher	1900 "	1905
Logan Staples	1905 "	1909

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Collins	1838 to	1840
Benjamin Grable	1840 "	1848
Joseph H. Pratt	1848 "	1848
Charles W. Hughes	1848 "	1851
Jacob Wunderlich	1851 "	1852
Charles W. Hughes	1852 "	1854
James T. Long	1854 "	1856
Robert Reed	1856 "	1858
Jacob Wunderlich	1858 "	1860
Henry Gregg	1860 "	1862
John S. Cotton	1862 "	1864
William Reed	1864 "	1866
John Q. Adams	1866 "	1870
Henry McLallen	1870 "	1874
Jacob A. Baker	1874 "	1878
Joseph Clark	1878 "	1882

*Office extended from November 22d, to January 1st.

Oliver P. Stewart	1882 to	1886
Joshua P. Chamberlin	1886 "	1890
Jacob A. Ruch	1890 "	1890
John Gross	1890 "	1894
William A. Geiger	1894 "	1896
William E. Myers	1896 "	1901
Melvin Blain	1901 "	1905
John W. Brand	1905 "	1907
Clinton Wilcox	1907 "	

CORONERS.

Seth A. Lucas	1838 to	1841
Asa Shoemaker	1841 "	1847
David Richmond	1847 "	1849
William Guy	1849 "	1851
William M. Swayzee	1851 "	1853
Adam Avey	1853 "	1855
Benjamin F. Beeson	1855 "	1863
William Walter	1863 "	1865
Henry H. Hackett	1865 "	1867
Abraham Y. Swigart	1867 "	1870
John B. Firestone	1870 "	1874
John Richards	1874 "	1878
William Yontz	1878 "	1882
Charles S. Williams	1882 "	1894
Nathan I. Kithcart	1894 "	1896
Charles S. Williams	1896 "	1905
John F. Brenneman	1905 "	1907
Jesse H. Briggs	1907 "	

SURVEYORS.

John H. Alexander	1839 to	1842
Stephen Martin	1842 "	1846
George Arnold	1846 "	1848
John H. Alexander	1848 "	1850
Jonathan Miller	1850 "	1851
Richard Knisely	1851 "	1854
Alpha A. Bainbridge	1854 "	1854
Levi Adams	1854 to	1856
Amasa W. Reed	1856 "	1858
Eli W. Brown	1858 "	1864
John H. Tucker	1864 "	1864
Thomas B. Hathaway	1864 "	1865
D. A. Quick	1865 "	1865
Edward A. Mossman	1865 "	1867
Cyrus B. Tulley	1867 "	1870
Charles D. Moe	1870 "	1872
James E. Dorland	1872 "	1874
Herman Thiele	1874 "	1876
Levi Adams	1876 "	1880
R. A. Kaufman	1880 "	1882
Herman A. Hartsock	1882 "	1888
Edward W. Lilly	1888 "	1892
Arvillus N. Miller	1892 "	1894
Henry Lahm	1894 "	1896
Morton A. Gillispie	1896 "	1900
Oscar T. Schinbeckler	1900 "	1903
Alpheas C. More	1903 "	1905
David A. Walter	1905 "	1909

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—

Joseph Parrett, Jr.
Lorin Loomis.
James L. Henderson.
John S. Cotton.
Henry H. Smith.
Price Goodrich.
Christian H. Creager.
Alfred J. Koontz.
William Dunlap.
John Snodgrass.
William Dunlap.
Benjamin F. Thompson.
Henry Snyder.
Samuel B. Albright.

John Trier.
Henry Norris.
Stephen A. Martin.
George A. Bowers.
Thomas H. Irwin.

Second District—

Nathaniel B. Gradeless.
John G. Braddock.
Adam Creager.
Henry Knight.
Adam Egolf.
Adam Creager.
Henry Swihart.
Andrew Adams.
George Eberhard.
George W. Hollinger.
Milton B. Emerson.
Jacob A. Ramsey.
William Tannehill.
Peter Creager.
Henry W. Miller.
Peter S. Hess.
Jacob Paulus.
Robert B. Boyd.
Noah Mullendore.

Third District—

Otho W. Gandy.
Joseph Pierce.
Daniel B. Rice.
Thomas Neal.
Daniel B. Rice.
Jacob Nickey.
Richard M. Paige.
James H. Shaw.
George W. Lawrence.
William S. Nickey.
William Walker.
Frederick Nei.
Edward Geiger.
John M. Mowrey.
Edward Geiger.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Christopher W. Long..... 1838 to 1846
Charles W. Hughes..... 1846 " 1848
Price Goodrich,*..... 1848 " 1852

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Charles W. Ewing.
John W. Wright.
James W. Borden.
Elza A. McMahon.
Edward R. Wilson.
Robert Lowry.
Elisha V. Long.
Walter Olds.
Joseph W. Adair.

Common pleas judges were Stephen Wildman, James C. Bodley and William M. Clapp. Whitley and Noble counties constituted the nineteenth district.

*Office abolished by law and common pleas court established in 1852. Common pleas court abolished in 1872.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

BY JOHN R. ANDERSON.

Told September 1, 1905. Interview by S. P. Kaler.

I was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 7, 1816, the son of Samuel and Rebecca Rose Anderson, natives of Ireland and New Jersey, respectively, and of Scotch and German extraction. I came to Richland township, Whitley county, Indiana, October 9, 1837, and have lived continuously on the same farm I entered, ever since. My name is on the tax duplicate for every year that one was made.

Charles W. Hayden, son of David and Alma Hayden, was born August 12, 1837, the first white child born in Richland township.

The second child born in the township was Evaline, daughter of Charles and Evaline Ditton, October 14, 1837.

The third child born in the township was Jacob Kistler, now living at Larwill, the son of Jacob and Sophia Kistler, and he was born August 20, 1839.

The fourth child born in the township was Orilla, daughter of Edwin and Celina Cone, December 30, 1839.

The first death in Richland township was Samuel Jones in February, 1837. He died about the place afterwards called Summit, one mile west of Larwill. He was the father-in-law of Norman Andrews.

About the same time John Jones died at the home of Ezra Thompson. The family was moving through and the son became sick from exposure and Thompsons took them in, where he died.

The third death was Mrs. Evaline Ditton, who died October 17, 1837, and she was buried on the farm called the Henry Norris farm, now owned by George Miller. Her casket was made out of some old wagon box boards, by her father, Mr. Andrew Compton, and myself. There was no one to hold a funeral. The grave was not marked and is lost and plowed over, as well as the graves of others at the same place.

The next death was Mrs. Anna Ditton, wife of George Ditton, October 17, 1837. She was buried at the same place.

The next deaths were Zebulon Burch and Anna Burch, his wife, and some children, among whom was a son named Joel. The next was Mr. James Perkins, father of Mrs. John Graham. His body was removed some years after.

The next death was that of David Welch, the man who died at South Whitley, about whom so much has been said and written, as being the first man to die in the county. An effort is now being made to find the body. I have recently been on the ground and am sure I know the exact spot, for I have always been familiar with the place.

He was not a stranger or sojourner, but lived with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, in a log cabin near Clear Creek, north of South Whitley. He was rather shiftless and worked at odd jobs and finally took his turn with the other settlers going after provisions and to mill on Turkey Creek, near Elkhart.

He came home on the seventh day and had been drinking heavily and to sober off, his wife told me he drank two large spoonfuls of turpentine and that night he died. The next day the neighbors gathered in and as there was no lumber David Payne made a casket out of his (Payne's) wagon box. There was no funeral, but in the evening they located a place on the Goshen road near the south-east corner of John Edwards' town lot in the alley six or eight feet from the road.

The first cemetery was the one above described on the George Miller farm and it is all plowed over. Though I helped bury most of those interred there I cannot find the place.

The second cemetery was Otto Webb's. Six or seven were buried there. Some were taken up, and the spot is plowed over and lost. The next cemetery was started by George Clapp on section 24, Richland township. This is the present Oak Grove cemetery. This was the fall of 1839. Clapp deeded the ground, a quarter of an acre, to the county, but it was long kept up by the citizens, but of late years the county has cared for it, and it is well kept and has a number of fine monuments.

About 1838 an Indian was buried in section 18, near Boonville, and about the same time a squaw was buried near the door of Monroe Snyder's residence and two Indians on the Trembley farm.

In 1840 we built a schoolhouse at Oak Grove, in which were the first church services or preaching in Richland township.

About two years after, we built, at the same place, a church for all who wished to worship and it was called Union church. It was dedicated by Rev. Anderson Parrett. The German Lutherans had an organization over about Eberhards, and their preacher had an appointment and it happened that the United Brethren had an appointment for the same day and hour and the Lutherans got the start and would not let the United Brethren take a part. He said he did not want his services broke in two in the middle, so the United Brethren announced he would preach in two weeks and retired, but in two weeks they came together again. The German started in to take full charge and after he had given out the first hymn the United Brethren announced that it was the first time he had ever seen a hand car get ahead of a locomotive. He retired but gave out an appointment for four weeks and told the Lutheran he would not again give way to him. In four weeks the United Brethren came and also a Universalist and there was a clash again. The Universalist said: "Let's hold services together; there is no difference between us." The United Brethren said: "No difference; there's as much difference as between a hawk and a buzzard. The hawk hunts for his meat and the buzzard steals his."

The Methodists finally secured the house and some years ago built the present brick church and it is a successful and thriving congregation.

In the fall of 1837, William Rice went to Huntington and got a commission to organize the township. The name Richland had been agreed upon at a meeting of settlers at Rice's house in October. In December the first election was held at the home of Ezra Thompson in the north-west quarter of section 9, near the cross roads and adja-

cent to the old Thompson cemetery, which is yet to be seen.

The voters at that election were Ezra Thompson, J. R. Anderson, Edwin Cone, David Hayden, William Rice, Otto Webb, Zebulon Burch and Andrew Compton.

The Whitley County History, published some years ago, has the names differently, but this is correct. I was there and have always kept the list of the voters.

ECHO OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Historical article by Rhua Compton Mosher, late wife of Eliakim Mosher. Comments by John R. Anderson.

Through the courtesy of S. P. Kaler, The Post is enabled to publish a valuable historical article written by the late Mrs. Eliakim Mosher, before her death, with comments upon the same by John R. Anderson, who still resides in Richland township. The article describes their nineteen days' trip from Coshocton county, Ohio, through the wilderness to the chosen land, where both spent their long lives, Mrs. Mosher preceding him upon a journey he will yet take.

HOW THE TRIP WAS MADE.

Andrew Compton and Mary Stafford Compton, his wife, with two men, John Anderson and Sam Holloway, started from Coshocton county, Ohio, September 27, 1837. They wandered through the forests, picking their way through western Ohio to Pickaway and Black Swamp and then on to Fort Wayne. As there was no road to Whitley county they took the towpath from Fort Wayne to Huntington. It commenced to rain soon after leaving Fort Wayne and continued to rain during the whole afternoon. Near Fort Wayne the first Indians were seen. They were still very barbarous, wearing the fetlock and rings in their noses. As night came on we camped in the woods. Here we made ourselves as comfortable as possible. A fire was the first thing needed. This we succeeded in getting after shooting twice into a bunch of tow. The wind roared and the fire leaped high as the supper was being prepared. Supper being over, the horses were made fast so they could not get away. Then bed quilts were hung up as a protection from the wind. All slept on the ground during the night.

By noon the next day we reached Huntington. There we sought to provide ourselves with a few needful provisions. Fifty pounds of salt was secured for five dollars. Other articles purchased were also very costly. After leaving Huntington we drove four miles to Delvin Hill. Here we camped for the night, enjoying the same accommodations we had enjoyed before.

The next morning we started on our journey again. During the entire day we did not see a person and not even a house. From this we knew that we were getting into extremely new country. At night we again camped in the woods during a storm. The saplings were very thick and therefore afforded good protection. At this place the wolves were very thick and during the night they commenced howling and became very bold. The men cut trees and made pens for the hogs in order to keep them from the hungry wolves. The next day was Sunday, but nevertheless we broke camp and journeyed on until we came to a cabin in the woods. The woman in the cabin made us very welcome, as she seemed to be overjoyed to see people of her own race. She

was especially pleased with the children of the party. Here we secured corn, which we kept for seed on our new farm. As we journeyed on we came to the river, which was deep and with no means of crossing. The problem of crossing was a serious one, but it was solved at last. John Anderson rode over on the one horse which we owned. He drove with him the cattle and hogs, but the current carried the hogs down the stream for some distance. The family was secured in the large wagon, to which were hitched two oxen. The oxen moved slowly down the bank and out into the stream. In a short time they were dragging the heavy wagon up the opposite bank. We were now across Eel river, about where the old mill dam is near South Whitley, but which was then called Springfield. Near sundown we reached Mr. Burch's; this was only a few miles from the land which we were to occupy. October 16th found us on our chosen ground. We had completed our journey in nineteen days.

COMMENTS BY JOHN R. ANDERSON.

Sam Holloway went to Lafayette and died of milk sickness.

We began the Black Swamp at St. Mary's river and town sixty-two miles from Fort Wayne.

We did not see any Indians till we got to Vermilyae (now Roanoke), where we saw thirty or forty, as it was a little village.

We camped under a birch tree about forty rods from the canal and about four miles below Roanoke and got to Huntington about ten o'clock next day.

From Huntington we drove to Delvin Creek and camped on a little raise; not Delvin Hill.

Next night where we camped must have been about four miles below South Whitley.

We drove thirteen hogs; one old Jersey Blue slab-sided and long-nosed sow, an animal that would kill a dog or a wolf or a hare. Everything that came in her way she would grab with her big mouth and dispatch with one snap, and go on as if nothing happened. I told Compton that rail pen would not hold that sow a minute and it didn't. She slung it to pieces in an instant and the hogs all got out, but they stayed with us and the old sow protected the hogs and us, too. The next morning as we were starting for Eel river we ran over one hog with the wagon and killed it. Compton said we would take the carcass along for soap grease. Holloway and I knew we would have to dress and cut up the hog and we put up a job. When we heard wolves howling we said they smelled the carcass. That settled it, and the hog was thrown away.

At Eel river a council was held. The river looked bad. Compton could not swim and he was the head of the family. This is about the place of the grist mill at South Whitley. We only had one horse, an old tacky mare. Someone had to find the way across and the lot fell to me. I stripped to shirt and pants and straddled the old mare. I rode to near the middle, when the mare went down, but I got her up and got across. Then I went a few rods farther up and found a better place. We measured how high the water came up on the mare and found it would come above the second sideboard of the wagon and wet everything in it. So we cut poles and put on top the sideboards, and piled the goods on top. All the party got

on top and rode across. The old sow kept close to the wagon and led the others across all right. One of the cows went about eighty rods below and came near being lost and was got across with difficulty. I rode the mare across after the animals.

We got to Burch's, where Tom Jellison now lives, after night and in the rain. Burch's cabin was only 16x18. The family consisted of seven children and himself and wife. His son-in-law, Ditton, and wife were there. Mrs. Ditton was very sick and died next day. Into this distressed family, wet, cold and hungry, came Compton and wife and four children and myself and Holloway.

ANOTHER PIONEER'S STORY.

By Joe Pletcher, told August 5, 1905.

Mr. Joseph Pletcher, now living near Pierceton, was one of the early settlers of Whitley county, coming here from Ohio in 1843. Mr. Pletcher was in Columbia City last Thursday, and gave Mr. S. P. Kaler an interesting written account of his experiences. He also made a pleasant and all too short call at the News office, extending his subscription another year. Although over seventy years of age, he is still very active and seems to be nearer fifty. His story as given to Mr. Kaler follows:

I will give a little historical sketch of our settling in Whitley county. My father's name was John Pletcher. We moved to Whitley county from Wood county, Ohio, in 1843, June 10th of that year being the first time I saw the little town of Columbia, now called Columbia City. Although father was a Dutchman, he had some Yankee traits, as he moved here with two yoke of oxen to a wagon.

I remember fording the Maumee river; an Indian took mother across in a canoe, and father waded across by the side of the oxen, and had hard work to keep the lead cattle headed across the river when they came to the place where they had to swim. He was in water up to his arms, but managed to get across all right.

We were on the road about fourteen days and had lots of mud to contend with, as the roads were new and rough. When we landed at Columbia it was about sundown. There were two taverns in the town at that time; taverns they were called then, and if anyone used the word hotel he would not be understood. A man by the name of Long had his building where Brand's drug store now is, but it was not yet ready for business. Jake Thompson's tavern was about where the Clugston block now is and there we stayed all night.

The next morning we pulled out to our claim, two miles west of town. Father had been there the year before and entered a quarter section where Dennis Walters now lives. I was eight and a half years old when we came, and can remember the Indians were here, a part of two tribes, the Pottawattamies and the Miamis. I don't remember how long they stayed after we came here, but I think about two or three years. A man by the name of French took the contract to move them west of the Mississippi river.

As much as I can remember about the town of Columbia is that what is now South Main street was full of chuck holes with a good many beech and sugar maple stumps in the way. There was one store in the place, owned by John Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes worked at the carpenter trade and his wife kept the store. We used to pick roots, such

as seneca snake roots and ginseng, and wild berries and trade them for goods. In regard to the seneca snake root, I don't think any of the middle-aged people of the county know anything about it, as it disappeared a few years after we came here. More about the town: A two-story frame building, west of the public square, where the engine house now stands, was the courthouse, or was used for that purpose. It was moved down on East Van Buren street and the last I knew of it, a few years ago, it was used for a dwelling. There was a jail made of square hewn logs. An interesting incident took place in this old jail one evening. There were two Indian prisoners, John Turkey and Penimo. The latter concluded he had stayed there long enough, so he piled some stove wood against the wall and set it on fire, intending to burn a hole large enough to crawl out. When the fire began to make fair progress, Turkey became alarmed and began to gobble for help, awakening the sheriff, Simcoke. He put irons on them, but a friend gave them a file and they took their cuffs off. One evening when the sheriff went in to give them their supper, they made a spring for the door and made good their escape.

This Penimo was a Pottawattamie and he had sworn vengeance on the Miamis, saying he would kill the whole tribe. He did start out and killed two or three and the Miamis got so they were afraid to go to sleep in their cabins. They called on the authorities for protection and said they would give four hundred dollars to have him captured. This reward caused him to leave the neighborhood, but it was not long till he was taken prisoner down at Winamac, brought back to Columbia and put in jail. The Miamis were in great glee over it, and I remember two old braves being at our place one day who were pretty well tanked up, as the saying goes, and were telling how white men were going to hang Penimo. They would go through the motions of putting a rope around his neck and then would jump up and give a whoop. But when the bad Indian broke out, they did not jump so high; they said that's the way the white men do, feedum, getumfat and letumgo. They said if they had him they would torture him to death in a very cruel way.

Now I will tell of an experience we had with Indians on our farm. My brother Eli, when about four or five years old, happened to fall into the hands of two young Indians about eighteen or nineteen. He had started to follow mother to a spring that we carried water from, about a half mile south of the house. She told him to go back, but he waited till she got out of sight, then started to follow and got lost. He came out on the road that ran across from the squaw-buck road to the Warsaw road where Levi Mosher lived. The boys were just drunk enough to not care what they did and when he saw them he hid in some weeds. They decided to have some fun with him, so they caught him and used various means to frighten him. Finally one of them held him while the other beat him on the head with a club. He has the scars yet and could show them if he were here, but he is in Pasadena, Cal. When mother came back from the spring she asked my sister and me where Eli was and we told her he followed her to the spring. My sisters and I started out to hunt for him, but we did not find him. Father and a neighbor were stacking marsh hay down on what we called the big marsh,

where the great sink on the Pittsburg Railroad is now. The boys came along to where father and Mr. Smith were at work and talked with them a little and offered them something to drink. They went south about eighty or 100 rods, where they found Eli. It was right about where the barn now stands on the Samuel Scott farm, west of town two miles. When the lad got up after they got through with him, he happened to take the road to where father and Mr. Smith were working. When father saw him bloody from head to foot, he said that those Indians had been handling the boy, and after picking him up and taking him home, took his rifle and hunting knife and started out after the Indians. He hunted for them until eleven o'clock that night, but did not find them, and it is well that he did not, for he would have killed them or they him.

In the morning the boy was quite well and father had cooled down, but he went after them and found them about five miles south of our place, on what is now the Chris Kourt farm, where they had a big dance or dum-dum. He went up to the one he was acquainted with and as soon as he began talking the boy broke down and was very penitent, laying all the trouble to bad whiskey. Father said he would forgive him, but his companion was very sullen and could not be made to apologize or say anything. The first fellow then made a proposition to settle the matter by giving father $10 and a new Indian blanket. My brother kept the blanket until a few years ago, but finally got to using it and it went to pieces. I could give a good many details on these Indian narratives, but will cut them short.

I saw the account Mr. Liggett gave about the wheat crop forty years ago, and I will go back to the year 1852. That year the wheat was good. My uncle, Henry Mowrey, had out forty acres on the Curtis farm south of Larwill, which is now Press Patterson's farm. He hauled it to Fort Wayne and got forty cents a bushel for it.

There are quite a number of birds that used to be here that are gone out and we will hear their songs no more. The quails, too, will soon be gone, if the number of bird dogs and hunters increase. It is music to the ear now to hear one lone Bob White whistling, but makes one feel sad not to hear a reply. If I could have my way there would not be any bird dogs in the state at the end of three months. I often think when I hear boys talking about hunting and how many rabbits they killed, that they don't know anything about the turkeys, pheasants, black and gray and fox squirrels we used to kill when we were boys. We paid no attention to rabbits, but of course they enjoy their sport now as much as we did in the old days.

JOSEPH PLETCHER.

OLD SETTLER'S STORY.

Christian Creager, who came to Cleveland township in 1836, tells of privations pioneers endured.

Told July 16, 1905.

Among the very few earliest settlers of the county, Christian H. Creager, of Cleveland township, lives to tell something of the early days. Peter Creager with his wife and children, Adam, Christian H., Levi, Peter, John and Lydia, left Montgomery county, Ohio, October 26, 1836, and after nineteen days of travel and privation arrived in Whitley county, November 15. They brought along four horses besides the two teams they drove. Also five head of

cattle, six hogs and three dogs with two wagons and one tent. There were no matches and all fires had to be started from striking a flash on a flint stone. Wolves were very plentiful everywhere. Christian Creager's story was told to the writer, as follows:

"We built a log cabin twenty-two feet square and moved from the tent and wagons into it on Christmas day. There were six families then, in all, in Cleveland township. We brought along a full supply of garden seeds, apple seeds and peach seeds. There are still some apple trees standing that grew from those seeds. We succeeded in preparing eight acres for crops the following spring, during which time we killed twenty-eight rattlesnakes. We were obliged to go almost to Marion to a water mill on the Mississinewa river to get any bread stuffs but our larder was easily kept filled with deer, turkeys, pheasants and other game. We could be a little choicy as to our kind of meat. Deer would graze with the cattle and so we had plenty of venison fresh and dried; the latter we called "jerk." The cows would drink leeches from the stagnant water and this caused "bloody murrain" and this caused us to lose twenty-eight head of cattle in a few years.

At the first election there were three votes polled, all Democrats and no struggle about electioneering or counting votes. Indians were very plentiful and were always friendly with us and the other settlers and we traded with them a great deal. Once we went to Syracuse to Clawson's mill and the round trip took us ten days. On our return we met about 150 Indians and they stopped us and tried to hold conversation but we could not understand. We soon came up to their camp fire which was still burning. While we were looking around my attention was drawn to some fresh chopping in a large ash log. I took my axe and pried off a large slab and there was a dead papoose. The night before we landed in the township for some reason the other Indians had killed a large male member of their tribe and buried him by digging a hole deep enough to stand him up and this way they buried him, leaving him with head and shoulders above the ground. They left with him his rifle, butcher knife, tomahawk and bottle of whiskey, and built around him a log pen. These things did not long remain with their late master, but the body remained until it decayed and the head fell off. Doctor Joseph Hayes, of Collamer, picked it up and kept it until he died. His son then gave it to a doctor at Pierceton.

The first white person who died in Cleveland township was a man named Welch who was moving from Huntington to Goshen. He occupied a vacant cabin over night and took a severe case of colic and died suddenly. They made a rude coffin for him out of his wagon box and buried him directly in front of the house in South Whitley now owned by John Edwards. The first person buried in the Cleveland cemetery was Jesse Cleveland and the first at South Whitley cemetery was Henry Parrett.

Wolves were very thick. Once father started me a little late in the afternoon to take some fresh pork to my brother-in-law, John Cunningham, about four miles from our house. There was a trail cut through and I had no trouble about finding the way but it got dark before I got there and the wolves smelling the fresh meat followed me in legions. I could see their eyes flash in

the dark in the bushes all around me, but they did not attack me. I rode up to Cunningham's cabin and tied my horse to the corner and we hurried the meat into the house but the wolves followed and howled around the house. We sent the three dogs out and they succeeded in driving them away for a short time, but the wolves turned on them and ran them back so frantically that the dogs came against the door with such violence that they broke the wooden latch and fell over each other rolling into the house. The wolves remained howling about the house the greater part of the night.

Wild turkeys and porcupines were very plentiful. I killed twenty-eight porcupines one season while hunting the cows and otherwise going about, without hunting them. Squirrels were so thick we had to kill them off to save our crops. I've shot eight off of one tree without going away. Once we had a squirrel hunt and a prize was given to the person who could kill the most. Fred Pence killed 138 and took the prize. Nothing was saved of them but their hind quarters and from that day's hunt over three barrels were hauled to Fort Wayne, besides everybody had all they wanted to eat and many were wasted. One bear was killed in what is now South Whitley where the Maston & Burwell hardware store stands. It was shot by Joseph Parrett and when skinned the few settlers had all the bear meat they wanted to eat. It was a change from our regular diet and I thought it was the sweetest and best meat I ever ate.

The streams were fairly alive with fish and it was no trouble for any one to get all they wanted in a very short time. Streams that are now entirely dried up and plowed over or are but small wet weather ditches then abounded with fish. There were many valuable fur animals, among which were otter. I killed an otter and sold the hide for $8.50, a big sum of money for the times. Wild ducks and geese were more plentiful than tame ones now. Birds were so thick and sang so loudly about sunup that they drowned out the ring of the cow bell."

FORTY YEARS AGO—'65.

W. H. Liggett looks over files of the Post of that year and gets material for interesting article.

(Written June 20, 1905, by W. H. Liggett.)

I did not realize what a task I had set for myself when I undertook to write an article on events of forty years ago. Not because there is a lack of material to select from, but from the abundance, to select items for a short article, that would be of most interest to my readers.

What a short period of time forty years seems to the old people! What an eternity forty years seems to the young! Forty years ago Whitley county was woods, swamps, and mud—mostly mud—black sticky mud. The roads during the rainy season were something awful to travel. The forests in many parts of the county were almost untouched. The timber that stood on what are now fine farms, if standing to-day would be worth more than the farms are worth with all the improvements of houses and barns, and beautiful fields. Farming, after the timber was cleared away, was no joke for several years afterward either.

Forty years ago about this time, June

26th, the wheat crop was being eaten up on the stalk by the red milk weevil. What the weevil left was about all rotted in the stack by the excessive rains after harvest. This damaged and weevil eaten wheat, what was left of it, sold for $1.25 per bushel that fall. Flour sold in June, 1865, in Columbia City, for $7.50 per barrel. Shelled corn was worth eighty cents per bushel, ear corn was $1.00 per bushel. Oats were worth sixty cents, potatoes $1.25 and salt was worth $3.25 per barrel. On June 13th, gold was worth $1.42½.

In 1865 Alex Hall was revenue collector for this district. Everybody who, after deducting $600 and taxes and insurance, had an income above these deductions, paid five per cent income tax. A large number of farmers and others who had made more than a living were called upon by Mr. Hall and asked to donate something to the government in the way of income tax. The list published at the time (August 2d) contains some interesting reading, perhaps I will give the list later on. Almost all whose names were on that list are now dead. About the largest item on the list was opposite the name of a farmer in Cleveland township. The question that was most discussed by the papers forty years ago was negro equality and negro suffrage. It was feared, it seems, that the negro would supersede the white man, marry all the pretty girls and run things generally. The expected didn't happen, of course, and I for one am glad it didn't. It surely would have mixed things up considerably if the white women had all married negroes and the white men been compelled to marry Chinese and Indians. Whitley county was represented in the legislature by A. J. Douglas, who wrote very entertaining letters to the Post concerning the doings of the wise men who sat in the legislative halls with him. Many of the men who made history in our county were in the prime of life in 1865. I. B. McDonald and E. Zimmerman edited the Post.

I have not now at hand the name of the editor of the Republican, the organ of the Republican party in 1865.

The names of those who were the leading citizens of the county at this time can be seen better perhaps by giving the program for the Fourth of July celebration in Columbia City. The celebration was held in Shinneman's grove. The program shows the following:

President of the day, John S. Cotton; vice presidents, A. M. Trumbull and B. A. Cleveland; chaplains, Revs. Hutchison and Wells; orators, A. J. Douglas and A. Y. Hooper; committee on toasts, James S. Collins, E. Zimmerman and Simon H. Wunderlich; marshals, I. B. McDonald, Charles Ruch, William Y. Wells; finance committee, F. H. Foust, William Walters, Alexander Hall, Mathias Slessman and Dr. C. C. Sutton.

At the June session of the county commissioners there were five applications for license to sell whiskey, only one of which was granted. This reduced the number of saloons in Columbia City to five, two in Fiddler's Green, as across the river was then called, and three on this side of the river. It seems we are a more thirsty lot now in Columbia City than the people of forty years ago, as we have nine saloons, I think, where we can quench our thirst, and then there is Blue river also.

The year of 1865 was full of memorable events. There was a call for 300,000 soldiers early in the year. On April 1st, Sheridan won a victory at Five Forks; April 3d, Richmond was occupied by the Union army; April 6th, Sheridan routed Lee's forces; April 9th, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox; April 14th, Lincoln was assassinated by Booth; April 19th, Lincoln's funeral at Washington city; April 26th, General Johnston surrendered and about this date Jeff Davis was captured. In May, William Bowles and Horsey, who had been convicted of conspiracy by a military court, were sentenced to hang. The day fixed was May 19th. The order for their execution was signed by Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, who was several years after elected governor of the state. Altogether 1865 was a stirring year. The south was in ruins and the north was filled with the returning soldiers. There was much bitter feeling everywhere and Whitley county had its full share.

Forty years ago the charges of corruption in "high places" were as fiercely made as they are today. Grant and Lincoln and Sherman and the United States senators were belittled and called all kinds of names, and if one believed the half that was said about these men they were a bad lot.

Grant was shamefully abused while commanding the army, but it was nothing compared to the abuse heaped upon him during his candidacy for President and after his election. It takes forty years before a man's greatness is recognized.

Every movement made by the government to reconstruct the southern states or punish the murderers of Union soldiers was severely criticized. How the government succeeded at all with all the opposition and obstruction placed in its way, is beyond understanding. The tariff, the money questions, the rights of the south and a hundred other questions, big and little, kept the country in a state of unrest, that to one who lived through it all makes the disturbances in Russia at this time look like "thirty cents" in comparison.

Great Britain's illy-concealed hostility to the north during the war, now that the war was over, claimed a good deal of attention during the closing months of 1865. All during the war of the Rebellion, England had permitted cruisers to be built and fitted out in her ship yards, to run the blockade and prey upon our commerce. France was not much behind England in her hostility to the north. The only friend in the old world we had at that gloomy period was Russia. We have as a people paid Russia back with interest for her friendship then, by turning our backs on her and openly sympathizing with Japan. All you have to do to make an enemy of a man is to befriend him when he is in trouble. Nations are like men in this respect. It is a wonderful thing what changes can take place in ten years.

In 1865 the army had been disbanded and the soldiers had come home. The bitterness of the fearful strife was fresh in every one's mind. There were old scores and old grudges to settle, and a wound still smarting with pain had not time to heal. The epithets "negro lover," "copperhead," "black abolitionist," "traitor," and so on, were freely used in the papers of both sides, which kept up for a time an ugly feeling all over the country. Ten years later, in 1875,

these epithets were losing much of their force. The war spirit was dying out. The ill feeling only broke out during the campaign years. The war editors were replaced by younger men. The passions of the people were cooling off. The fires of hate had died out to a few embers and a good many ashes. These ashes were blown about a good deal during the campaign years and got into the eyes and down the necks of the stump speakers, which caused them to rear up and paw the air.

There are so many things one could refer to which took place from 1865 to 1875 that it is hard to find a stopping place; but everything must come to an end and so must this article, and why not now?

W. H. LIGGETT.

CANALS AND RAILROADS OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

BY S. P. KALER.

As these words are written, the people of Whitley county are much interested in the proposed building of two interurban railways through Columbia City and Whitley county. The one from Huntington to Columbia City, thence north-west through the county and on to Goshen. The other from Fort Wayne to Warsaw, paralleling the Pennsylvania railway and through the intervening towns. For the first named road subsidies have been voted. The people are skeptical and impatient of the delay. That they may know the vicissitudes through which other railroads and the canal were constructed across the county we have made this narrative unnecessarily full.

THE WABASH ERIE CANAL.

Long before the dawn of history, during the formative period of the earth's surface, that part of the world now lying between the headwaters of the Maumee at Fort Wayne and the Wabash valley to the south, through which a little less than three-quarters of a century ago the Wabash and Erie canal was dug; it was occupied by a stream which carried the united waters of Maumee lake, St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers into the Wabash river below Huntington. This prehistoric Wabash Erie river was thirty miles long, from one to six miles wide, covering a part of Whitley county to the south-east and from sixty to one hundred feet deep. Little River is but a reminder of its powerful parent that was once comparable to the Niagara and Detroit rivers of to-day. There was Blue river, the large stream of this region. Eel river now, and for nearly three centuries, the most important of the two streams, was then a part of the valley with uncut channel.

In the earliest historic times, Fort Wayne was the gateway from the Great Lakes to the vast interior. From Erie, red and white men came down the Maumee to Fort Wayne, thence by a short land route either to the Wabash or to Eel river and away into the unknown.

Though George Washington never visited this region, his far-seeing vision was of an artificial waterway connecting Lake

Erie with the Ohio river. Himself one of the foremost engineers of the day, he sought all possible information from explorers and others, believing that in the future such a canal would be cut either via the route finally selected or by the way of one of the more western streams, Blue river or Eel river, from Fort Wayne.

In the summer of 1824, in a little out kitchen to the residence of David Burr, in Fort Wayne, Judge Hanna mentioned to Burr his vision of such a canal. Strange, but the other had witnessed the same waterway in his day dreams. Then and there was the foundation laid broad and deep in two master minds. They then and there decided the canal must be excavated. They consulted, they thought, they planned and overcame, but it was almost twenty years thereafter that their hopes were fully realized. They opened correspondence with the Indiana representatives and senators in congress and secured their favor, influence and co-operation These efforts resulted in 1827 in a grant by congress to the state of Indiana of each alternate section of land for six miles on each side of the proposed line, through its whole length, in the construction of the canal. Strange indeed, but a powerful opposition to the acceptance of this grant by the state was organized in some parts, and Judge Hanna was elected to the legislature as the special champion of the canal policy. The contest was long and bitter, but resulted in the acceptance of the grant. A thousand dollars was appropriated to purchase the necessary engineering instruments and procure the survey and location of the summit level. Judge Hanna went to New York and purchased the instruments, returning by way of Detroit, from which place he carried them on horseback to Fort Wayne. Hanna, Burr and a man named Jones were made canal commissioners. Though good engineers were scarce, one was procured and the work began on the St. Joseph river six miles above Fort Wayne where the feeder dam was afterward located. Burr acted as ax man and Hanna as rod man, both at ten dollars a month. The second day the engineer took sick and left the job for good, but Burr and Hanna completed alone the survey of the summit feeder. Then they had to rest for the next legislature to take action. Judge Hanna being again a member, secured the passage of an act for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, and thus originated the longest continuous line of artificial water then on the globe, and this section of the country was placed far in advance of most of much older parts of the United States. Then began a long array of hopes and discouragements of securing money and laborers, contractors and managers. The elevation of the Maumee above the level of Lake Erie at the head of the rapids is sixty-two feet, at Defiance eighty feet, at the state line one hundred thirty-five feet, at Fort Wayne one hundred sixty-three feet. The summit level of the canal was one hundred ninety-three feet above the lake, two feet higher than the marsh, which is the summit between the Maumee and Wabash rivers. The formal breaking of the ground was performed with great ceremony, just in time to save the land grant under the limitation of the act of congress.

On Washington's birthday, 1832, a public meeting was called in Fort Wayne.

Henry Rudisill was made chairman and David H. Colerick, secretary. A procession was formed and proceeded across St. Mary's river to the point selected, where speeches were made, after which Commissioner Vigus said with great solemnity, "I am now about to commence the Wabash and Erie canal, in the name and by the authority of the state of Indiana." He then struck a pick into the ground amid great cheers. Judge Hanna and others threw a little dirt, after which the procession moved back to town. At the time of beginning, $28,651 had been realized from the sale of the canal lands. A contract for the first fifteen miles, running westward from the formal point of commencing, was immediately let, and in the fall four more miles were let, extending the other way and including the feeder dam. Work was done in 1832 to the amount of $4,180 dollars. In May, 1833, the remaining thirteen miles of the summit division were let, and in 1835 this division was completed to Huntington. On the 3d day of July, 1835, the waters of St. Joseph river commingled with those of Little River at Huntington, and on the following day, July 4th, the canal boat "Indiana" arrived at Huntington form Fort Wayne, with a large and enthusiastic crowd of people from Fort Wayne, who landed at the upper, or Burke's lock, and were greeted by the firing of an old cannon which Dr. George A. Fate had brought from Dayton, Ohio, for the occasion. Thus the old Wabash and Erie canal was completed through a corner of Whitley county three years before the county had a separate existence. Previous to this, the only place of marketing and securing supplies was Fort Wayne, but very early after the establishment of our county seat a road was opened up to Raccoon Village, by which ran the canal at the south-east corner of the county. Much of this air line road remains to-day, being the road east of town across Eel river, diagonally past Compton church and on to Jefferson township. The canal was completed through Huntington county in 1836, but progress on the other end was not so rapid. Not until 1843 was there navigation from Toledo to Fort Wayne and Huntington and to the west. Early in 1843 a line of packets were run at regular intervals carrying freight, mail and passengers, and continued uninterruptedly until trains on the Wabash Railroad drove the canal out of existence, in 1854. About the middle or last of July, 1854, the last regular run of boats was made; after that it was used as any one chose, as a personal ditch. There is dispute as to when the last boat ran between Fort Wayne and Huntington. Some well informed persons say in 1867, while others put it as late as 1873. So gradual was their obliteration that there is no way of ascertaining the exact time of the death of the canal. In 1847 the canal passed into the hands of three trustees, under the state debt act. Two of these were appointed by the holders of the bonds and one by the legislature of Indiana. The part running through Fort Wayne was sold to the Nickel Plate Railway in the winter of 1880 and 1881, and much of the old tow-path from Fort Wayne to Huntington is now used by the Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On the 24th day of February, 1848, the Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company procured a charter from the legislatures of

both Ohio and Pennsylvania, for the building of a railroad from Mansfield, Ohio, eastwardly, by way of Wooster, Massillon and Canton, to some point which the projectors might select on the Ohio & Pennsylvania line, thence to Pittsburg. Immediately after the war of the Revolution, the region west of the Alleghanies began to populate very rapidly. First came the tide of emigration over the mountains to western Pennsylvania, and then the stream did not stop until farther westward. Mansfield was a village in 1808, and by 1816 it was a place of some importance, and by 1820 it was the gateway to the west. The stream of emigration over the mountains continued to Mansfield, and all the Ohio settlers, north and west of the center of the state, came that way. From the first it was an enterprising place. At the date it received the charter for the above named, a railroad was in operation from that town to the lake, known as the Mansfield & Lake Erie, afterward the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railway, and for many years past a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. Also a road was under construction from Cleveland to Cincinnati. Mansfield, just a little out of the route, allowed it to run a short distance to the west of her, building up a rival town at the crossing of this line and the Mansfield & Lake Erie. Wounded pride demanded that something be done, and her foremost citizens secured the charter for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railway, but securing a charter was far from building a railroad. Almost simultaneous, the same year, practically the same people secured from the Ohio legislature a charter for the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, to run from Mansfield to Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky, thence to any point the builders desired on the Ohio & Indiana line, thence to Fort Wayne, Ind. Less than the ordinary amount of trouble was experienced in building east from Mansfield. Work began on the 4th day of July, 1849, at Selzer's tavern, a point several miles west of Mansfield, which by some means became the western terminal of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railway, and the eastern terminal of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad. The work was pushed rapidly and on the 11th day of April, 1853, traffic was opened between Mansfield and Allegheny, a distance of one hundred and eighty-seven miles. It was not extended across the river and into Pittsburg until 1857, when it was connected with the Pennsylvania Central. The Ohio & Indiana road languished, but the other end overlapped and built on about three miles to Crestline, the crossing of the Cincinnati & Cleveland road, completed in 1851. The ambition of the Mansfield people was satisfied, or at least at rest. Judge Hanna, of Fort Wayne, the father of the Wabash and Erie canal, came forward as the savior of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad. He induced Allen county, Indiana, to vote $100,000 to the capital stock of the road. This was the turning point. Without it the line would have been long delayed and probably diverted finally over a different route. The project was strong in merit, but weak in funds. After almost despairing of some one to undertake the work with its chances, in 1852, Mr. Hanna induced Pliny Hoagland and William Mitchell to join him in taking the contract, which they did. It was taken in the name of Mitchell, from Crestline to Fort Wayne,

one hundred and thirty-two miles, and work began immediately. After making some progress the means of the company were exhausted and everything at a standstill. Not only was the road in danger of defeat, but the private fortunes of Hanna, Hoagland and Mitchell were in great peril. A meeting of the creditors was called at Bucyrus, but the prospect presented was dubious and dismal, desperate and hopeless. Dr. Merriman, of Bucyrus, the president, resigned in despair of rendering any further service. Hanna was immediately elected. He rode the same night on horseback from Bucyrus to Crestline, thence by the railroad to Cleveland, and thence by boat to the east. In three days he was in New York pledging his honor and fortune, as well as that of his coadjutors, Hoagland and Mitchell. His action was daring and reassuring, and brought the needed funds. He struck farsighted capitalists who had faith in him. With this arranged, he hastened to Montreal and Quebec to redeem iron that had been forfeited for nonpayment of transportation. The crisis was past. Work was resumed, and in November, 1854, the road was completed into Fort Wayne, and before January 1, 1855, there was regular train service from Fort Wayne to Crestline, and before June, 1855, the train service was continuous to Allegheny.

In 1852, the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company was organized and chartered, and Hanna was made president, while straining every nerve to complete the road already on his hands. The means of building the road were to be derived from the sale of stock and bonds. The stock subscriptions in all amounted to less than three per cent. of the cost of building the road and were mainly paid in wild, uncultivated, and then practically worthless lands, town lots and labor. This real estate, however, was mortgaged for a million dollars, which was a great part of the cost of grading. Other cash had to be derived from the sale of bonds, and as it was a recent corporation with an unfinished right of way, these were not readily sold. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave the enterprise all possible encouragement and gave it some credit, which was a great factor in its success. The road was completed to Columbia City, on the 22d day of January, 1856, and on the following morning, the first engine, the "Mad Anthony," came into town. There was no station, and the engine bringing several representative citizens from Fort Wayne in an open freight car with boards for seats, stopped about ten rods east of the present passenger depot. They were met by a number of our citizens and escorted up town, returning about noon. On January 30, 1856, the following time card was issued and posted in Fort Wayne:

> "On and after February 1st, a passenger train will leave this city daily at 7:30 A. M., arrive at Columbia 9 A. M. Leave Columbia at 5 P. M., and reach this city at 6:30 P. M.

The fare was eighty cents each way. It was before the time of round trip rates. When the road was completed here, considerable work and grading had been done farther west, and was progressing at many points between Columbia and Plymouth.

On August 1, 1856, at a meeting of the officers of the three minor corporations, they were all merged into one corporation, known as the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. This merger infused new life into the work, and early in November the road was completed to Plymouth, and before Christmas, 1856, there was regular train service through Columbia from Fort Wayne to Plymouth. At Plymouth was already the southern terminus of a railroad running to LaPorte, and from that point there was a line in operation to Chicago. Thus there could be train service from Plymouth to Chicago by this route. There was some disposition to allow the western terminus to remain at Plymouth for awhile, but the progressive element of the new corporation pushed it rapidly to completion into Chicago in the spring of 1857.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIROAD.

As early as 1861, an agitation began for the building of a railroad through the rich Eel river valley, with southern terminal at Logansport, to connect with the great Wabash system for the southwest, and with the northern terminus at some point on the Lake Shore Railway in DeKalb or Noble county. The war between the states soon absorbed all attention and no action was taken. Just at the close of the war, the Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad was incorporated, and a survey was made over substantially the route the railroad finally took. This corporation died and the Toledo, Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad was incorporated, inheriting from its predecessor the survey, some books, etc. This corporation secured the right of way over a number of tracts of land in Whitley and other counties, terminal grounds at Logansport and also did do a small amount of grading. In April, 1869, the following paper was filed and recorded in the auditor's office of Whitley county:

"Office Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railway Company, Columbia City, Indiana.

To the Auditor of Whitley county:

In pursuance to an order of the directors of said company, passed at a meeting of said board, you are requested to appoint one disinterested freeholder of said county, under an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 11, 1867, who, in connection with a like freeholder of said county, to be appointed by the Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad Company. shall constitute a board of appraisers to make a true and impartial appraisement of all the rights, privileges, interests, rights of way, franchises and properties of the Toledo, Logansport & Northern Indiana Railway Company.

JAMES S. COLLINS,
President,
Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railway Company.

MICHAEL SICKAFOOSE,
Secretary,
Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railway Company.

And thus was established the new corporation, the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, from Logansport, in Cass county, to Butler, in DeKalb county. The offices located at Columbia City, and two of our most distinguished citizens, president and secretary. Judge Collins at once entered zealously into the work, traveling on foot many times over the entire route.

One of the first acts was to show the good faith of the people at home. A petition was circulated and numerously signed asking that an election be held authorizing the county to pay as a public tax $100,000, taking stock in the company for the amount. It was found that $85,000 was the limit that could be paid under the law, with our amount of taxable property. Therefore, an election was held on the 16th day of June, 1869, for and against the payment of $85,000 with the following result:

	For	Against	Total
Cleveland township...	346	10	356
Richland township....	75	225	300
Troy township.....	28	113	141
Etna township.....	6	57	63
Washington township.	31	57	88
Columbia township....	604	4	608
Thorncreek township..	153	3	156
Jefferson township....	1	187	188
Union township.....	75	125	200
Smith township.....	139	7	146
Totals	1,458	788	2,246

An effort was made, a year later, to have Columbia township taxed for an additional $14,322, but it being unlawful, the commissioners did not call an election. Our people paid the tax and received certificates for the stock, but never realized any money in return.

The road was completed from Butler to South Whitley, early in July, 1871, and on the 25th day of July the contractors ran a free excursion from Columbia City to South Whitley, carrying over five hundred people. The train moved slowly and cautiously and was an hour and a quarter making the trip. The train was met by a very large crowd, and a procession was formed which marched to the grove, where a free dinner was served and many enthusiastic speeches made. The road was completed to Logansport and regular train service installed before the winter of 1871; and until it passed into the hands of the Wabash Railway Company, it ran a passenger train from Logansport to Butler in the forenoon and back in the afternoon, and such freight trains as were necessary. In January, 1881, the line was leased by the Wabash Company for ninety-nine years, and they quickly built an extension to Detroit from Butler, connecting with their main line at Logansport, at once making it a trunk line, rivalling the best in the country. All the through passenger trains ran over the line to Buffalo, Boston and New York, and so continued for the nineteen years they held it. No sooner was the old Eel river road made a part of a great trans-continental line than a few men at Logansport determined to ruin it and damage every town along its line. They brought suit on the ground that the Wabash old line was parallel and a competing line and could not hold it, terminating after nearly twenty years in ousting it. In December, 1890, it was sold to the Vandalia, and on December 31st the

Wabash ran the last of their magnificent trains over it. The next day began a service as antiquated and unsatisfactory as the old Eel river management could have possibly been, and is likely to continue indefinitely. They have made it from one of the best to one of the poorest, if indeed not the very worst in the whole country. Its termination at Logansport is north of Eel river. When the Wabash got it they tried to get a connection through the city to their line, but were spitefully defeated at every point. For a while they made the connection a few miles below the city at Clymers, but finding it was impossible that they could join their main line anywhere near the city they built from Chili, a distance of six miles into Peru. They still own the six miles of rusty, unused track. The Wabash fought the litigation for years, but finally gave it up. They began from their main line at New Haven, six miles east of Fort Wayne, and built across to Butler, striking their Detroit line, and began their service over it the day they quit the Eel river. The Wabash bettered itself. Logansport did itself no good, but the towns along the old Eel river line were damaged beyond computation.

THE NICKEL PLATE RAILWAY.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company was organized in 1880. It parallels the Lake Shore Railway from Buffalo to near the west line of Ohio, after which it parallels the Pennsylvania to Chicago. It was projected by the late Senator Brice, of Ohio, and his associates, for the sole purpose of sale to the Vanderbilts, which object was finally accomplished after Vanderbilt had declared it a "string of worthless dirt, leading from nowhere to no place." It so threatened the business of the Lake Shore that its sale, the object of its building, was accomplished. It was first heard of here in January, 1881, and at once agents were at work buying the right of way through this county. Where a bargain could not be readily made condemnation proceedings were at once instituted. It was built through Whitley county in the summer of 1881, and before the spring of 1882 there was regular service over the whole line. It runs almost east and west through the county, cutting the south third off the county from the north two-thirds. Along its lines were soon located the villages of Dunfee, Raber and Peabody. It also strikes South Whitley. For several years it was considered only a freight road, but recently excellent through passenger service has been inaugurated, and it is to-day regarded as one of the great trunk lines. It strikes no towns of size from Fort Wayne to Valparaiso.

THE FORT WAYNE & WABASH VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY.

The last of the railways to enter Whitley county is the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Line. It runs from Fort Wayne to Huntington, practically on the line of the old canal of 1835. Through the corner of this county, it runs along the tow path of the canal. It was built in 1901 by Townsend & Reed, a construction company, and they operated it for a time, when it went into the hands of the McKinley syndicate and they built on to Wabash. November 4, 1904, it was acquired by the Fort Wayne &

Wabash Valley Traction Company, which still own and operate it. From the beginning, it has given hourly service over the whole line. The right of way in Whitley county was purchased from Straus Brothers & Lee, at about one hundred dollars per acre.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BUILDERS.

BY S. P. KALER.

The first public building erected in Whitley county was a jail, but it must not be presumed that the early settlers were so vicious that they needed a place of incarceration more than a place for public business. The officers could not afford to occupy a court house had one been ready. They kept their meager records at home and the sessions of court were easily held at residences or Thomson's hotel in the new seat of justice. The early criminals were mostly drunken Indians or traveling professional outlaws.

On the 1st day of June, 1840, the county agent was ordered to advertise and sell on the 20th day of the same month the building of a jail described as follows: Eighteen feet long and sixteen feet wide, of hewn timber squared to eight inches thick and twelve inches wide, the wall to be sunk three feet in the ground and butt up even with the surface of the ground, with a single wall, then laid with hewn timber seven inches thick, double crossed, then continue the wall double, of the same size timber ten feet high, with a partition through the center, of the same size timber. Door to be cut out and hung with a strong shutter of oak plank one inch thick doubled. The shutter made with small window in center, four inches deep and eight inches wide. The upper floor to be laid with hewn timber eight inches thick, to be laid upon the plaits. To be covered with good joint shingle roof. One window in the outside wall two feet square to be checked with bar iron, bars an inch and a quarter thick and four inches apart, well fastened in wall. The outside door to be made of inch oak plank, double and crossed and covered with sheet iron. This building, put on the south-east corner of the public square, was built by William Blair for $490 and he was also allowed eight dollars for clearing timber and brush off the spot and two rods beyond each way.

The board of commissioners at a special session held June, 1841, ordered a court house built on the north-east corner of lot 7, in block 15, where the city building now stands. This building, thirty-six feet long and two stories high, was built according to specifications of the very best timber and strong enough to endure centuries. It now stands on lot 1, block 12, the original plat of Columbia City, at the south-west corner of Van Buren and Whitley streets, owned by Charles Eyansons' sons and used for a dwelling. It is in a good state of preservation and looks like a comparatively new building, though built for sixty-five years. It was set on five large rocks and had a stairs go up on the outside. This first court

house cost $411.50 and was completed about the first of December, 1841, but was put in use as a court house in October. March 6, 1845, the windows were ordered filled with glass, the fire-place torn out and a stove put in. The first story was used for holding courts, shows, public meetings and all other purposes and at one time by Thomas Washburn as a dwelling. James Washburn, at present one of the substantial business men of Columbia City, was born in that court house in September, 1843. The upper story was used for various purposes; one room was plastered and sealed and used for a time by the clerk and recorder. The other was used by the treasurer, sheriff and any other person who desired, and for almost any purpose.

On the 9th day of June, 1842, Henry Swihart, county agent, was ordered to contract for the building of a house thirty feet long by eighteen wide, one-story high, with two rooms, two fifteen light windows in each room, one door in the center partition and one outside door to each room. The record ordering the building does not say for what use, but it was always called the "jury building" by the citizens as well as by the commissioners in their dealings with it. It was on the south-west corner of the public square or court house lot. It was built by Benjamin Grable for $197. For a short time the treasurer used one room and the clerk and recorder the other. It was also used as a jury room and Warren Mason rented it for three months and taught school in it. This jury building was rather a general purpose place for everybody and everything. It was sold to N. D. Torbet for $15 in 1853, who tore down and removed it.

In the summer of 1842, Jacob Frederich built a fence enclosing twenty-five perches at the south-east corner of the public square in a square form, the east side and south end of the jail to form a part of the fence, which was six feet high, with a heavy oak gate well hung and with good lock.

June 8, 1844, the commissioners ordered built what was called a fire proof office building forty-eight feet long, twenty feet wide, one-story high, ten feet in the clear, built of brick. The specifications, too long to be given here, read like it was to be a fortress that might withstand the best cannon of that day. There were two partition walls cutting the building into three equal rooms, two twenty-light windows in each room, with shutters of sheet and bar iron. A door to each room opening on the street covered with heavy sheet iron, and each door a lock of different style so that keys might not be interchanged. A fire-place in each room with a separate chimney for each. This was located on the north-east part of the public square. To be accurate, forty-eight feet west of Main street; the south-east corner of the building six feet north of line running through the center of the public square from east to west. This was built by David Shepley for $1,250 and $23 for extras, and completed in August, 1844, and the county treasurer at once occupied the middle room, the auditor the south room, the clerk and recorder the north room. The building faced to the east.

The new county officers' fire proof building was not completed until there began an agitation for a brick court house, good and substantial, that might be used for the courts, conventions and general opera house, and

that might also hold the records and provide offices for the county officers. At the regular December term 1847, the commissioners ordered the county agent to procure plans for a new court house and at the March term, 1848, they adopted the plans of Hossler & Radcliff, architects, for which they paid $15, and full specifications were put on record. After having duly advertised for bids, on the 7th day of June, 1848, the contract was let to F. Araline & Rinehart for $7,620. They failed to complete the contract by filing bond as required. Additions were then made to the specifications and on the 14th of June, 1848, the contract was let to Henry Swihart and Thomas Washburn, who completed it, and on the 12th day of October, 1850, it was accepted and paid for at $7,747.50, and on the following day it was occupied by the officers. The bell was installed in March, 1853, at a cost of $250. This same bell, no longer used for the simple purpose of making useless noise, is now each hour struck by a hammer from the court house clock to note the passing hours. On December 9, 1853, the commissioners made a solemn order as to ringing this bell, under the direction of either the sheriff or auditor: "To be rung during the setting of courts or any other public occasion. May be rung morning, noon or night, or at any other stated period or periods. Any other persons than auditor or sheriff may have it rung at any time by doing the labor of ringing it themselves or paying for the same." June 10, 1853, an order was made that the court room could be used only for the following purposes: holdings courts, political conventions, railroad conventions and all other meetings for secular purposes interesting the people, also for religious meetings and lectures on literary and scientific subjects. Church services were often held in it. It was as nearly the center of the square as the engineer could locate it. It was torn down in April and May, 1889. From the beginning there was trouble with the cupalo leaking and the records show not less than twelve appropriations for repairing it during the less than fifty years it was occupied. Otherwise it was an honest and substantial building, in a perfect state of preservation when torn down. For its day it was a first class court house, ranking with the best in Indiana.

At the February term of circuit court, 1881, court was forced to adjourn because of defective chimneys. Judge Van Long appointed Richard Collins and I. B. McDonald to repair the flues, which they caused to be done, but with little effect. At the March term of the same year the commissioners ordered C. H. Pond to draw plans and specifications for enlarging the building and improving it in several ways. The plans suggested an outlay of about $20,000. The board called into consultation some thirty heavy tax payers from all parts of the county and agreeable with the general sentiment it was not deemed worth the cost and for the present it was left alone. This started the agitation for a new building that might furnish protection from fire, vandalism and burglary. Soon after, the country was startled by the stealing of the records of an Illinois county and hiding them until by a series of maneuvers the county was obliged to pay $25,000 for their restoration. The loss of the records of Whitley

county could not be made good by any money consideration. It would involve the title to every foot of realty in the county, besides being irreparable in many other ways. Our records might be as easily stolen as a horse from a good stable and they might burn as easily as a common dwelling. The county treasurer's office was so small that not more than three or four persons could occupy the lobby at a time, which was a great inconvenience to the people in busy tax-paying time. That office had a little safe but little better than none and it could be easily loaded by a couple of men and hauled off by night. True, the treasurers were depositing the public moneys in the bank vaults, but frequently hundreds of dollars were taken in after the banking hours as an accommodation to the public and it was recalled that at one time over $40,000 remained in the safe over night. In December, 1865, the safe then in the county treasurer's office was blown up by burglars and an insignificant sum of money taken. A new safe was immediately purchased, but was too large for the little treasurer's office and was put in the auditor's office, where it remained until the new court house was built and in 1891 was traded on the present burglar proof safe in the treasurer's office. There was no sheriff's office at all. In the clerk's and auditor's offices the room was all occupied and many valuable papers had to be packed in boxes, almost inaccessible to the public. That there was most urgent necessity for something was apparent to everybody. The agitation went on, but politics was at red heat in a close county. The building of a new court house would be unpopular and the politicians dare not advocate it. Finally in 1888 the commissioners decided to build. Several citizens were invited to make trips with them to see a number of court houses in different parts of the country. Brent S. Tolan was employed as architect. The rink building across from the south-east corner of the square, the north side lots 3 and 4, block 18, north-east corner of Main and Market streets, was rented from Linvill & Mitten as temporary quarters for the county business, and on April 1, 1889, everything was moved in. The rear room was used as court room, the front divided into two rooms, the north side was used by the auditor and treasurer, the south side by the clerk and recorder, the sheriff's office was the whole building at large. The court house was sold to Hon. C. B. Tully for $150 dollars and torn down and taken away in April and May, 1889. On the 1st day of April, 1891, just two years after, the new building was occupied and the people of Whitley county will have no more clamor for a new court house for a century. It is an elegant stone building, built without a job or a graft and at a sum almost half of what it would cost to-day. The time chosen was when material was at its lowest point since the organization of the county and lower than it will ever be again, unless some unprecedented business depression should strike the country. It was built by George W. Vanator and Joseph H. Baker, of Warsaw, for about $165,000, including the furnishing. The exact price we are unable to give, as in the last end of the work some things like grading and putting in walks were included in the court house expenses. The cost, however, of building and furnishing the house was about the sum stated. During the contracting and building of the court house George W. Law-

rence was chairman of the board; Chauncey B. Mattoon, auditor, and William F. McNagny, county attorney, or advisor to the board. These gentlemen determined to save every cent possible to the tax payers, to see that the work was honestly done and the materials just as specified and that there should not be one cent jobbing in it, and they succeeded and deserve the gratitude of the people.

The first court house, the old frame still standing at the corner of Van Buren and Whitley streets, was sold at public auction December 9, 1853, to Sylvester Knapp for $35.25, to be removed by May 1, 1854, which was done. On the same day the county officers' fire proof brick building at the north-east corner of the square was sold at public auction to Henry S. Cobaugh for $60, to be removed by June 1, 1854. For some reason unknown the contract was never carried out and the commissioners ordered it removed by the county under the direction of the auditor. About the cost of removing it was realized from the sale of material.

The old heavily built fence around the court house square, the only one ever built around it, was put up in the fall of 1852. The contract was let to Samuel Brown for $195, but he failing to do the work, Auditor Simon Wanderlich purchased the materials and managed the labor for the county and the total cost was $187.50. It was removed in the spring of 1884. In March, 1842, David E. Long and Asa Shoemaker cleared the forest from the court house square and to the middle of the streets adjoining at a cost to the county of $52.50. In September, 1852, James B. Edwards graded the grounds as they lay until 1891 at a cost to the county of $271.50. In 1860 Joseph F. Shoemaker planted the grounds with trees at a cost of $75. These, the second supply of nature, had grown to a beautiful grove and the grounds were used for conventions and all sorts of gatherings in summer for years before it was a second time denuded, on the building of the last court house in 1889. The losing of the grove from the square was attended with great regret by all our people. In 1891, after the completion of the present court house the grounds were graded to their present condition by the county under the direction of Eli W. Brown.

The first jail built on the south-east corner of the public square was partly burned and totally disabled by John Wheatley, a prisoner waiting trial for larceny in March, 1855. Immediately thereafter a jail and sheriff's residence was built on the site of the first court house removed, to-wit, on the spot now covered by the engine house and city offices. This was completed November 1, 1855, built by James B. Edwards at a cost of $5,224. It was constructed on poor plans, was insanitary and unsafe. All criminals charged with felony or grave misdemeanor were for years conveyed to Fort Wayne until wanted here for trial.

In 1875, the present jail and sheriff's residence was built, completed and occupied early in 1876. The contract price was $34,486. The architect was J. C. Johnson, of Toledo, and the contractor was James M. Bratton, of Huntington. This was supposed to be the very acme of safety, but in April, 1881, a prisoner confined one afternoon had by the use of a case knife sawed off the grates in a window and made his escape before the next morning and steel and iron experts were called to examine the grates and pronounced the iron almost soft

as lead. Extra grates were immediately purchased by the commissioners, to be made of homogeneous steel, of alternate layers so soft as to keep the bar from breaking and so hard they could not be cut. So fearful were the authorities that the steel would not be right that on the arrival of the grates every blacksmith and metal worker in the county and one from Fort Wayne were called to test them. They were first rejected, but on securing an expert who had them heated and cooled, they were accepted and placed. They have since defied repeated attempts to saw out. Again in February, 1884, the community was startled by the breaking out of jail of Charles W. Butler, the wife murderer, together with two criminals held for counterfeiting, and several for minor offences. They simply broke a corner out of one of the stone walls of the upper tier of cells, crawled through it and out of a hatch-way or opening in the roof. Examination showed these walls to be of one thickness of stone, eight inches thick, without other protection. A corner large enough for the men to crawl through was easily broken out. These cell tops and all other vulnerable places were then securely covered with heavy boiler iron riveted or bolted to the stone. Since that time there has been no jail breaking and the building bids fair to answer the county yet for many years to come.

In March, 1857, the county purchased from James T. Long the north-east fractional quarter of section 16, in Columbia township, to be used as an asylum for the poor. The buildings then on the farm were used until the completion of the present brick structure, finished, accepted and occupied the first Monday in March, 1865. The plans were drawn by C. H. Pond, who still lives in Columbia City, at a cost of $15. The contract was let January 30, 1864, to David J. Silver, of Allen county. The contract price was $11,900, but extras were added making the total cost, including a large cistern, etc., about $12,380. The old buildings were given to Joseph Yontz, the first superintendent, for taking them away. The present brick hospital building was erected in 1895. The superintendents, as near as we can ascertain, to the present were Joseph Yontz, about ten years and Stephen Haley one year, Asa Meredith, about ten years, Cyrenus Coplen, about twelve years, then Charles Dimick and William Minor, who is at present holding the position. The superintendent holds his place by virtue of appointment of county commissioners, makes his reports to them and is always under their control and subject to their orders.

The earliest physicians employed to attend the paupers at the asylum were Dr. John B. Firestone, Dr. Martin Ireland and Dr. Stephen Major.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS

No part of the history of any people is more interesting than that which pertains to their communication with the outer world. When Whitley county was first settled, the means of communicating with dear ones left back in the eastern states was very poor and also expensive. Contrast our two-cent letter postage with that of the 'thirties,

when there was no uniform rate of postage, charge being made according to the distance a letter was to be carried, and it being specified that a letter was to consist of one sheet of paper, two sheets requiring double postage, three sheets triple, and so on.

The charge for carrying a letter any distance not exceeding thirty miles was six cents per sheet, over thirty and not exceeding eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and one-half cents; over one hundred and fifty and less than four hundred miles, eighteen and three-fourths cents. For any distance over four hundred miles there was a flat rate of twenty-five cents per single sheet letter.

For newspapers, a rate of one cent a copy was made for distances not over one hundred miles, and one and a half cents for any greater distance, except that any newspaper could be carried to any point in the state where published, without regard to distance, for one cent. Thus any weekly newspaper cost from fifty to seventy-five cents per annum for postage. Few could afford even a weekly, and a daily paper was undreamed of by our people.

All other difficulties of frontier life out of the way, the expense, where money was so hard to get, made letters between families and friends few and far between. Then, too, the means of transporting letters was so slow and so very poor, that a large percentage of letters sent never reached their destination. Who has not heard the sad story told by some old pioneer, of hearing of the death of a parent, relative or friend, not a hundred miles away, weeks, even months, after it occurred. Practically were our pioneers shut out from the world, their isolation, their loneliness made complete. The early years were strewn with deaths from loneliness and homesickness. How, in their desolation, they magnified the advantages of old home. And again, if years afterward they were permitted to revisit the scenes of childhood, how different from what they expected, how disappointing. Rapid transit has almost annihilated that destroying monster, homesickness.

Our first settlers were obliged to go to Huntington, Fort Wayne, Warsaw or Goshen for mail, if they ever got a chance letter; and these towns were not accessible as they are to-day. It took days of travel to reach them.

SOUTH WHITLEY.

At the organization of the county, there was but one postoffice in existence within its limits. The settlers on Eel river, about what is now South Whitley, made application in the fall of 1836, for a postoffice. The office was ordered established February 25, 1837, with David D. Parrett as postmaster, but the government could not and did not deliver mail to the place until 1850. The office was named Whitley. All mail addressed to Whitley, Whitley county, Indiana, went to the Huntington postoffice until the Whitley postmaster, or some one in his place, called for it. So with outgoing mail. If deposited with Parrett at Whitley, he held it until he could go or send it to Huntington.

On the 14th of May, 1842, a postoffice was established at Columbia City, and it was called Whitley Court House, and on

the same day the name of the Whitley post-office was changed to South Whitley, as it still remains. Mail for South Whitley still came by way of Huntington, but the outgoing mail might be sent either to Whitley Court House or Huntington. Later it came also by way of Columbia.

July 1, 1850, a route was established from La Gro, Wabash county, through South Whitley, to Warsaw, making a round trip once a week. A branch line was also established from South Whitley to Columbia City, making a round trip once a week.

July 1, 1854, a route was established from La Gro, by North Manchester, Liberty Mills, Collamer, South Whitley, Clear Spring and Farmers to Warsaw, forty-one miles. Twice a week from La Gro to South Whitley, and only once a week the residue, with a weekly branch from South Whitley to Columbia City and back.

July 1, 1858, the route was changed, making Columbia City instead of Warsaw, the northern terminus. It ran from La Gro, North Manchester, Liberty Mills, Collamer, South Whitley to Columbia City, thirty-three miles, and back twice a week; but one of these weekly round trips left Liberty Mills out. This service continued until July 1, 1866, after which one route ran from Columbia City to South Whitley and Collamer, making a round trip once a week, and one route from Fort Wayne to South Whitley, Collamer and intervening points, making a round trip once a week; and this service continued until the mail was carried daily to South Whitley over the Eel River Railroad. The postmasters at South Whitley have been:

David D. Parrett, February 25, 1837, to September 7, 1849.

William W. Arnold, September 7, 1849, to September 13, 1852.

Samuel A. Sheibley, September 13, 1852, to December 21, 1854.

Job Dow, December 21, 1854, to July 18, 1856.

Aaron Metz, July 18, 1856, to September 1, 1857.

Adam Bitner, September 1, 1857, to October 12, 1857.

Obadiah Carper, October 12, 1857, to September 5, 1861.

John Allbright, September 5, 1861, to January 7, 1862.

Jesse Arnold, January 7, 1862, to April 7, 1869.

William A. Hitchcock, April 7, 1869, to May 9, 1872.

Samuel Robbins, May 9, 1872, to July 8, 1885.

Thomas J. Lafollette, July 8, 1885, to June 13, 1889.

George W. Reaser, June 13, 1889, to February 15, 1892.

Rena Murray, February 15, 1892, to September 5, 1893.

Stephen D. Dunlap, September 5, 1893, to August 4, 1897.

Edward E. Hissem, August 4, 1897, to December 20, 1902.

Cash M. Graham, December 20, 1902.

COLUMBIA CITY.

On the 14th day of May, 1842, a post-office was established at the seat of justice of Whitley county. The citizens asked that it be called Columbia, but the department replied that there was already a postoffice by that name in the state. A controversy then arose over a name. Richard Collins

renewed his effort to call it Beaver, the name he tried to give the town. But during the dispute, the department named it Whitley Court House, and changed the already existing Whitley postoffice to South Whitley.

While Whitley Court House postoffice was established May 14, 1842, there was no mail service to the place until July 1st of the same year. During these six weeks or more, mail for the place was supposed to lie in the Fort Wayne postoffice till called for by the postmaster or some one for him, and outgoing mail had to be carried to Fort Wayne in the same manner. Then came a confusion between the two Whitley postoffices, that was very annoying and lasted until long after Whitley Court House had become Columbia City postoffice. Letters intended for either place often went to the other, and many found their way to the dead letter office and were never received by the party intended. As the business of the offices grew, this became so annoying that something had to be done. The long name was never popular and was not chosen by the people. Agitation for a change kept up from the first, but did not take definite form till the winter of 1853 and 1854. Finally, somebody called a meeting or election to be held in the new Court House, December 16, 1853, to decide the name. Richard Collins renewed the fight for the Indian name Beaver, and Dr. Swayzee led the fight for Columbia City. If it could not be Columbia, it could be that name with city attached. It would give the place a big name. Considerable acrimony was manifest before and during the caucus, but Columbia City won out, was certified to the department at Washington as the choice of the people, and on the 16th day of January, 1854, the day Lewis Dowell took the office, the name was changed. The railroads carried the name Columbia until recent years when they, too, changed to Columbia City.

From July 1, 1842, to July 1, 1846, there was a weekly mail, one round trip a week from Fort Wayne to Whitley Court House and back. The next year, on the establishment of Coesse postoffice along the route, it was included.

From July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1850, this route was maintained and also one from Columbia to Plymouth, by way of Warsaw and intervening towns, making a round trip once a week, distance fifty-one miles. Also the branch line from South Whitley; a branch from La Gro to Warsaw.

A route was also established July 1, 1850, from Metea to Columbia, 55.36 miles, but October 1, the same year, this route did not come farther north than North Manchester. On same date, two more routes were established out of Columbia. One to Elkhart, one round trip a week. One to Wolf Lake and back, eighteen miles, one round trip a week, and July 1, 1853, one to Albion and back, twenty miles, one round trip a week.

Then came the Pennsylvania railway, and from July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1862, we had only the La Gro-South Whitley route and the Wilmot and intervening offices route, and these were the only ones up to 1866.

From 1866 to 1870, the Wilmot route was extended to Cromwell and we had the route to South Whitley and Collamer, this latter continued to the completion of the Eel River Railroad, and the Cromwell route

was changed to Ligonier. The following is a complete list of Columbia City postmasters:

David E. Long, May 14, 1842, to October 17, 1845.

Simon H. Wunderlich, October 17, 1845, to December 9, 1845.

James B. Edwards, December 9, 1845, to October 21, 1847.

Joseph H. Pratt, October 21, 1847, to July 11, 1849.

James Wallace, July 11, 1849, to August 13, 1850.

Adams Y. Hooper, August 13, 1850, to April 12, 1852.

Warren Mason, April 12, 1852, to January 16, 1854.

Lewis Dowell, January 16, 1854, to May 20, 1854.

Warren Mason, May 20, 1854, to October 28, 1854.

Joseph A. Berry, October 28, 1854, to June 12, 1856.

Ignatius Hook, June 12, 1856, to September 24, 1856.

Charles Ruch, September 24, 1856, to March 27, 1857.

Samuel Miner, March 27, 1857, to November 16, 1859.

Simon H. Wunderlich, November 16, 1859, to August 5, 1861.

Warren Mason, August 5, 1861, to April 4, 1865.

John T. Drury, April 4, 1865, to August 28, 1866.

Albert F. Ruch, August 28, 1866, to March 17, 1869.

Orson H. Woodworth, March 17, 1869, to October 8, 1884.

John W. Baker, October 8, 1884, to July 9, 1885.

Eli W. Brown, July 9, 1885, to June 29, 1889.

George S. Meely, June 29, 1889, to September 28, 1893.

John Adams, September 28, 1893, to October 12, 1897.

Wallace W. Williamson, October 12, 1897, to January 18, 1906.

John W. Baker, January 18, 1906.

COESSE.

The third postoffice established in the county was Coesse, March 15, 1843. It was named after the Indian, Coesse. It was on the Ruckman farm on the yellow river road and remained in almost the same location until the Pennsylvania Railroad was put in operation, when it was moved down to the town that took the same name. It was on the Fort Wayne and Columbia route, the only one from which it ever got mail until located on the railroad.

The postmasters have been:

Horace Cleveland, March 15, 1843, to April 3, 1856.

Joseph H. Root, Jr., April 3, 1856, to October 8, 1859.

Simon Aker, October 8, 1859, to July 10, 1861.

Joseph H. Root, July 10, 1861, to September 22, 1863.

George B. Bonestel, September 22, 1863, to February 5, 1866.

Leonard Aker, February 5, 1866, to June 27, 1867.

Margaret M. Kaufman, June 27, 1867, to November 4, 1867.

Franklin Dustman, November 4, 1867, to January 14, 1869.

John A. Kaufman, January 14, 1869, to April 7, 1873.

Israel H. Kinsey, April 7, 1873, to October 24, 1873.

Wesley W. Allen, October 24, 1873, to April 17, 1878.

Frederick Smith, April 17, 1878, to August 17, 1885.

Moses Winter, August 17, 1885, to March 29, 1887.

William A. Allen, March 29, 1887, to May 14, 1889.

Henry Bentz, May 14, 1889, to April 17, 1893.

Jackson Byram, April 17, 1893, to April 29, 1897.

Francis M. Swartz, April 29, 1897, to July 29, 1903.

William A. Allen, July 29, 1903.

SUMMIT. (LARWILL.)

The next office established in the county was Summit, December 21, 1846. It was at the old town of Summit, half a mile west of present Larwill, where the Columbia and Warsaw state road crossed the Goshen and Huntington state road. Alexander S. McNagny, still living at the same place, was first postmaster, from December 21, 1846, to August 6, 1850. Then Henry McLallen took it and held it till December 30, 1851. He kept it at his house on the Kerr farm, eastern edge of present Larwill. It was not a desirable office and went begging to any one who would take it along the post road, the Warsaw state road. Alonzo Rodebaugh kept it from December 30, 1851, to June 11, 1853. George D. H. Harris held it from June 11, 1853, till February 18, 1854, when Henry McLallen was again induced to accept it and held it till August 17, 1861. During McLallen's last incumbency, the Pennsylvania Railway was built. McLallen had moved down to the new town of Huntsville and the office had become desirable, attracting trade to the place where kept. The Republican party having come into power, Edwin L. Barber secured the office. Barber held it till November 4, 1865, when Abram J. Whittenberger was appointed, holding it till November 2, 1866, when Andrew Johnson's change of front gave it to Samuel S. Bonar, a Democrat.

Up to March 28, 1866, the name remained Summit, though many letters addressed to Huntsville reached the proper destination. On that day, the name was changed to Larwill, and so remains. It was on the Columbia-Plymouth route from its establishment till the route was discontinued when the railroad was completed. Mail once a week each way. Bonar held the office until March 26, 1869, when Edwin L. Barber was again appointed, and held it till October 9, 1871.

Hiram B. Whittenberger, from October 9, 1871, to December 20, 1881.

William N. Andrews, from December 20, 1881, to July 8, 1885.

David F. Lower, from July 8, 1885, to April 27, 1889.

Alonzo N. King, from April 27, 1889, to April 15, 1893.

David B. Bonar, from April 15, 1893, to January 20, 1896.

Elmore Everett Rindfusz, from January 20, 1896, to June 23, 1897.

John Trachsel, June 23, 1897.

HECLA.

Popano—Etna.

Popano postoffice was established April 11, 1848, with Thomas B. Cunningham as

postmaster, near the north line of Troy township, each early incumbent keeping the office at his home. April 4, 1849, James Blain took the office and kept it till June 30, 1851. Rufus D. Keeney took the office from Blain June 30, 1851, and kept it till June 23, 1855. On the 7th of October, 1851, Keeney removed it across the line into Noble county (now Etna township), and on same day the name was changed from Popano to Etna; and on May 22, 1852, the name was changed from Etna to Hecla. Lafayette Lamson having laid out the town of Etna and living there, took the office June 23, 1855, and held it till Daniel H. Chandler took it December 6, 1859.

On the change of county, by which Etna township fell to Whitley county in 1859, the office again came into Whitley county. The following is a full list of postmasters from Chandler's time:

Samuel Garrison, October 7, 1861, to April 24, 1865.

William W. Graves, April 24, 1865, to June 7, 1865.

Samuel Garrison, June 7, 1865, to July 17, 1866.

James Felt, July 17, 1866, to January 25, 1869.

Curtis Caskey, January 25, 1869, to September 28, 1869.

Virgil Barber, September 28, 1869, to November 7, 1878.

Clarence E. Doane, November 7, 1878, to November 17, 1882.

Peter Moore, November 17, 1882, to October 22, 1884.

William H. Sellers, October 22, 1884, to June 16, 1885.

Thomas W. Blain, June 16, 1885, to June 20, 1889.

Wesley J. Magley, June 20, 1889, to August 8, 1893.

Frederic Zinsmeister, August 8, 1893, to March 17, 1896.

Frederick W. Kline, March 17, 1896, to October 9, 1897.

Jesse Miller, October 9, 1897, to December 28, 1900.

John A. Jontz, December 28, 1900, to November 5, 1903.

Madge A. Kline, November 5, 1903, to February 29, 1904.

On the 29th day of February, 1904, the office was discontinued, the patrons being supplied by rural delivery from Columbia City, route fourteen. From the establishment of the office April 11, 1848, to July 1, 1850, there was no delivery of mail to the place. Mail for Popano remained in the Columbia City office until called for by the postmaster or some one for him. Also outgoing mail had to be carried to Columbia.

July 1, 1850, Popano was put on the route from Fort Wayne to Elkhart, but in October, 1851, it was put on the Columbia City and Wolf Lake route. From that time until the discontinuance of the office, it was on some route from Columbia City, with various terminations.

CHURUBUSCO.

Though the Goshen road through Smith township was the earliest thoroughfare, and the settlements among the very earliest, there was no postoffice in the vicinity until the establishment of Churubusco September 11, 1848.

Thomas B. Cunningham was the postmaster and kept the office at his house on the Goshen road, northwest of the present town of Churubusco. The name was taken from the place in Mexico, made famous by the Mexican war. Just how it got the name, remains in dispute. Some say an old fiddler in the neighborhood was constantly sawing off a tune, Churubusco, and that he was making his home with Cunningham at the time. When the town of Churubusco started, there were two plats and two towns, Franklin and Union. There was considerable controversy as to which of the three names should survive, but Churubusco won out, and both the town and postoffice settled down to it many years ago.

The following have been the postmasters:

Thomas B. Cunningham, September 11, 1848, to December 20, 1849.

James F. Mason, December 20, 1849, to May 18, 1852.

William B. Walker, May 18, 1852, to June 18, 1861.

Martin Thomson, June 18, 1861, to October 10, 1863.

Joseph Richards, October 10, 1863, to September 10, 1864.

Alfred Jennings, September 10, 1864, to November 30, 1864.

Lemuel J. Harding, November 30, 1864, to September 1, 1865.

William B. Walker, September 1, 1865, to March 2, 1866.

John Deck, March 2, 1866, to August 25, 1868.

John A. Stratton, August 25, 1868, to July 23, 1869.

Gilbert L. Walker, July 23, 1869, to September 21, 1869.

David N. Hughes, September 21, 1869, to January 24, 1870.

Anes Yocum, January 24, 1870, to September 3, 1883.

George W. Ott, September 23, 1883, to May 19, 1885.

Winfield S. Gandy, May 19, 1885, to December 17, 1888.

John W. Leiter, December 17, 1888, to July 2, 1889.

John W. Orndorf, July 2, 1889, to July 3, 1893.

William H. Carter, July 3, 1893, to June 8, 1897.

William A. Devault, June 8, 1897.

From the date of its establishment to July 1, 1854, it was on the mail route from Fort Wayne to Elkhart. July 1, 1854, the terminus of the route was Goshen instead of Elkhart and continued till July 1, 1858, when it was on the route from Fort Wayne to Albion and so continued until July 1, 1870, when the old route was cut in two parts. Two round trips per week from Fort Wayne to Churubusco, and also two round trips per week from Albion to Churubusco, and so continued until the completion of the Eel River Railroad.

COLLAMER.

This postoffice was established September 18, 1849. The town was then of fully as much importance as to-day. It was called Millersburgh, in honor of Ellis Miller, the merchant and proprietor. The petition asked the postoffice be called Millersburgh, but as there was already an office by that

name in Elkhart county, the department named it Collamer in honor of Jacob Collamer, postmaster general.

The following have been the postmasters:

Robert Reed, September 18, 1849, to December 21, 1854.

Jacob Butler, December 21, 1854, to May 24, 1856.

Abel Puffenbarger, May 24, 1856, to April 3, 1857.

Abraham Collett, April 3, 1857, to June 20, 1863.

Daniel Haines, June 20, 1863, to October 10, 1863.

John M. Willits, October 10, 1863, to May 8, 1872.

Edwin Harter, May 8, 1872, to March 30, 1874.

Henry Bowser, March 30, 1874, to November 16, 1874.

John D. Spurgeon, November 16, 1874, to October 19, 1875.

James C. Grafton, October 19, 1875, to April 17, 1876.

Joseph A. Schannep, April 17, 1876, to June 20, 1878.

Alfred Ross, June 20, 1878, to November 8, 1882.

Joseph A. Schannep, November 8, 1882, to July 8, 1885.

Alfred Ross, July 8, 1885, to August 20, 1889.

Joseph A. Schannep, August 20, 1889, to October 2, 1893.

Alfred Ross, October 2, 1893, to October 20, 1897.

Joseph A. Schannep, October 20, 1897, to December 11, 1902.

Alfred Ross, December 11, 1902.

For thirty years there has been a running fire between Ross and Schannep, but the latter has moved away, leaving the field to his rival.

Reed kept the office in a small log cabin, on the spot where Ross' store now stands. Puffenbarger kept it in a building torn down. Haines in a cabinet shop. Since that time it has been kept in some business house.

The office, when established, was on the La Gro-Warsaw route, and on that being discontinued was from and to Columbia City, until the completion of the Eel River Railroad.

LORAN.

(Later Lorane.)

A postoffice was established at the little village in north-east Richland (then Troy township), called Steam Corners, or Buzzard's Glory, July 28, 1851. We cannot ascertain the reason for the name, but William A. Clark was the postmaster and kept the office in his little store. He sold the store to James Grant, April 14, 1854, and the office went with it. The store burned March 24, 1855, and the office was discontinued.

It was re-established under the name of Lorane, May 21, 1872, and the following have been the postmasters:

Amos J. Landis, May 21, 1872, to January 5, 1875.

Nathan E. Tinkham, January 5, 1875, to January 2, 1877.

Charles W. Gruesbeck, January 2, 1877, to December 19, 1881.

Theodore S. Gruesbeck, December 19, 1881, to July 8, 1885.

James Grant, July 8, 1885, to May 14, 1889.

Rena Gruesbeck, May 14, 1889, to February 29, 1904.

The office was discontinued February, 1904, on establishment of county rural service. It was first on the Columbia City-Wolf Lake route, and until its discontinuance was on some route out of Columbia City.

THORNCREEK.

A postoffice was established at Bloomfield August 18, 1853. As Bloomfield is now off the county map, it is necessary to state that it was located on the line between section 1, Thorncreek township, and section 6, Smith township, and on the center line of these sections, a half mile north of the east end of Round Lake. The petitioners asked that it be called Bloomfield, but there was already an office by that name in the state. They then sent in two names, Thorncreek and Round Lake, and the former was accepted. It was generally called Round Lake postoffice by the people of the neighborhood. Samuel Kinsey had a little store at the place and secured the postoffice. He tired of frontier life, sold out and went back to Ohio. Samuel Deck, from over about Ligonier, bought him out January 16, 1854, and took the store and office that day. In July of the same year, Deck fell dead in his store, and was buried on the banks of Round Lake. Warren Mason, postmaster at Columbia City, went up next day and moved the office to Abraham H. Krider's cabin a half mile south of Bloomfield, on the east bank of Round Lake, and on July 27, 1854, Krider was commissioned postmaster. Krider soon sold out and moved near Churubusco. No one wanting the office in the neighborhood, Krider bundled up the effects and took them to the Churubusco office, that being the nearest, and Thorncreek postoffice passed into history after an existence of a year and eight days.

It was on the route from Columbia City to Albion.

LAUD.

Postoffices were established at Laud and Washington Center on the same day, June 27, 1855. Laud postoffice was kept at the homes of three different postmasters until the business grew to such importance that it was worth keeping at a place of business, in the little town of Forest, on the line between Washington and Jefferson townships, stretching a mile along the east side of section 24, Washington, and section 19, Jefferson.

The postmasters have been:

Thomas Neal, June 27, 1855, to June 18, 1861.

Charles Bechtel, Jr., June 18, 1861, to April 27, 1880.

Marion G. Wright, April 27, 1880, to June 21, 1881.

Edward E. Phelps, June 21, 1881, to May 15, 1882.

James W. Burwell, May 15, 1882, to July 8, 1885.

Perry Long, July 8, 1885, to January 9, 1888.

Jacob C. Raber, January 9, 1888, to June 6, 1889.

Leroy L. Kimmel, June 6, 1889, to July 3, 1893.

Jacob C. Raber, July 3, 1893, to June 8, 1897.

Leroy L. Kimmel, June 8, 1897, to April 22, 1901.

George W. Kelsey, April 22, 1901.

The office was discontinued on account of rural mail service, February 28, 1903.

When established, it was on the Fort Wayne and Liberty Mills route, thirty-two miles, making one round trip each week also making quite a number of other offices. This route was discontinued July 1, 1870. It was then put on the route from Aboite to Bracken (Claysville), a distance of twen- miles, making one round trip each week; and this continued until July 1, 1876, at which date a route was established from Columbia City to Laud, ten and a half miles, making a round trip two days in each week, and this continued until the Nickel Plate Railway was put in operation, after which a daily route was established between Laud and Peabody, a distance of four and a half miles. July 1, 1887, the route was changed to run daily between Laud and Raber, a distance of three and three-quarters miles, which was soon after shortened to three and a half miles, and so remained until Laud postoffice was discontinued.

WASHINGTON CENTER.

This office was established June 27, 1855. It was not at the center of Washington township, as its name would suggest, but at different farm houses, usually about a mile south of the center of the township.

William Chamberlin was the first postmaster, and held it till May 24, 1856. Martin Bechtel then held it until January 19, 1866, almost ten years, at his home now owned by Charles W. Alexander, at the north-west corner of the cross roads, a mile south of Washington Center. Then Sylvester Alexander took his turn and held it till April 9, 1868, at his home on the quarter section just east of Bechtel's. His folks said the proceeds of the office did not pay for scrubbing the mud off the porch, and Andrew Clark took and held it at his house just south of Alexander's and across the road, until December 22, 1874, when he, too, refused to serve longer and the office was on that day discontinued. It was on the Liberty Mills and Fort Wayne route from its establishment until July 1, 1870, and from that time to its discontinuance on the Aboite and Bracken route.

FULLER'S CORNERS.

This place is no longer on the map of Whitley county. It is on the line between sections 29 and 30, Smith township, where the north and south road is crossed by the east and west, about eighty rods south of the north line of the sections. A postoffice was established in this neighborhood July 24, 1856, with Cornelius Fuller as postmaster, and he held until November 29, 1859, when Harrison F. Crabill, who still lives near the Corners, was appointed. He held until July 21, 1864, when he resigned and the office was then discontinued. It was on the route from Columbia City to Albion, an entire distance of thirty-seven miles, with two round trips a week.

SATURN.

This office, near the south-east corner of the county, and in Jefferson township, was established January 21, 1857, with William

T. Jeffries as postmaster. He kept the office in his log cabin near the south-east corner of section 22, until he delivered it to his successor, James T. Bayless, April 5, 1860, and he moved the office a half mile east and kept it at his residence until he turned it over to Eli Hatfield June 22, 1865. Hatfield kept it at his residence near the north-west corner of section 26, on the Liberty Mills road, until he turned it over to James Broxon, December 5, 1867. It was kept by him and his family until April 20, 1895, at the northwest corner of section 25, diagonally across the road from the cemetery. Marcus N. Aker held the office from April 20, 1895, until it was discontinued November 15, 1900, the patrons being supplied by rural delivery from Columbia City. Aker kept it at the northeast corner of section 27.

It was always on or near the Fort Wayne and Liberty Mills road, and from its establishment until July 1, 1870, was on the Fort Wayne and Liberty Mills route. It was then put on the Aboite and Bracken route. July 1, 1876, the route was curtailed to run from Aboite to Saturn and return, five miles and back, three times a week, and this continued until the Nickel Plate Railroad was in operation when the route ran from Dunfee to Saturn, five miles, and back, three times a week.

SOUTH CLEVELAND.

A postoffice named South Cleveland was established near where the Fort Wayne and Liberty Mills road crosses the Goshen and Huntington road in the south-west quarter of section 25, Cleveland township. It was on the Fort Wayne and Liberty Mills route. The following were the postmasters:

James H. Lee, July 20, 1857, to June 14, 1860.

Lewis W. Smith, June 14, 1860, to January 3, 1861.

John Sickafoose, January 3, 1861, to September 23, 1865.

Jesse Hissem, September 23, 1865, to December 24, 1870.

John Sickafoose, December 24, 1870, until the office was discontinued.

ALMA.

This postoffice was established November 22, 1869, with George Gaff as postmaster, and was kept by him on the Goshen road north-west of Churubusco, until it was discontinued December 20, 1886, and mail addressed to that office was ordered sent to Churubusco. It was in section 4, Smith township.

COLLINS.

This postoffice, on the Vandalia Railroad, was established February 13, 1871. The postmasters have been:

David Ruch, February 13, 1871, to November 25, 1872.

Cyrus J. Ward, November 25, 1872, to December 15, 1873.

Martin Strouse, December 15, 1873, to February 25, 1874.

Harrison F. Crabill, February 25, 1874, to October 6, 1885.

Robert C. Hemmick, October 6, 1885, to October 25, 1888.

William J. McKown, October 25, 1888, to July 10, 1889.

Alice A. Hemmick, July 10, 1889, to March 4, 1892.

Columbus N. Smith, March 4, 1892, to February 7, 1896.

William J. McKown, February 7, 1896, to February 10, 1899.

Columbus N. Smith, February 10, 1899.

Mr. Smith has turned the office over to Mrs. Knight, who keeps it at her house.

TAYLOR.

An office was established at what was called Taylor's Station, now Wynkoop, on the Vandalia Railroad, March 14, 1876, and Simon J. Peabody was made postmaster. Mr. Peabody at that time ran a very extensive saw mill and a little store at the place and quite a little village had sprung up. Mr. Peabody left the place in 1880, and by 1881 had taken his interests away, and the office was discontinued April 28, 1881. The village has disappeared almost entirely. It is in section 19, Columbia township.

ORMAS.

This office, at the once thriving village of Cold Springs, was established July 16, 1880. It is on the line between Etna and Washington townships, Noble county, but in Whitley county. It is a mile north of the north end of Loon lake, in the northwest corner of the north-east quarter of section 25, Etna township. The following persons have held the office

William H. Beal, July 16, 1880, to January 30, 1884.

Mary A. Beal, January 30, 1884, to April 12, 1893.

John D. Banta, April 12, 1893, to April 19, 1897.

Levi H. Todd, April 19, 1897, to April 14, 1902.

Calvin C. Hyre, April 14, 1902, till the office was discontinued February 29, 1904, and the patrons supplied by rural route fourteen, from Columbia City. When established, it was put on the route from Columbia City, by Lorane, Hecla, Ormas, Wilmot, Indian Village and Cromwell, to Ligonier, three times a week. In 1884, the route was shortened to take in Lorane, Hecla and Ormas, then return, three times a week. This route was later extended to take in Cresco, and so remained until the office was discontinued.

PEABODY.

This office was established January 16, 1883, the first of the new offices on the lately finished Nickel Plate Railroad. It has been held as follows:

Amos E. Redman, January 16, 1883, to July 7, 1885.

Mary A. Gross, July 7, 1885, to January 24, 1888.

Henry J. Ummel, January 24, 1888, to July 29, 1889.

Amos E. Redman, July 29, 1889, to March 26, 1892.

Henry J. Ummel, March 26, 1892.

DUNFEE.

This was the second of the new offices established at new towns on the Nickel Plate Railroad. It was established April 6, 1883, and was held by George M. Singer, who was murdered in his store. It was turned

over to William McWhirter November 21, 1895, and he still holds it.

RABER.

The third new town on the Nickel Plate Railroad to get a postoffice was Raber. Office established April 1, 1884.

Samuel Clark held it from its establishment to October 1, 1890.

Thomas J. Berry, October 1, 1890, to August 31, 1901.

William Bogner, August 31, 1901, until the office was discontinued March 31, 1902, the patrons being supplied with rural delivery from Columbia City. This is the first case of the discontinuation of a railroad postoffice in the county.

TUNKER.

This office at the north center line of section 19 and south center line of section 18, in Washington township, was established September 3, 1886, Henry K. Kitch being the postmaster during the entire life of the office. It was discontinued on account of rural delivery from Columbia City, February 29, 1904. It was supplied by a route from South Whitley and back, five miles, three times a week. Later the new office of Luther was added to the route. The application for this office was prepared by Eli W. Brown, then postmaster at Columbia City. He was told to name it, and sent in the name Vilas, the name of the postmaster-general under the then first term of President Cleveland. The department reported a Vilas already established in Indiana. Mr. Brown then named it Tunker, which he said was the proper name for Dunkard, and this was a Dunkard settlement with a large brick church situated across the street from the postoffice.

CRESCO.

This office was established May 10, 1888, at the south-east corner of section 8, Thorncreek township. Edmund E. Hoffer kept the office at his little store until he sold the same to John J. Cotterly, and Cotterly became postmaster May 28, 1903. He moved the store and office a half-mile east and held it until discontinued on account of rural delivery from Columbia City, February 29, 1904. It had been supplied by the Columbia City, Hecla and Ormas route.

LUTHER,

commonly called "Sawdust Hill," is on the Goshen and Huntington state road near where it strikes the Huntington county line, section 36, Cleveland township. Luther postoffice was established January 2, 1894, with Myron L. Pray, the merchant, as postmaster, and continued in his name until discontinued on account of rural delivery, February 29, 1904. It had been supplied by the route from South Whitley by way of Tunker.

SELLS.

This office on the river-road from Columbia City to South Whitley, where it crosses the Nickel Plate Railroad a half mile west of Eberhard church and cemetery, was established June 25, 1898, with Rachael Brenneman as postmistress. It was discontinued

October 23, 1899, for want of business and because the postmistress moved to Fort Wayne, and for the further reason that the first rural route out of Columbia City cut off a part of the business. While in existence, this office was supplied from the Nickel Plate Railroad.

WYNKOOP.

The last postoffice to be established in the county was at Wynkoop, on the Vandalia Railroad, June 25, 1898, where Taylor postoffice had given up the ghost seventeen years before. Henry E. Fague was postmaster until April 29, 1899. Then Stanley Smith until the office was discontinued November 15, 1901, on account of rural delivery from Columbia City and want of patronage.

The rural delivery system that has covered the county since March 1, 1904, embraces twenty-five rural routes. Fourteen out of Columbia City, five out of South Whitley, three out of Larwill and three out of Churubusco, with date of establishment as follows:

COLUMBIA CITY.

No. 1, established October 2, 1899.
No. 2, established September 15, 1900.
No. 3, established September 15, 1900.
No. 4, established October 15, 1900.
No. 5, established October 15, 1900.
No. 6, established March 1, 1902.
No. 7, established March 1, 1904.
No. 8, established March 1, 1904.
No. 9, established March 1, 1904.
No. 10, established March 1, 1904.
No. 11, established March 1, 1904.
No. 12, established March 1, 1904.
No. 13, established March 1, 1904.
No. 14, established March 1, 1904.

CHURUBUSCO.

No. 1, established November 1, 1900.
No. 2, established February 1, 1904.
No. 3, established February 1, 1904.

LARWILL.

No. 1, established March 1, 1904.
No. 2, established March 1, 1904.
No. 3, established March 1, 1904.

SOUTH WHITLEY.

No. 1, established October 2, 1899.
No. 2, established December 15, 1900.
No. 3, established December 15, 1900.
No. 4, established March 1, 1904.
No. 5, established March 1, 1904.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

BY S. P. KALER.

Up to 1853 not a word of printing had ever been executed in Whitley county, but for three or four years there had been a yearning demand by our people for a newspaper, and especially the people of Columbia City and more especially the politicians.

In May, 1853, Joseph A. Berry, of Steubenville, Ohio, visited the place on a tramp

westward in search of a location. He met with the proper encouragement and $200 was given him as a bonus to establish a newspaper. Consequently on the 13th day of July, 1853, the first issue of the Columbia City Pioneer came from the press to the joy and gratification of the people. It was a strictly Democratic organ and had a circulation of about four hundred nearly from the first issue. Prior to this time all our legal advertising required by law was published mostly in Fort Wayne, but an occasional legal notice found its way into a Warsaw or Huntington paper.

Berry was a very noisy and blustery individual with little ability of any kind, not even a good compositor. He, however, blundered along, scarcely missing a weekly issue until August, 1856. His conduct of the campaign was not satisfactory to the Democrats, nor was he satisfied with them or with the proceeds of the business.

P. W. Hardesty came from somewhere in Ohio and purchased the office and closed the campaign more radically than his predecessor. He was a man of considerable ability but lazy and shiftless and soon became involved in trouble with the county officers and outside creditors and soon after the November election of 1856 he moved the office to Paulding Center, Ohio.

For nearly two years Whitley county was without a Democratic paper. In the summer of 1858, Col. I. B. McDonald bought at sheriff's sale, from William Fleming, of Allen county, for $625 the office of the defunct "Jeffersonian."

This was a Democratic paper started in opposition to the "Sentinel" by Zephaniah Turner, who involved himself in all kinds of trouble and was nearly killed by John Dawson, a prominent Republican.

McDonald at once moved the office here and established the "Columbia City News." He assumed editorial control but put Thomas L. Graves in charge of the office. McDonald was then clerk of courts. William C. Graves, a brother of Thomas L., lived in Warsaw and was in the banking business and he occasionally wrote an article for his brother and being interested in him came over often to see him. This gave rise to the old story that Graves owned an interest. Neither of the Graves brothers ever owned a dollar in the News.

In November, 1859, McDonald retired from the clerk's office and assumed entire management and control and Thomas L. Graves moved to Kendallville. Englebert Zimmerman was the foreman printer and gradually grew more and more in favor with the proprietor until in May, 1861, when McDonald was preparing to go into the service of his country he sold Zimmerman a small interest and turned the entire business over to him. On McDonald's return from the army in 1864, he again assumed control of the paper and though relations were most cordial between them, Zimmerman retired to take charge of the Fort Wayne Sentinel. Frank Zimmerman then took his brother's small interest and took charge under McDonald and after a couple of issues the name was changed to the "Post" and is continued to this day under that name and with the identical first head. In November, 1865, McDonald sold the office to Eli W. Brown, a Whitley

county man, though he had been part proprietor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel for a time.

Brown continued sole owner and proprietor of the Post until April, 1879, when he sold a half interest to John W. Adams. In April, 1881, Brown, having moved on his farm just west of town, sold the other half interest to Mr. Adams, who still owns, edits and publishes the paper. September 30, 1896, a daily was started in connection with the weekly which still continues. There had been earlier issues of a daily during county fairs and during the trial of Butler, the wife murderer, in 1884. The Post and its predecessors have always been the Democratic organs of the county.

In July, 1854, the opposition to the Democracy, crystalizing into the Republican party, felt the necessity of a newspaper to combat the influence of the feeble Pioneer and secured a printing office and placed Henry Welker, another Ohio man, in charge, and the Whitley County Republican made its appearance.

The outlook was not promising and the road on which it traveled was a thorny one, though for a couple of years its competitor was out of business. Adams Y. Hooper had in some way become responsible for the material and soon was obliged to pay for it and became the owner and really was the owner during all its vicissitudes until sold to John W. Baker in 1868. At times he thought himself out of the business, but the sales did not stick or the payments were not made. After acquiring the office, he sold to Welker, but he could not pay and the office reverted, and Hooper worried along with migratory assistants. In 1859 he sold it to J. O. Shannon and W. T. Strother and they changed the name to the Columbia City Argus, hoping the change of name might be beneficial. These parties soon failed, and Mr. Hooper again had the office on his hands, and installed S. H. Hill as publisher and part editor. After one issue the name was changed back to the Republican. In February, 1861, Hill retired and George W. Weamer took his place. In September of the same year Weamer tired of the place and went to war and was killed. During the war Hooper managed the paper and edited it himself. In 1865 he sold it to John Davis and after a few issues it again passed back to Hooper and then for a few months it was under the control of O. H. Woodworth and Hooper sold to W. B. Davis and Henry Bridge in 1866, and it again passed back to Hooper. In 1867 it was operated by A. T. Clark and later in the same year by Frank J. Beck, who continued until January, 1868, when it was sold to John W. Baker and passed finally out of the hands of Hooper.

Mr. Baker successfully edited, owned and published it weekly until January, 1905, and daily from 1888 till its close when, having been appointed postmaster at Columbia City he sold it to W. W. Williamson and the old Commercial ceased publication, being incorporated into the Mail, the other Republican paper under the name of the Commercial-Mail.

When Mr. Baker bought it he called it the Whitley County Commercial, which name it retained until about January 1, 1879, when it was changed to the Columbia City Commercial.

The next venture into the field of Whitley county journalism was at Larwill. In

March, 1876, J. W. Torrey and W. J. Dugar came to Larwill to establish a business college. After an effort of some weeks Torrey retired but Dugar remained and by midsummer had a commercial school in operation in Shorb's Hall, but it languished, and languishing did live about a year.

In order to help his waning fortunes Dugar bought a small printing office that had failed at Kewanna, Fulton county, and brought with it the failing editor, O. W. Snook. The first issue of the Larwill Review appeared Christmas day, 1876. S. P. Kaler had secured Dugar on a note for part of the purchase money and by the first of March had the note to pay and a printing office on his hands. His name appeared as editor and Snook continued as publisher until the 1st of May, 1877, when Kaler sold a half interest to George J. Holgate from Ohio, a practical man. The paper ran under the names of Kaler and Holgate until the 1st of January, 1878, when finding the business unprofitable, they leased it to W. E. Grose, an employe, and had it moved to Churubusco and the Churubusco Herald appeared the second week in January, 1878. Holgate returned east and Kaler looked after it. Grose, like many others under the same conditions, soon swamped and gave up, when Chase Millice, of Warsaw, took the lease and his management was worse than his predecessor's.

In July, 1878, Kaler sold the office to D. M. Eveland from the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Eveland soon swamped but by making some political deal secured assistance and the chattel mortgage was lifted and Kaler and Holgate received full payment.

Thus far, at Larwill and at Churubusco, the paper was strictly neutral in politics.

Eveland pretended first to run an independent Republican paper, then, in the same campaign, sought to make it the organ of the Greenback party then at the very zenith of its existence. It was savagely personal and its pages were read with interest. Eveland was a man of mature years and exceptional ability but rash and vindictive.

Having run through the campaigns of 1878 and 1880, being on all sides of all questions as promised support; Eveland was as glad to shake the Whitley county dust from his feet as his enemies were glad to have him do so. In December, 1880, he sold the Herald to I. B. McDonald and Henry Pressler, the latter taking but a small interest which McDonald soon after acquired.

McDonald leased it to William Hall and son and it became a straight out Democratic sheet. The elder Hall was a Baptist minister and a man of decided ability. His editorial management was superb, his articles as able as any in the country, temperate and argumentative yet thoroughly Democratic. The venture was not sufficiently remunerative and the elder Hall soon retired. The younger Hall was, like many others of his profession, a good enough printer but unsuccessful, and McDonald soon had the paper back on his hands. It was then leased to Charles T. Hollis and son and Frank M. Hollis took charge of the office. It remained radically Democratic and for the first time self-supporting until November, 1881, when it was moved to Columbia City. Hollis retired and McDonald took personal charge and successfully edited and published the Columbia City Herald, a Democratic paper. In May,

1883, McDonald having purchased the Huntington Democrat and having other interests demanding his attention, ceased publication, selling a part of the material to the Post and moving the balance to the Huntington office.

Prior to the appearance of the Churubusco Herald, about the first of the year 1877, Anes Yocum, the postmaster at Churubusco, owning and operating a small job printing outfit, began publishing the "White Elephant," a small quarto semi-monthly, more as a pastime than anything else. It never assumed to be a newspaper of pretensions, but ran for some four or five years.

After the removal of the Herald from Churubusco, Virgil A. Gieger began in a modest way the publication of The Truth, which has grown under his management to be a first-class weekly newspaper, noted all over northern Indiana for its wit and spiciness. It is independent in politics with Republican leanings.

About the 1st of June, 1878, R. B. Locke, a nephew of the celebrated "Nasby," opened an office at Larwill and began the publication of the Larwill Blade, but in about three months it passed into the hands of Charles T. and Frank M. Hollis, who published it for a time when the material was sold to I. B. McDonald, moved to Churubusco and was merged into the Herald when the Hollises took charge of that paper.

April 1, 1889, Eli W. Brown, after eight years, retirement from the profession, bought a new newspaper plant and, locating on the west side of the square, began the publication of the Columbia City Times, a weekly Democratic newspaper. After about two years he sold it to Williamson and Price, who changed the name to "The Mail" and to a Republican paper.

In about a year these gentlemen sold it to A. R. Thomas, who soon after sold it to John C. Wigent and son. These parties at once began the issue of a morning daily, in connection with the weekly and failed financially in 1895. A receiver was appointed who ran it a few issues, when it was sold at public auction. J. W. Baker, proprietor of the Commercial, bought the material and it ceased publication.

In January, 1896, W. W. Williamson, with a new office, began again the publication of "The Mail," a weekly, and August 14, 1904, began the daily Mail, which has still continued, absorbing the Commercial as before stated.

"The South Whitley Magnet," the first paper published in South Whitley, started in November, 1882, by W. A. Myers. In 1883 Mr. Myers also started "The Beacon," a publication devoted to the home and household. The former was a weekly and the latter a monthly publication. Both were suspended in 1885 and the entire equipment was moved to Kalamazoo. Mich.

On April 1, 1887, William E. Ashcraft started the "Whitley County News," which he sold in February, 1889, to O. H. Downey, of Churubusco. Downey soon after sold an interest to Webb Emerson and Emerson later acquired the entire interest. Emerson sold to George Bumgardner, under whose ownership it was edited by Dr. W. O. Stauffer.

Bumgardner sold to Robert J. Emerson and he sold to F. E. Miner, the present owner, August 1, 1888. Under Robert J.

Emerson it was called the South Whitley News, but Mr. Miner changed it back to the Whitley County News.

The two newspapers at Columbia City, Post and Commercial-Mail, are both daily and weekly, while the Whitley County News at South Whitley and the Truth at Churubusco are weeklies only.

INDIAN INCIDENTS.

BY S. P. KALER.

Mention is made in several publications of Coesse having delivered a very eloquent address at Fort Wayne on the memory of his distinguished uncle, Little Turtle. Some writers have said it was at the funeral of the great chief, while others have said it was on the Fourth of July, and the time or times stated vary from the death of Little Turtle, in 1812, up to 1850. This is entirely erroneous, and shows the disposition of writers to start with a very small imagination, and each to add to it. The few persons yet living who knew Coesse know that he was entirely unfitted by disposition, education, training and general intelligence to deliver an eloquent or any other oration. Richard Collins (shortly before his death in 1884) related to the writer that he had investigated and found the truth. On July 4, 1846, the people of Fort Wayne held a large celebration and gathered as many Indians as they could. Coesse was invited, as the guest of Byram Miner, and accepted. As a nephew of the great Little Turtle, he was given a seat on the speaker's stand and after the eulogy on the chief by one of the orators, Coesse was asked to get up and say something, but all he could do was to stand up and show himself.

By the treaty made upon the Wabash, near the mouth of the Mississinewa, October 23, 1826, all the lands north and west of the Wabash, in Indiana, the Miamis ceded to the United States, leaving out the following reservations in Whitley county. "Seek's Village," "Beaver's Reserve," "Chapiene's Reserve" and "Raccoon Village."

The "Beaver," as he is styled, lived near Peru. As far as can be gathered, no white man in Whitley county ever saw him, and from the records, we feel sure he died as early as 1830, if not earlier. There was never any occupancy of his lands by Indians, except as they may have wandered into the public domain. His heirs or descendants conveyed it to white settlers.

About the year 1881 quite an excitement was raised in Whitley county on the rumor that the Indian title was not extinguished by failure of the United States to issue the patents. Third-rate lawyers from different parts of northern Indiana swarmed to the recorder's office, with troops of dilapidated looking Indians behind them, deluded into the hope that they might secure a second payment for their lands from our people. The record of every transfer and the signatures to it were carefully gone over, and at least pretended preparation was made for

the bringing of suits. A decision of the supreme court of the United States, soon after, in a parallel case, set all these matters at rest.

As early as 1826, at least, a Miami Indian named Chino lived near the center of section 17, Columbia township, on the northwest quarter of that section. He had two daughters and one son. John Turkey fell desperately in love with one of the daughters, so much so that it seemed almost the entire subject of his conversation. He told the Mosher boys that he would have the squaw, in some way, or would never have any other. She refused to accept his attention, and when he pressed his suit to the point of being offensive, she went away to Logansport, and remained a long time. She finally came back on a visit, thinking that perhaps time had cooled Turkey's insane, jealous love, but not so. While he did not molest her at her home, on New Year's day, 1844, he found her some distance from her mother's cabin. It was well toward night and she fled from him and tried to hide. A man named German lived on the northwest quarter of section 18, Columbia township, where John Betzner now lives. After he had gone to bed, about nine o'clock, she came to his cabin and called as if in distress. He was a German in fact as well as in name and could not understand her language of English badly mixed with Indian, and supposing it to be some prowling Indian, perhaps bent on mischief, would not open his cabin to her. Very soon he heard her cries of agony and springing out of his cabin found her lying with her head smashed in with a tomahawk, Turkey beside her with the weapon in his hand and making no attempt to deny it. German took the tomahawk from Turkey and ordered him to leave which he did. German then aroused his neighbor, Sterns, and they cared for the body until Indian friends came and took it away. Turkey did not attempt to flee the country, and was soon in the hands of the authorities at Columbia City. The Turkeys were Miamis and lived at the village in section 17. Penimo was a bad Pottawattamie, who stayed about the two villages. If he had a home it was at the same village with the Turkeys. There was a deadly feud between them.

On July 4, 1843, Sanford Mosher and Joseph Pierce went to the village in section 17, at about nine or ten o'clock in the morning. As they came down the trail, near where the wagon road runs, and up the hill in front of the village, they heard loud noises and the terrible Indian "Whoop, Whoop," which meant bloody fight. Coming in sight they saw the fight in progress between the Turkeys and Penimo, and the squaws dancing wildly round. The boys ran up, when Penimo pulled off his coat, showing his calico shirt covered with blood. Turkey was lying stretched out and the squaws disarmed Penimo, and requested the boys to help carry Turkey up to his wigwam, which they did, laying him on the regulation couch of a piece of timber driven in the wall, the outer end supported by a peg to the floor, and covered with skins and blankets. The squaws swarmed around, and the boys went to the door. Penimo came riding up on a black pony, as if to ride over the boys. Pierce shrank back, but Mosher raised his hickory club and said: "You black devil, go away or I will kill you."

He then rode away. They then went and got his coat, which they found literally cut to pieces by Turkey's knife. Soon the Indian bucks began to swarm up from the south, among them Mozette Squawbuck, a Pottawattamie. He and another Indian, and the boys, tracked Penimo for some distance. Soon Orrin Mosher, George Mosher, Old Chestee and several other Indians came up. Chestee grabbed a bow and arrow from John Turkey and drew the bow to kill Squawbuck, thinking that he was the murderer of Turkey, but being told that he was mistaken, he dropped his bow and arrow and extended his hand to Squawbuck, which meant in the words of the white man, "I take it back." Penimo did not again show himself in this neighborhood until he shot old Turkey's squaw, John Turkey's mother. When Benoni Mosher came he paid his attention to Old Turkey. The squaws first protested against his going into the cabin, saying that it was "not good for white man to see Indian die." He was finally admitted and found Dr. Komota, the medicine man, fanning him with a feather, waiting to see the last breath. The knife had penetrated one lung, and with each breath the blood gurgled out. Finally Komota saw some sign that gave him hope. He took a small stick and probed the wound and got its exact depth; then going out he secured a small piece of yellow bark of some kind, made a plug the exact length and large enough to fill the incision and stuck it into the wound, While he was out Dr. McHugh, from Columbia City, chanced along and was called in and looking at Turkey, said: "He is stabbed in the lung and will die," but he soon recovered.

In the spring of 1843, as Mrs. Turkey and another squaw were riding ponies to visit friends south of the river, when near Squaw Point, in section 32, about a half mile northeast of the present Eberhard church, Penimo came suddenly up to Mrs. Turkey and grabbed her pony by the bridle and bit. She gave it the whip, tore loose from him, and rode on into the river. When well into the river he shot her with his pistol and she fell off of the pony dead in the water. The pony stayed with its mate, carrying the other squaw. Penimo ran through the waters, caught the pony and rode away. Allen Hamilton, the Indian agent, offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the capture of Penimo. William Thorn, of North Manchester, followed the latter into northern Michigan, caught and brought him back. He and John Turkey were both incarcerated in the Whitley county jail, and both were indicted for murder. Each plead "not guilty" and took a change of venue. The cases were sent to Allen county for trial, but before the prisoners could be removed they escaped. To prevent escape as well as to keep them from fighting each other, Penimo was chained to the floor in the corridor, and Turkey was confined in a cell or apartment. Turkey succeeded in setting fire to Penimo's straw tick, determined to destroy his enemy, though he should perish with him, but the fire was extinguished. In the dusk of one evening Sheriff Simcoke went to feed them. He went in leaving John Washburn in the door. Penimo had loosed his chain and, dashing past the sheriff, knocked Washburn out of the door, and both Indians escaped. They ran to the river, swam it near where the

brewery stands on Whitley street, and both escaped and were never re-captured.

During the winter of 1843 and 1844, Minshaw, a Pottawattamie, died at the village in section 23, and on the spot where is now Korts' garden. He was set upright on the ground, with a blanket over his drooping head, and beside him was placed his bow and arrow and a dish. Around him was built a pole pen perhaps eight by ten feet, where his body was left to rot and did rot down and the pen with it. After George Helms bought the place he warned the widow several times to take the bones away, but she would not, until Helms subjected the skull to great indignity, when Komota, the medicine man, gave Helms one dollar to bury the bones. The Whitley county Indians never buried their dead in the ground until white people taught them to do so; the practice first began at "Seek's Village."

John Wauwaessa became enraged at Chestee's daughter on section 20, Columbia township, and tried to kill her. This time at the knoll southeast of the home on Peabody's farm, on the road running north and south. His brother, Bill Wauwaessa, and others interfered, and she fled to the swamp. In the fall at the paying of the annuities, between Huntington and Roanoke, he finally struck her on the head with a club and killed her. He was never arrested, and stayed at the village, section 17, until the Indians were removed.

Bambookoo was a bad Pattawattamie, who did kill Chino, and who once tried to kill Turkey and before the latter's daughter had been killed by John Turkey, but we cannot learn the facts. Mrs. Chino offered fifty dollars to any one who would kill Bambookoo. After Chino's murder, Mozette Squawbuck lived with Chino's squaw at section 17. He was old, but a good hunter and provided well for her. He too was a Pottawattamie. In the spring of 1845, Mrs. Chino and Mozette were making sugar near Eberhard's schoolhouse. Mozette was helping her lug the sugar home one bright warm day in March, and he became lazy and laid down along the trail and fell asleep. Bambookoo came along, but having no knife himself slipped Mozette's from his pocket and tried to get a hold of his tongue to cut it off. Mozette awoke, regained his knife, and killed Bambookoo, stabbing him eighteen times in the breast. Mozette was not hurt at all. His squaw, Mrs. Chino, paid him fifty dollars.

There is an old tradition of quite an amount of silver being buried by Chino on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 17, now owned by S. T. Mosher. Chino's wife tried to find it.

Out of curiosity Mr. John R. Anderson twice attended when the Miami Indians were paid their annuity. The place of payment was in the thick woods about a mile east of Huntington. The government paymaster was there with the money. He had erected a small stockade, or rather a pole pen, and had a guard of several persons about him. Indians came in squads or by families, and received their cash. There was nothing striking about this. There was, however, a regular train of traders with a stock of groceries, dry goods, trinkets, notions, and not a very scarcity of whiskey. There were also ponies and horses. All with the result that the bulk of the money paid the Indians was not taken away with

them. John Wauwaessa received three hundred and fifty dollars, perhaps not all his own, and paid two hundred of it for a pony that did not live over winter.

The Pottawattamies were always anxious to marry Miamis, that they might share in these annual payments.

The Squaw Buck trail from Whitley county to Leesburgh Prairie, where also the settlers went for corn and other supplies, is here described. Beginning at Leesburg, it ran southeast past "Bone Prairie," crossing the Tippecanoe river between the town of Oswego and the lake, thence south, skirting the west side of Round lake, thence southeast, nearly touching the south end of Barbee lake, thence south to nearly the present Columbia City and Warsaw road, striking Whitley county at Haydens Lake and nearly following the said road eastward to within a half mile of present Larwill, at the McNagny farm, section 4, thence angling to the southeast across the east half of section 4, on lands now owned by Thompsons and James B. Kaler, then to the northwest quarter of section 10, across the lands now owned by the Patterson brothers, thence southeast through section 10 and 11, crossing the creek near the west line of section 13, land now owned by John R. Anderson, thence nearly east through sections 17 and 18 and part of 16, Columbia township, to Beaver Reserve, thence southeast to the Island. From the Island another trail ran northeastwardly, until it struck Turtle's trail and on to (Kekionga) Fort Wayne.

TELEPHONES.

THE MIDLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BY S. P. KALER.

The first telephone service in Whitley county was in November, 1880, by the Midland Telephone Company, a branch of the Bell Telephone Company. At this time, the Bell company controlled patents which gave it a complete monopoly of the business. Toll offices were established at Larwill and Columbia City, the line ran from Fort Wayne to Warsaw, and is the same line now owned by the Central Union Telephone Company.

On the first of January, 1881, an exchange was installed in Dr. Mitten's office, in Columbia City, and $48 a year was charged for the rental of a telephone instrument, with toll of twenty-five cents for a message to Larwill and larger amounts to other towns. Our people at first patronized it quite liberally, but as the novelty wore off, the excessive rental became a burden, and the subscribers dropped off until the exchange was scarcely self-supporting. The legislature of Indiana, in January, 1885, limited the right of a telephone company to charge not exceeding $36 a year, and soon after this law went into effect the company withdrew its exchange and local service, but maintained a toll line by which our people

could communicate with the outside world, and this was maintained until the Central Union Company, successor to the Midland, effected an arrangement with the Farmers' Mutual Company. The legislature of 1889 repealed this act, but the Midland did not take advantage of it here or in other towns of about the same size from which it had been driven.

WHITLEY COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Whitley County Telephone Company, as the successor of the Home Telephone Company of Columbia City, had its inception from a desire of the incorporators to enjoy the benefits of telephone service rather than with the idea of making it a distinct business. A few local gentlemen, in the latter part of the year 1895, determined to run a few lines connecting their homes and places of business. Upon investigation, it was found that this plan was impractical without a central switchboard. It was then determined to establish a small exchange, and it was figured that $1,500 would supply the working capital. But in order to meet any possible demand there might be for telephone service, it was decided to incorporate with an authorized capital stock of $3,000. Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state on the 10th day of February, 1896, and on the 12th day of February, the city council granted the new company a franchise to operate in Columbia City. The incorporators were S. J. Peabody, A. A. Adams, G. A. Pontius, W. H. Magley, G. W. North, A. H. Foust and J. A. Ruch. The officers were: A. A. Adams, president; W. H. Magley, secretary; A. H. Foust, treasurer; and J. A. Ruch, superintendent.

At this time there were but few exchanges in northern Indiana outside of the large cities where the Bell company continued to operate. There was a small exchange at Bluffton and one at Plymouth, before the home company was ready to give service. The switchboards and instruments used at the time were rather clumsy efforts to get around the Bell patents. The Bell company was claiming to have a patent on the principle of the transmission of sound by means of an electric current, which, if well founded, made every user of any other instrument guilty of infringement. It was not a business that appealed strongly to the investor, but the local incorporators were willing to take the chances. The Bell claim was subsequently held to be unfounded by the courts, and from that time the business grew by leaps and bounds.

The $3,000 which the incorporators at first thought to be sufficient to meet the future growth of the business, was soon found to be insufficient, and on the 26th of May, 1896, the company was authorized to increase its capital stock to $10,000. On the first of June, 1896, it began giving service to about seventy subscribers with a switchboard of one hundred "drops." This was soon found to be inadequate to meet the demand, and an additional board of two hundred drops was installed. The central office was in the Rhodes' building, and the entire business was at first looked after by Mr. Ruch, the superintendent, and his wife. Soon after opening for business, the company constructed toll lines to South Whitley, Churubusco and Etna.

The new capital stock of $10,000 was soon used up, and on the 7th of June, 1901, the secretary of state authorized an increase to $25,000. About this time a demand for farm telephone service sprang up, and to meet this demand and to rebuild the Columbia City exchange, required the full authorized capital.

In 1900, an exchange had been established at South Whitley, and in order to take over the properties of the home company and the South Whitley company, the Whitley County Telephone Company was, on the 8th of October, 1903, incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators were the principal stockholders of both companies, and all the property and contracts of both companies were assigned to the new company. The directors of the Whitley county company were S. J. Peabody, A. A. Adams, G. A. Pontius, F. H. Foust, W. F. McLallen, T. R. Marshall, J. E. Remington, Robert Wiener and A. H. Krieg. With an ample capital and a large demand for telephone service, the company has had a phenomenal growth. Exchanges have been established at Larwill, Etna and Laud, and all the exchanges of the company are connected and free service is given between exchanges. At this writing (August 1, 1906) the company has in actual service 1,447 telephones, representing an approximate investment of $100,000. Twenty-two young ladies are employed at the different exchanges as operators. W. H. Magley is the manager of all of the company's properties. The business rate at Columbia City is $24 per year, and at South Whitley $18 per year. The residence, farm and village rate is $12 per year.

THE CHURUBUSCO COMPANY.

The Churubusco Company, or rather the Geiger Company, first began operations at Churubusco in the fall of 1900. It was owned, built and operated by William A. Geiger and his son Virgil, and is still owned and operated by them and has a large patronage. The Whitley County Company has run four wires to Churubusco and has an exchange arrangement by which the Geiger Company gives its patrons the service of the Whitley County Company and the Whitley County Company's patrons have free service over the Geiger lines. A like exchange has been effected by the Whitley County Company with the Wilmot Company, giving service to many patrons in the north-west part of the county. The Geiger company has over 600 instruments in use and its service extends into Noble and Allen counties.

THE LUTHER COMPANY.

A company was organized at Luther, on the Whitley and Huntington county line, in 1902. It is properly a Huntington county local company, and is not connected with our companies and has less than half a dozen subscribers in Whitley county.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

A large number of the farmers of Whitley county met at Tuttle's Opera House, in Columbia City, August 25, 1903, and organized by electing L. W. Dunfee temporary president, and Robert R. Scott tem-

porary secretary. It was determined to build a telephone system by popular subscription, for the purpose of giving the farmers communication with each other and with the towns. The capital stock was put at 1,000 shares of $25 each, and 150 of the shares were sold at the first meeting.

On September 8th, the company met for permanent organization, adopted rules, regulations and by-laws and elected a board of seven directors, as follows: Robert R. Scott, Henry Norris, Charles R. Banks, John C. Pentz, Irvin J. Krider, Frank Briggs and Lewis W. Dunfee. Scott was elected president, Dunfee and Stoner vice presidents, and John C. Pentz secretary and treasurer.

Work began in November, by planting the first pole just south of the Nickel Plate Railroad at the town of Raber. A line was quickly built to Laud and an exchange was installed at that place March 16, 1904, with fifty patrons, all that could be accommodated, while double that number were waiting for service. A line was then run from Laud through South Whitley to Larwill, and an exchange put in Larwill in June. The South Whitley exchange was installed September 1, 1904.

A franchise was granted the company to enter Columbia City October 1, 1904, and lines and cables were quickly built and the first farmers' phone in Columbia City was installed in democratic headquarters, on the evening of the presidential election, 1904, and gave the news, which, of course, was not satisfactory. Reference here is made to the news, and not to the telephone service. The connection was made by way of the South Whitley exchange, or over the line to South Whitley.

The following day an exchange was installed in Columbia City, and on the same day the Central Union Company abandoned their toll office in Columbia City and connected their toll line into the Farmers' Mutual exchange. It was the policy of this company, from its inception, to abolish all toll service within the county. This had already been done by the Whitley County Company, and since November 1, 1904, all service is free within the county and to many patrons outside; except regular phone rental which is uniformly $1.00 a month to residences and $2.00 a month to business houses.

The Farmers' Mutual Company increased its capital stock to $100,000 at its annual meeting September, 1904.

It had, November 20, 1906, 1,152 phones in operation in all parts of the county, except that it has but two in Smith township. Four hundred and five of these are operated from the Columbia City exchange. The present officers are Albert Bush, president; William H. Carter, secretary; John C. Pentz, superintendent of construction; Charles R. Banks, treasurer. Robert R. Scott has charge of the business as general manager. There are now over 3,150 telephones in actual use in Whitley county.

Our people can sit in home or office and converse with any one of more than three-quarters of the homes and places of business in the county and the number of phones is rapidly increasing. If it is desired to send sad intelligence or good tidings to any part of the county, if the exact place cannot be reached, at least a near neighbor can, and our people are practically at home with each other at all times.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

BY R. H. MARING.

At different times during the last thirty years, there have been efforts made to form an Old Settlers' organization in Whitley county, and a number of old settlers' picnics have been held and always attended by large crowds of people; but it was not until the autumn of 1904 that anything like a successful effort was made to organize a permanent Old Settlers' Association and Historical Society. A meeting for the purpose of forming such an organization was called to meet at Loon Lake, on Saturday, September 17, 1904, and the meeting was a success in every sense of the word and was attended by a great crowd of people. A permanent organization was effected, and Judge Joseph W. Adair was chosen president and Samuel P. Kaler, secretary and historian. The second annual meeting of the society was held at the court house and on the court house lawn, in Columbia City, on Thursday, August 17, 1905, and was attended by one of the largest crowds of people ever seen in Columbia City. Hon. John W. Baker was chosen president, R. H. Maring, secretary, and S. P. Kaler, historian. Judge Otis L. Ballou, of LaGrange, delivered the oration of the day.

A registration of all persons who had lived in the county for thirty years or longer, was taken, which revealed that Mrs. Mary Gould, of Smith township, who was born in Maryland, on January 30, 1814, was the oldest person in the county to register, and William Leslie, of Cleveland township, who had lived in the county continuously since 1831, was the person having the longest residence in the county, while Mrs. Rosanna Krider was the oldest person to register who had been born in Whitley county. Mrs. Krider was born in Smith township, September 15, 1834.

John R. Anderson, of Richland township, was presented with a gold headed cane, for being the oldest tax payer in the county, he having the distinction of being a continuous tax payer since the county was organized in 1838, and never being delinquent.

At a meeting of the officers of the association, September 30, 1905, it was voted to fix the third Thursday in August, in each year, as the date for holding the annual Old Settlers' reunion, and at a later meeting it was voted to hold the reunion for 1906 at Columbia City.

The meeting was accordingly held on Thursday, August 16, 1906, and again brought a great crowd of people to Columbia City. An interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of Kil-so-quah, the noted Indian squaw, ninety-six years old, and her son, Anthony Revarre, (White Loon) of near Roanoke, Ind. The Indians were brought to Columbia City, in the morning, by S. J. Peabody, in his large automobile, and were returned in the evening by Fred Welshimer, also in an automobile. Judge Lemuel W. Royse, of Warsaw, delivered the oration of the day, and Dr. John W. Morr,

of Albion, and Hon. Clarence C. Gilhams, of LaGrange, democratic and republican candidates for congress, respectively, in the twelfth district, were also present and addressed the crowd.

A registration revealed the fact that Mrs. Mary Gould, of Smith township, who was ninety-two years, six months and sixteen days old, was the oldest person to register, but as she had taken the prize last year, the prize this year, a silver loving cup, was awarded to the next oldest person to register, which proved to be James Davis, of Richland township, who was ninety-one years, five months and twenty-eight days old.

The second prize, a large Bible, was awarded to the person who had lived the longest in Whitley county and this proved to be Mrs. Jane Hull, of Smith township, who had lived in the county since January 22, 1836, and was eighty-five years, seven months and twenty-four days old.

The secretary reported that there had been eighty-five deaths of old settlers since the meeting one year ago, and a suitable memorial was adopted.

The association elected the following officers for the next year: President, Henry McLallen secretary, Melvin Blain; treasurer, James Wasburn; historian, S. P. Kaler.

Previous to this organization, a number of Old Settlers' meetings had been held in the county, mention of which may be made of the one held in Columbia City in the autumn of 1877; the one in Troy township, in September, 1881, and the one at Blue Lake, in 1896.

At the laying of the corner stone of the court house in Columbia city, on September 21, 1888, a committee of Old Settlers had charge of a part of the exercises of the day. The committee was composed of the following well known citizens, nearly all of whom are now dead:

James S. Collins, Benjamin F. Thompson, Joseph Welker, Leonard S. Maring, Jacob Nickey, Christian H. Creager, Isaac Hartsock, Martin Bechtel, Joseph Douglas and Solomon Miller.

At the Old Settlers' meeting at Loon Lake, in 1904, Judge Joseph W. Adair spoke as follows:

JUDGE ADAIR'S ADDRESS.

We meet to-day to live over again some of the days of the past, and though many of us are near the dead line of the psalmist's reckoning, we say, "Come, grow old with me: the best of the days are yet to be."

We are joined by bright and dutiful sons, beautiful and loving daughters, but all these who come with their good cheer and all their wealth of affection to bid us good speed and happiness as we near the end of our race, can only renew our grief for those who have gone before.

There is one common, wholesome cry springing eternal in the human soul, "Remember me." The most careless soldier, in his weary march, feels the road shorter and better and his load lighter, when he thinks of a home some place, where he is remembered. Amid the din and roar of the great battle brave soldiers are asking: Is mother praying for me to-day? Is wife appealing to the great White Throne to spare me? Is the dear girl I parted with at her cottage home with no word, but a sigh, still

waiting for my return? When this struggle has ended, when this roar of battle has ceased, when the evening shadows fall, and I am left on this bloody field, will they miss me? When men and women talk of wars and battles, will they speak of me as one who loved his country and gave all he had to save it? This is all the reward that the good soldier asks or ever expects of men, and hopes that the God of battles will overturn and overturn, till he whose right it is shall rule and give rest to his soul.

Men of high commercial instinct will plan and plan, squeeze and squeeze, wreck and wreck, and bring to nought all opposition, and rob the thoughtless and improvident, that they may be remembered in the endowment of colleges or the erection of a stone library; and, as helpful as their gifts may seem, we cannot resist the conviction that it is unwarranted flattery to call such a man a thief. The widow with her mite will live longer than the man with his name etched on a granite slab.

The "Prisoner for Debt," described by our dear poet, will live longer than the man and his one hundred and sixty millions.

"What has the gray haired prisoner done?
Has murder stained his hands with human gore?
Not so, crime is a fouler one,
God made the old man poor."

As we look into your faces to-day, we read the hope that you are kindly remembered now and will not be forgotten when you go to that land of the unfailing river and the unsetting sun.

In the busy strife of life, we sometimes forget to think of friends separated, but are never willing to confess that we have forgotten them. We have unbounded sympathy for any human being who can return to his old home and hear all the people say: "We have forgotten you." Perhaps you have all read the beautiful story of Rip Van Winkle, and some of you have seen the master artist represent him on the stage. After twenty years, he returns to his native village to learn that no man, woman or child remembered him, nor his dog Snyder. When Jefferson exclaims in deep pathos, "Are we so soon forgot?" the audience must break forth in tears as it beholds the true picture of human sadness and disappointment. This world has many Rip Van Winkles in it and some, perhaps, deserve no better fate.

Your committee requested that this address be in writing and largely historical. This was the first time that I had ever been accused of being a historian and I believe it will be the last time. But, a few things I have learned and will tell them to you in a very few words.

Whitley county was named in honor of the great and brave Col. Whitley, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in 1812. Peace to his brave soul and may the sons of little Whitley ever emulate his honor and patriotism.

We belonged to Old Allen county from 1824 to 1837—thirteen years—when the good county of Huntington took charge of us and nursed us till the first day of April, 1838, when we began business for ourselves. Richard Baughan was appointed first sheriff, by Governor Wallace, and ordered to give notice and designate suitable places for hold-

ing election; he gave notice for election to be held in four places in the county. One was at the house of Louis Kinsey, now in Cleveland township; one at the house of Andrew Compton, now in Richland township; one at the house of Richard Baughan, now in Thorncreek township; and one at the house of John M. Moore, now in Union township.

The tally sheet of this election was never filed with the clerk, but there were not more than sixty votes cast. There being no organized townships, for the election of clerk, recorder, associate judge and commissioners, Sheriff Baughan gave notice of another election, to fill these offices, by posting on trees along Indian trails and on cabin doors, of an election to be held at the house of Calvin Alexander, near what we now call "Beech Chapel," in Thorncreek township. Fifteen persons met, selected and unanimously elected Abraham Cuppy, clerk and recorder; Jacob A. Vanhouten and Benjamin F. Martin, associate judges; Otho W. Gandy, Nathaniel Gradeless and Joseph Parrett, county commissioners.

The first term of court held in Whitley county was at the saw mill of Richard Baughan, in Thorncreek township, on the 9th day of April, 1839.

Whitley county is one of the best counties in Indiana, now the best state in our union of states. All Indianans will admit this. If the stranger denies it, we will convince him with ready proof.

The present generation of men and women living in northern Indiana ought to be the best that any state can show, for you sprang from noble men and women coming from the east and from the southland. The reason for the possession of nobility of character and steadfastness of purpose of the pioneer of this county is easy to find. They were men of courage for the coward heard of the savage men and the savage beast had not yet left, and said: "I guess I will remain awhile," and he remained in some quiet peaceful home among the New England hills, or in the cotton fields of the south. They were men and women with a purpose in life, and when they reached the conclusion to come, they put their children in the wagon and started. No lazy, thriftless couple started, or, if they did, they never got through the Black Swamp.

They were not men of any considerable amount of money—only enough to buy a little home at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre and support the wife and children until they could see the corn silk and potato bloom on their own lands; the old man of the barns remained at home and said, "Soul, take thy ease." What a fool he was. This was no country to attract the worshiper of gold or the idle dreamer of visions of ease and pleasure, but the hard stern facts faced them that they must labor and wait.

It was no miracle then that the noblest type of God's men and women came to settle in this good land.

It is written in history that at the battle of Gettysburg, when the Confederate line was thrown into confusion and retreat and the whole Confederate army was in danger of stampede, their greatest commander, Lee, stood on the retreating line and simply said, "All good soldiers will stop here." The soldier in gray heard the words and turned his face to the enemy, and order was restored in the Confederate army. So, it is

no miracle or incident of chance that the best men and women should come to settle this land, or that their children should be men and women of real worth and honor, for it is a fulfillment of the laws that God has ordained.

I feel that I am but a boy yet, but remembering back almost sixty years, I can think of some of the things that I now feel that the pioneer might complain about without being charged with ingratitude. Those of us who were raised on ague and mosquitoes would naturally think of these as the first hardships. I cannot explain to these young ladies and gentlemen what the ague was, but you old settlers know what it was. When the chill first came on we were afraid we would die, but when the fever took hold of us we were afraid we would not die. Talk about discouraging conditions. Go to my home fifty-eight years ago. Mother almost dead from the bite of a rattlesnake, fourteen children with the ague and father away from home hunting for bread. These were not altogether unusual conditions found in the homes of this county sixty years ago.

Roads—well, we had none, in the sense which you now talk about roads. Think of going from here to Columbia City or Fort Wayne, through an undisturbed forest, with only here and there a tree blazed or a small sapling cut away. Well, we have no time to talk about these things to-day, and, that they are now past, no disposition to complain, for they might have been much worse.

Our opportunities to acquire the most common education were meager indeed. Sixty days school in the year, often a subscription school and many of us our parents too poor to pay for more than half their children of school age. There were no red schoolhouses in those days—only the log schoolhouse with stick chimney. I can describe to you my first school and my teacher, which I believe a fair sample of teachers and schoolhouses in this county fifty-four years ago. The house stood about half way between this point and my home, four miles from here and was called the "Scott schoolhouse"—a plain log house with inverted slabs for seats and greased paper for lights, situated on the margin of a beautiful swamp; and, remember, the builders were no respector of persons, for they built all seats of the same height. My first teacher was Elder Fuller, who had his blacksmith shop at the other end of this lake, who pounded iron the most of the time, preached the gospel on Sunday, and pounded the bad boys for sixty days in the year, and with all his preaching and pounding I do not think he realized three hundred dollars per year. Oh, how well I remember my first recitation —if I dare call it that—"Come here, lad," he said, pointing to me. I arose and approached. Taking from my hand the old elementary speller and, pointing with a tuning fork to the first letter of the alphabet, he said, "What is that?" I meekly confessed I did not know. He said, "That is the letter A, it looks for all the world like the gable end of your father's barn. Say "A." I said "A" and he said, "Take your seat." And I have ever after known the letter "A" when I saw it. Elder Fuller was a noble specimen of good manhood, a preacher of force and learning. Peace to his soul and may we meet more like him.

My experience was your experience, and I must leave most of it with you to think about to-day.

We cannot close without a few words to the young ladies and gentlemen who have met with us.

Young friends, you have a right to be proud of your ancestry and of your county. I pity the man who has ever found a better woman than his own mother, or a better country than his own country. You begin life in the very morning of the world's history. I would rather live the next fifty years than to live the nine hundred and sixty-nine years of Methuselah, who did nothing but watch oxen eat grass.

If you would be happy, try to make others happy about you, and remember that

"No soul ever entered heaven alone,
But save another soul and that
Will save your own."

Do your duty. This is the only way to success. When the boy boarded the man of war, the old captain said, "Lad, we have only two things aboard this ship: one is duty and the other is mutiny."

You remember the story from "The Tales from the Wayside Inn," where the devout monk prayed for the higher and better life, and as he prayed the angel of the Lord appears, and as he listened to the words of the angel the convent bell rang out calling him to feed the beggars; he hesitated, but the angel said, "Go, do your duty." He went and fed the beggars, and on his return found the angel still there, who said, "If you had remained I must have left."

More than fifty years ago I learned to recite to my teacher, that good and brave soldier, Capt. Will N. Vorris, now of Albion, this almost forgotten poem:

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollection presents them to view:
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood and every
Fond spot that my infancy knew.
The broad spreading river, the mill that stood near it;
The bridge, the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy house by it,
Even the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.

The moss covered bucket I hailed as a treasure
When often at noon returning from the field
I found it a source of exquisite pleasure,
The sweetest and best that nature can yield.
How ardently I received it with hands all aglow:
Soon to the white pebbled bottom it fell,
Soon returning with the emblem of life overflowing,
All dripping with coolness it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.

How quick to receive from its moss covered rim

As it poised on the curb and inclined to my lips,
Not a full flowing goblet would tempt me to leave it
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
Now far removed from the scenes of my childhood
A tear of regret intrusively swells
As I think of my father's plantation
And long for the bucket that hung in the well.

The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well."

THE WHITLEY COUNTY OFFICIALS' FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION.

Whitley county has an organization that is unique, and the only one of the kind in the state, as far as the writer has been able to learn. It is the Whitley County Officials' Fraternal Association, and all present county officers and their deputies, all ex-county officers, their deputies and all persons who have held an official position in the county, are entitled to membership.

In the spring of 1903, it was suggested that there be held a reunion of the ex-sheriffs of Whitley county, and a meeting for that purpose was called to be held at Sheriff Gallagher's office on the 19th of March. At that time, ten ex-sheriffs of Whitley county were living, namely: John W. Wynkoop, who had served from 1862 to 1866, Oliver P. Koontz, 1866 to 1870, Jacob W. Miller, 1870 to 1874, William H. Liggett, 1874 to 1878, Franklin P. Allwein, 1880 to 1884, Leander Lower, 1884 to 1888, William W. Hollipeter, 1888 to 1890, John W. McNabb, 1890 to 1894, Thomas N. Hughes, 1894 to 1896, and Benjamin F. Hull, 1896 to 1900; Edward L. Gallagher being sheriff at that time.

The meeting was accordingly held, and Oliver P. Koontz was chosen president and Edward L. Gallagher, secretary-treasurer. At the meeting, it was voted to organize a permanent association and invite all other county officers and ex-county officers to become members, and afterwards it was voted to extend the invitation to all persons who had occupied an official position in the county, whether principal or deputy, and it was arranged to hold an annual meeting of the association on the second Thursday in October in each year, to be followed by a banquet in the evening.

The first annual meeting of the association was held at the circuit court room on Thursday, October 8, 1903, at which time Oliver P. Koontz was re-elected president and E. L. Gallagher, secretary-treasurer.

An incident of this meeting may be mentioned here: Rev. A. J. Douglas, who had served as county superintendent of schools for ten years and who at that time was in quite feeble health, was reported to be in the basement of the building and very desirous of attending the meeting, but unable to ascend the stairs. Accordingly, the president appointed Frederick Nei, ex-commissioner, and Richard H. Maring, ex-clerk, to assist Mr. Douglas up stairs. He was placed in a large chair and carried up stairs where he enjoyed the meeting very much.

A banquet was held at the Clugston house in the evening, Hon. A. A. Adams, ex-representative, acting as toast master. Judge Adair, C. S. Williams, coroner, W. H. Liggett, ex-sheriff, and S. P. Kaler, ex-clerk, making the principal speeches.

The next meeting of the association was held on Thursday, October 13, 1904, when Col. I. B. McDonald, who had served as clerk of the court nearly fifty years before and also had served the county as representative, state senator and county school superintendent, was chosen president, and Jesse A. Glassley, present clerk, was made secretary-treasurer.

A banquet was held in the evening, the ladies of the United Brethren church serving the supper, Benjamin F. Menaugh, ex-mayor of the city and ex-deputy sheriff, acting as toast master, and Henry McLallen, ex-treasurer, W. H. Liggett, ex-sheriff and George H. Tapy, present county superintendent, making the principal addresses.

The third meeting of the association was held on Thursday evening, October 12, 1905, when Jacob W. Miller, ex-sheriff, was elected president, and Charles E. Lancaster, present auditor, was made secretary-treasurer. The ladies of the United Brethren church again served the supper at the banquet in the evening, and Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, ex-notary public, was toast master. Judge Olds responded to the toast: "Early Recollections of the Bench;" Col. McDonald spoke on "Early Recollections of County Officers;" R. H. Maring spoke on the "Pioneer," and John W. Baker responded to the subject, "Republican Newspapers."

Ex-Sheriff Liggett, at the 1904 banquet, had for his subject: "1874;" his address was of a historical nature and is as follows:

"I am only human, and that is the reason nothing pleases me better than to see my name in the paper. When I saw my name in the paper the other day, as one of those who were to talk to you this evening about "1874," I felt first rate—better than I do now that the time has arrived to do the talking. There is more pleasure, it is said, in anticipation than in realization.

Beforehand, I always imagine a good many things that don't come to pass, and I get puffed up over the nice things I think I am going to say, and the nice things that will be said about the nice things I have said. I make amends, by feeling extremely humble for some time after, however.

Imagine how I felt thirty years ago when all the newspapers of one side anyway heralded my virtues far and near. I felt pretty good. Did I step high? Yes, sir; I could have stepped over a bank barn. That is, along at first; but when I saw what the Post said about me, I shrank up like one of those rubber balls you buy on show days that are full to bursting when you buy them, but as soon as you squeeze them a little, they collapse on your hands to about the size of a walnut.

I don't see how the newspapers can take just a common man—or, well, a mule, and make a lion of him, and by punching him a few times turn him back into a mule again—but they can. This remark is not intended to reflect in any way upon myself or any one else. Perhaps the newspapers can get some consolation out of it and will comment on it.

The year 1874 is indelibly fixed upon my

memory, for in 1874 I emerged from obscurity and became great. Some men are born great—some achieve greatness and some, like myself, get into the band wagon by accident, the team runs away and carries them to the front of the procession.

Becoming great is like getting rich—it is no sign of mental superiority—but mostly luck. Many a man gets all skinned up in his efforts to become rich or great. The chances are that if I got into the band wagon now, the mules would run away in the wrong direction and break my neck; and I should be greatly missed; something, too, I should greatly regret.

There have been great changes in Whitley county since I burst like a comet on the horizon of politics. The swamps and swales that were then the abode of the mosquito and the home of the perfumed cat, now produce thousands of bushels of oderiferous onions—not very much difference in the perfume perhaps, though the "cents" are in favor of the onions. But I will leave this matter to be discussed by some of the other speakers. I could talk to you for an hour on skunks and onions, but that would be too much like discussing politics, and I do not want to do that this evening.

When one has become great, either by accident or design, he writes—or has somebody write for him—a minute history of his life, beginning with his childhood and gradually leading up to his magnificent manhood, when the newspapers, for consideration, take him up and so advertise his virtues that a deluded public makes him its idol.

Most of the great men of the nineteenth century were born in a log cabin in Ohio. They were born poor, but always born honest, they tell us. I am not an exception. I was born in Ohio, in a log cabin, poor but honest. I remained honest until I was two years old—or until I cut my first set of teeth, when I became wobbly. I am still reported wobbly by those who know me best. The dentists say I can even get wobblyer and wobblyer every time I cut a new set of teeth. I believe, however, if the other fellow would always do right by me as I look at it, I'd meet him half way and be good. That is, if there is any money in it for me, I'd be good. At my time of life, I cannot afford to be good for nothing. Honesty is the best policy in everything except politics.

It seems to me I am not able to stick to my text this evening—get to talking about myself and forget it. But I want to say before I get to rambling again, that I can truthfully say, as I lay my hand on the place my heart used to be—before I was married—if there is any virtue in poverty, I am IT. I inherited most of my poverty from my folks; but by hard work and close attention to business and by some assistance, I got into politics, I have added something to the original stock of "no assets" I inherited, until now in my old age I have quite a stock of calamities on hand which I would like to exchange with Mr. Carnegie for some of his cash. He could have his wish perhaps and die poor and I would dye—my whiskers.

But about 1874. I have forgotten some of the mean things I did in 1874, and since I have cultivated the habit of forgetting them until now distance has lent such enchantment to the view, that I complacently look upon myself and the campaign of 1874 as being perfectly delightful. Among other

things it did this for me—it made it possible for me to know most of you gentlemen present here this evening—something that perhaps I am prouder of than you are. But your friendship and good will are something I value highly. The honors of office are nothing, if to get the office you must sacrifice friends or self-respect to succeed. Ingratitude is not one of my faults, and I never turn my back to a friend. We joke each other a great deal during a campaign, and accuse each other of many things we do not mean, but so far as I know, I have never lost a friend by anything I have done or said about him because he was not of my political faith. I never intend to let political matters interfere with business or friendship. If I have ever unwittingly said anything at any time you don't like, you may, if you wish to do so, apologize to me for it after the entertainment is over this evening; though it is not absolutely necessary.

But I must get to talking about 1874 pretty soon. In 1874, on the 25th day of July, the People's party of this county nominated a ticket. I was one of the number the People's party drew as a prize on that day. I was nominated to run for sheriff and I began to run that same evening.

My diary, if I had one, would read like this: July 25th, nominated for sheriff, 6 p. m.; shook hands with about two million people; got home late; didn't tell my wife about it—no use for her to get stuck up about it—she can't be sheriff anyway. July 26th, Sunday, lot of people here to-day to congratulate me; wife knows all about it now, but don't seem to be puffed up any—not as much as I am, in fact. July 27th, still running for office; wife says to me, "see here, why are you strutting around so much anyway; why don't you go out and split some wood; you haven't got sand enough to split kindlings, let alone being sheriff." August 2nd; still running for office—been at it a week now, I like it better than plowing corn; feeling pretty good. August 9th; still running; don't feel so good; the Post said some things about me this week I didn't know anyone knew about; think I'll resign. August 16th, running some; been notified to drop $50 in the political slot; dog-gone politics anyway; August 23d, the Post is still at it and I don't feel well; am not running much this week; if the Post proves the things it says it can, I'm a goner; weather pretty warm. Think I'll resign and go some place where it is not so hot all around. August 30th, moving along, but pretty slow; getting too hot to run. If all the Post says is true, I am dog-gone lucky if I don't land in jail without being elected. September 3d, running yet, feeling some better, our paper has been giving it to the Post like Sam Hill; dropped another $50 in the slot; wife needs a new calico dress; she'll have to patch the old one again. September 10th, still running, September 17th, ditto; September 24th, ditto, October 1st, slowed down again. The Post has proved all the mean things it said about me and I am expecting to be arrested any minute. If ever I get out of this thing without being hung, I'll bet nobody will get me to run for office again. October 15th, election over; I'm IT. Just got word. I owe the committee $25 more; I've a notion to let the committee sweat for the money. I've been worried enough. October 20th, dropped $25 as per request in the

political slot; just like losing it. Now if ever any one suggests to me to run for office again, I'll take him by his soft white hand and gently lead him out behind the barn and brain him with the meat axe."

This is the last entry in the diary. In 1876 I had forgotten all this and entered myself for a three minute trot against a lot of ringers, and came pretty near being left at the quarter pole.

After the election they had a big jollification at South Whitley. I went with some fear and trembling, felt it my duty to go, but was afraid maybe I would have to make a speech or get my hat burnt. Thought, though, if I had to make a speech, I'd deliver my inaugural and be done with that duty. There was a big crowd and everybody yelled, and everybody tried to burn everybody's hat but his own. Finally they burnt my hat and I yelled some too. Then they ran a big wagon out in the street, and I was caught and thrown into it—lit mostly on my head and kind of on all fours. As soon as I got on my feet and got the straw out of my mouth, I yelled some more and then waved my hands and arms and shook my head and kicked. Everybody was yelling and the crowd thought I was making a speech. About all I said was: "It gives me great pleasure (nit) to be here to-night and get my best Sunday hat burnt and have to go home bareheaded. If during my term of office any of you fellows have to be hanged, it will give me ————." But just then the crowd quit yelling and I got down out of the wagon and slid for home.

Since then I have dwelt among you, and my life has been as an open book. I have been careful not to do anything the papers could get onto and make capital out of. I don't think I shall ever go into another campaign as the people's idol; it's too risky; they say things about you you would rather they wouldn't, and make you uneasy.

There are but four left of those who composed the ticket of 1874; James Rider, John Richards, Levi Adams and myself. The others are gone. The history of their lives is part of the history of Whitley county. The ticket of 1874 made some history, and it did its share in clearing up the political atmosphere of Whitley county. The survivors of that ticket are getting to be old men. It will not be long until the closing chapter of their lives will be written, and at the bottom of the page will be written the two words—THE END.

At the 1905 banquet, ex-Clerk Richard H. Maring spoke on the subject: "The Pioneers," as follows:

The subject assigned me by the programme committee is rather indefinite. I might assume that they had in mind J. Fenimore Cooper's famous book: "The Pioneers," or the early settlers of the United States, or the state of Indiana, or Whitley county, or I might infer that they desired me to say something about the pioneer county officers of Whitley county. Volumes might be written upon these subjects, but in the very brief time at my command I will only allude to some of the early county officers, and especially to some of the men who in the long ago have occupied the office of clerk of the circuit court in this county.

Of the thirteen men who have occupied that position of trust, eight are still living, and there has not been a death in the ranks in ten years. The work of the clerk's office

is said to be quite laborious, yet it cannot be compared with that of the governor of the state; only one ex-governor of Indiana is living to-day, I believe. The clerk's work is not all play, yet it has never killed anyone in this county.

Whitley county was organized in 1838 and Abraham Cuppy was the first clerk. Mr. Cuppy was a man of considerable ability, and afterwards represented the county in the state legislature and was a member of the state senate at the time of his death at Indianapolis, in January, 1847. Mr. Cuppy held the clerk's office four years and was succeeded by Richard Collins who, according to the records, served thirteen years. This would not be tolerated to-day.

The third clerk, who filled the office from 1855 to 1859, fifty years ago, was our worthy president, Col. I. B. McDonald. Mr. McDonald was followed by William E. Merriman, who served four years and was succeeded by James B. Edwards, who was a two termer and served from 1863 to 1871. Eli W. Brown was Mr. Edwards' successor and filled the office four years.

These men can truly be called the pioneer clerks of Whitley county. How different were the conditions then from now. Then, court was first held in private houses, then in a two-story building that stood on the west side of the public square, then in the massive brick structure that preceded the present temple of justice. In 1838 the county was sparsely settled, the roads were mere Indian trails, the streams were not bridged and many of the townships were not organized. Then the records were copied in inferior books with quill pens, and it is said that when Richard Collins was clerk, some of the attorneys could read what he was writing by the squeaking of his goose quill pen as it glided over the pages.

In after years as the business of the courts increased, the clerk was obliged to work at nights and on Sundays to keep up his records. Now the records are made with the latest improved writing machines and the clerk can keep regular office hours. Then if the sheriff desired to serve notice on a juror living in a remote part of the county, it meant an all day's drive. Now he can call up his man by telephone and transact the business in a few moments.

In the beginning, the clerk also filled the offices of auditor and recorder, and the sheriff's office had to seek the man as the compensation of the offices was not enough to induce any man to seek the office. In an adjoining county, it is said that after a certain man had been elected sheriff and qualified, he traded the office for a shot gun, and perhaps the consideration for the transfer was adequate.

In the early days, time evidently hung heavily upon the clerk's hands, and I find that one in order to pass the time, perhaps while some attorney was delivering a tiresome argument before a suffering jury, amused himself by executing a pencil drawing on the margin of an old order book. The drawing represented a noble red man, and under the portrait he had written these lines:

"How vain are all things here below
The course of justice, oh how slow!"

Times have changed, and we may congratulate ourselves that we are living in an

age of improved utilities, but let us never forget the struggles and hardships of the pioneers whose work has been so effective in the advancements that have followed. In our rapid strides forward let us occasionally pause, look back and learn a lesson from the past. In the language of John Clark Ridpath, the noted Indiana historian: *"The past has taught its lesson; the present has its duty and the future its hope."*

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

PREPARED BY S. P. KALER, ASSISTED BY DRS. FRANCIS M. MAGERS AND DAVID G. LINVILL.

It must be remembered that the surface of Whitley county was originally half or more covered with lakes, swamps and marshes, the remainder with heavy timber and fallen and decaying trees and vegetation. The rivers and streams were obstructed and in the heat of mid-summer malaria held high carnival. Bridges and culverts were few and almost altogether of the corduroy type. The homes were cabins, swarming with mosquitoes and other insects. Screens for doors and windows were for years after unknown. Everything was unsanitary and conditions for health very bad, the property of the inhabitants consisting of their unimproved lands and scarcely anything else.

Nearly all the physicians were from eastern Ohio and other eastern states, since it could scarcely be presumed that there were at that time any parties engaged in the study of medicine preparatory to the practice of it. It might be proper under these circumstances to give a brief resume of the condition of the profession in these states east of us, in order that we may become better acquainted with the history of the pioneer doctors of the country. The greater number of physicians in the east were what is called regulars—those who bled, blistered, gave mercury, antimony, quinine and mandrake root, etc., etc., secundem artem. Homeopathy was scarcely known this side of the Atlantic, Thomsonianism was in its infancy, and hydropathy, phisiopathy, electicism, chronothermalism and other isms had not been born to the world. In the year 1822, the celebrated Dr. Samuel Thomson, having already invented a system of medicine, had it patented, as the following document will show:

(Eagle, etc.)

No. 2144. Fifth Edition.

Thomson Patent.

This may certify, that we have received of Thomas M. Greene twenty dollars in full for the right of preparing and using for himself and family the medicine and system of practice secured to Samuel Thomson by letters of patent from the President of the United States, dated January 28, 1823, and that he is hereby constituted a member of the Friendly Botanic Society and is entitled to an enjoyment of all the privileges attached to membership therein.

Dated at Locust Grove, this 27th day of August, 1834.

PIKE PLATT & Co.,
Agents for Samuel Thomson.

The great joke was in being entitled to enjoyment of the system. Several settlers came to Whitley county up to 1845 armed with this deadly weapon against disease. The holder, for the consideration of twenty dollars, who became possessor of this document, agreed in the "spirit of mutual interest and honor" not to reveal any part of said information to any person, except his fellow purchasers, to the injury of the proprietor, under the penalty of forfeiting their word and honor and all right to use the medicine. Accompanying the letters patent was a 24mo book of one hundred and sixty-eight pages of texts and a supplement of twenty-eight more, which was supposed to contain all that was necessary to know in the department of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, practice of surgery, midwifery and chemistry. While Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine," wrote many aphorisms, Thomson had but one: "Heat is life, and cold is death," and as a result, all that was necessary to treat a case was to keep the patient warm—in fact, hot. This was mainly accomplished by pepper, lobelia, and steam. Thomson and his confreres used six preparations in particular, which were applicable to almost any disease and in any stage of it, which were numbered from one to six, in order to avoid confusion. No. 1, lobelia. No. 2, cayenne pepper. No. 3, bayberry root, bark, Whitepond lily root, and the inner bark of the hemlock. No. 4, bitters, made of bitter herb, bayberry and poplar bark, one ounce of each to a pint of hot water, and a half pint of spirit. No. 5, cough syrup. No. 6, tincture of myrrh and cayenne pepper. These six preparations, with a steaming, were supposed to be competent to cure any form of disease curable or incurable,—everything from consumption to the itch. This system has its victims in nearly all the early burying-grounds of the county. The following case actually happened in Smith township, Whitley county, in 1839, and will serve to illustrate the treatment of rheumatism: The doctor ordered a large iron kettle to be filled with water and brought to the boiling point, the kettle being removed from the fire, and the patient being divested of most of his clothing, a couple of sticks placed across the kettle for him to sit on, and a blanket thrown around him to hold the steam. Either from the quality of the sticks or weight of the patient, the sticks gave way and the unhappy subject of treatment found himself a posteriori at the bottom of the kettle. This sudden, excessive and untimely application of the principles of health heat—as might be inferred—aroused all the evil passion of the patient and the fears of the doctor, who beat a hasty retreat, followed by the victim, and the race was only concluded when old Eel river separated the pursuer and the pursued. It need not be remarked that the treatment was so successful that the doctor needed not to come back.

As time progressed, other vegetables were added to the materia medica, until it became fairly extensive. These worthies went about the country abusing the calomel doctors, who were killing people, as they said, by blisters, bleeding, opium, tartar emetic, etc. Clearly a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Dr. Thomson believed, with the ancient philosophers, that there were only four ele-

ments, fire, air, earth and water, as the following stanza from one of his poems will show:

"My system's founded on the truth,
Man's air, and water, fire and earth.
And death is cold and life is heat,
These, tempered well, your health's complete."

Dr. Thomson, of course, condemned nearly, if not every remedy used by the regulars, especially saltpeter, which he said had the most certain deadly effects on the human system of any drug used as medicine. In its nature cold, there cannot be any other effect than to increase that powerful enemy to heat. An elderly physician, still in the practice, says he heard a celebrated professor of this system boast that he never graduated a young man in less than six weeks, but this was seemingly too long a course, when the average boy of twelve years might familiarize himself with the system in a few hours. This aged professor was also a preacher and was charged with being somewhat prodigal in his statements and reckless in handling the truth. On being remonstrated with, he confessed to the weakness, and said that he had shed barrels of tears on account of it. But this system has gone the way of many others.

Another "hoodoo" of the early days was the Uroscopian, or water doctor. These gentlemen did not subject the urine to a chemical or any other test, but pretended to diagnose all kinds of disease, without seeing the patient, requiring only a sample of the water. This he shook, smelled, felt of, and, when he wanted to make the case appear very grave, and thought the pay was good, actually tasted it. This, with a few slight-of-hand performances, sometimes putting a drop on the window pane, and looking through it, and varying his performances to create mystery, constituted the examination. These worthies were frequently the victims of pretended bearers of samples. For many years there was a current joke about Columbia City referring to an unfortunate female and a certain county official in which the samples became disarranged.

The great panacea with this school was "blood physic," made up of juniper berries, epsom salts, senna leaves and often some other herb of practically no medicinal value. An ordinary dose of this, properly prepared, would nearly fill a gallon pot. The late Dr. Firestone once related to the writer that he was attending a case in Troy township, of a low grade of fever. The family had been persuaded that the doctor was incompetent, and sent for a water doctor over south of Pierceton. On Firestone's next trip he found a pot of this mixture ready for administration. He advised that it would be fatal, but after he left it was given and two hours afterward the poor patient ceased to require the services of a physician. He had gone to that place "where few physicians go." Many so called regular doctors were the veriest frauds. Young men, who thought they might as well be doctors, would spend a few days, weeks or possibly months in the office of some physician, "then go out west" to practice. The only requisites for this kind of practice was a horse, a few bottles and jugs and fewer medicines and a goodly amount of what the Arkansas doctor called the three "I's," ignorance, independence and impudence.

Two young men brought up in Wayne county, Ohio, happened to meet not many miles from here. Mutually recognizing each other, one of them cried out, "For God's sake, H————, don't tell on me, for I can purge 'em and puke 'em as good as any body." The other replied: "Don't you think I'll tell, for the people would then find out what scamps we both are, for I am practicing below here at ————————."

This class generally relied greatly on their experience—that is, they had taken during their lives an occasional dose of pink and senna, calomel and jalap, castor oil, had been bled, and blistered and had not forgotten the effects or why they had been given. Happily for the people "out west," there came an end to this kind of work. In our early years of malaria and unsanitary condition many poor souls were ready to accept the services of any one calling himself doctor. Some of these doctors began business with self-constituted diplomas, resembling very much the one that may be found in the Comedy of Moliere entitled "Le Malade Imaginaire or the Hypochondriac," which reads thus:

Ego cum is to bonets,
Venerabile et docto.
Dono tibi et concedo
Virtutem et puisanciam
Medicandi
Purgandi.
Seigandi.
Percundi
Taillandi
Coupandi et.
Occidendi.
Impune per totam terram.

A literal translation of this bastard Latin and French would seem to declare that the newly fledged doctor is fully empowered to dose, purge, bleed, cut and kill with impunity unto the ends of the earth.

In comparatively recent years there appeared in Columbia City an ignorant, shabby and filthy, long-haired German, who styled himself as Dr. Schweitz. He came on the first of April and rightly celebrated the day by hunting up the township assessor and listing about twelve thousand dollars of notes, accounts, books, surgical instruments, rights, franchises, choses in action and what not. This gave him standing as a capitalist, though he had not a thing but his shabby clothes, and long before tax paying time had come he had flown, to the disgust of many creditors. Did we say that he had nothing. He had a diploma, which he called a "bluma." He was always prating about it, but it was so sacred it was not put on exhibition, except to some people, who did not know what it was—except the doctor made them believe it was something sublime. In fact it was an old patent for a piece of land in Clark county, Ohio, and the seal was a green wafer with the impress of the United States land office. Doc had a case; he had several. Such characters always get them, but this was a case in which the man refused to pay the bill, because of the utter incapacity of the doctor. Schweitz secured the services of a lawyer, who still practices in Columbia City, and, together with a couple of witnesses, made the trip to a justice of the peace in the southern part of the county. The trial began with all solemnity, but the doctor fell flat. He did not even know how to take the temperature of a pa-

tient. The lawsuit ended in a farce and ignominious defeat. Schweitz did not pay the livery bill,—but then he didn't pay anything else. Finally the lawyer said to him, "Doc, if you don't pay that bill, I will, for I am getting tired of being dunned for it." The reply was, "Well, well, I think that would be the best," and the lawyer paid it. When Schweitz had a case he would ascertain from the patient the seat of trouble, whether of the head, stomach, liver or other organ. Then he would go to Dr. Sandmeyer, the druggist, and ask for "five cents liver, or stomach, or throat," etc. When these quacks encountered severe forms of disease, they were about as successful as the celebrated firm of Sangrado and Gil Blas, the latter remarking that when a malignant form of fever made its appearance in one of the cities of Spain under their treatment it was never necessary to visit the patient but once, for before time for the second he was either dead or moribund, and that they made more widows and orphans in six weeks than were made during the siege of Troy.

At Coesse during the building of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, a doctor was called to see a drunken man and he pronounced it Asiatic cholera and the scare went all over the country for miles around. We must not forget the Indian doctor. Many early settlers thought that while a white doctor might do for ordinary ague, it took a regular untutored red man of the forest to deal with the intricate and severe diseases, probably on the theory that the fellow said, his dog was good for coon hunting because he did not know anything else, and even white men who had been with the Indians for awhile were supposed to have absorbed some of that superior intelligence. The Indian doctor, cutting a piece of poplar bark to plug a wound, rubbing a palsey, or dropsy with a twig or herb or punishing a stomach with a nasty decoction of weeds, was regarded as almost a superhuman being, endowed with special wisdom from on high. And who has not heard of witches, Hex, as our German friends styled them. Many neighborhoods in this county even until recent times were tinctured with the belief that many forms of disease was due to "witch riding" and many forms and ceremonies were gone over to rid the victim from the power of the witch. And the worst was that many of the witches were not only suspected, but really known and there was a case in Richland township late in the '40s in which a witch was ordered to leave the neighborhood, and she forthwith went, fearing threatened violence if she did not. And who has not heard of miraculous cures from laying on of hands, rubbing and blowing of breath, accompanied by some jargon of words. The power could be transmitted, but not to one of the same sex. It must be the opposite. Why, there is living today a man in Columbia City, a prominent business man, who when a boy was cured of consumption by having his hair cut close to his head, the hair burned to ashes and the ashes put into a hole bored in a living oak tree. When the hole healed over the patient was cured. Not over twenty years ago a Columbia City family was sorely stricken with consumption. Several members of the family died and about a year after the father's death, a son was stricken. He was told that if his father's beard was secured and burned to ashes and drank by him he would

recover. A dark and uncanny night friends exhumed the father's body, secured the whiskers, and re-interred the body. The son drank the whiskers and died.

When ague, that omnipresent disease, that was always stealing back when supposed to be cured, was invading every Whitley county home, the remedies tried could never be enumerated and if by chance the victim did not have a shake for some time after trying the remedy, he was sure that he had discovered an absolute specific and was desirous of having it tried by all his fellow sufferers. We have heard of eating three lemons a day, eating a pound of raisins while the chill was on, roasting a toad and eating while the fever was on, walking three times around a circle, with the eyes fixed intently on the new moon at first appearance, bathing in a lake, river, or swamp at sunrise, but perhaps the most peculiar and far-fetched remedy ever suggested was communicated in all confidence to Dr. D. G. Linvill. A man moved from Pennsylvania and located about a mile and a half south of Columbia City. The whole family had the shakes of course, but the venerable head had the worst case. Dr. Linvill would break it up, but it returned, as the air was so thick with malaria that you could almost cut it with a knife. Finally the old man struck the remedy. He went in all soberness to the doctor, and told him that he had found a sure remedy, but said he, "If I were to tell you, you would make fun of me." The doctor assured him that he would not, as he was anxious as anyone could be to know it. After a double assurance that he would not be laughed at, he told it with as much confidence and soberness as if it were a matter of life and death, which he really thought that it was. "I trimmed my finger nails, cooked the clippings in mush and fed the mush to the dog. The dog was not particularly affected, but when time for the chill came, I retched and vomited awfully, throwing up a large quanity of gall and bitterness, and my ague was cured." But it returned and, fully disgusted, he returned to Pennsylvania. The doctor held his mirth until away from the house, when he burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, that did not subside till he reached town; not so much at the remedy, but at the sincerity with which it was told.

Dr. Francis L. McHugh came to the county in 1840 and located on section 12, Richland township, from which place he moved to Columbia City in 1851. He was smart, able, affable, courteous, and faithful. He had a rich Irish brogue. His range of medicine included eleven remedies only, digitalis, rhubarb, jalap, quinine, aloes, cayenne, calomel, myrrh, epsom salts, salt and antimony. He had a perfect knowledge of the properties and effect of these, and was a good practitioner for his day, riding all over Whitley and into the adjoining counties. He was once called into consultation on a case in the north of Kosciusko county. The patient had been sick a long time, and was much reduced and almost bloodless. Dr. McHugh prescribed common salt, and told the people so, instead of hedging his remedy about in mystery. The man rapidly recovered, and then refused to pay because he was cured by salt instead of a lot of mysterious compounds. Whoever knew Dr. McHugh knew his failings. He would get drunk, but when under the influence of liquor would

never attempt to diagnose a case or give any medicine. People would sometimes come a great ways and get him while drunk. Arriving at the place, he would take a nap, then drink some milk, and assure himself that he was in proper condition before even seeing the patient. His appetite for liquor at times was uncontrollable. Dr. Linvill once came upon him as he was ready to begin a drunk and with a glass raised he said: "Doctor, I would drink that if I knew it would kill me in fifteen minutes." He had a noble brown mare that was faithful to him and seemed to know when he was drunk. She has been known to stand guard over her master for hours, in the stable or at the roadside, until he recovered from a drunk.

He moved to the south side of the square in Columbia City, where he lived and died, leaving considerable property. Near his residence, directly south of the courthouse, was a little building that served as postoffice, grocery, tailorshop and Dr. Linvill's office. Dr. Linvill had prepared some of Hall's solution of strychnine from some of Kepner's whiskey with the dog-leg tobacco leaves in it. Dr. McHugh came in, perceiving it was whiskey took a good swig. He then exclaimed, 'Strychnine, by G——,' and ran home and quickly dosed himself with a large quantity of calomel and jalap. When Dr. Linvill arrived, he already had slight convulsions, but by heroic treatment he was saved. When sober he never made a mistake. When drunk he never tried to prescribe.

Dr. James B. Simcoke came in 1842. He was fairly educated, but out of his element as a doctor. He was a politician and was elected sheriff. After his bad luck letting the Indians charged with murder get away from him, he left the place. Dr. J. T. Beebe came from Mount Gilead, Ohio, in 1845 and in 1846 Dr. A. H. Tyler, a cousin from the same place, joined him and the firm did considerable business. They were good practitioners and business men and made considerable money. They sold out in 1849 to Swayzee and Linvill, closed their accounts, with money where they could, and traded them for horses, cattle or anything they could get and drove it away. Beebe returned to Ohio, but we do not know what became of Tyler. We are unable to ascertain anything about Dr. Samuel Marshall, who came in 1846, except that his stay in the place was short and uneventful. Dr. William M. Martin came in 1848. He was a bachelor, not overstocked with medical knowledge or skill and not over chaste in his morals. He became involved in one or two domestic scandals. He went from here to Kendallville, became a morphine fiend, and died from its effects during the Civil war. While he was here he was once called upon to pull a tooth. Setting on the turnkey or rather cant-hook, he gave it a jerk with the most shocking expression ever coined in words.

Dr. Peter L. Cole came in 1846. He was a dandy—a veritable dude. Dark complexioned, frisky, clever and crafty. He was peculiar, but made some warm friends. He belonged to the class who "came west" to practice and soon moved on farther west.

Dr. Francis A. Rogers came in 1848. He was a preacher and son of a Methodist preacher from Ohio. His medical knowledge was gained from "Watson's Practice." Like the fortune teller, he was a pretty good

guesser and reader of character. He was smart and shrewd, preached a little, doctored a little, dabbled in politics, and loved the women. He was truly a mushroom doctor, and not being able to fool even a part of the people all the time, he soon folded his tent and, like the Arab, stole away.

Drs. William M. Swayzee and David G. Linvill came in the fall of 1849. The former graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848, and the latter in 1849. In addition to being thorough graduates, both had had a considerable successful practice at New Salem, Ohio, and were thoroughly equipped for the practice, and were men of excellent character. Dr. Swayzee's wife was the youngest sister of Dr. Linvill's mother. After years of success Dr. Swayzee, like many others, fell a victim to the wiles of a woman. He left his family and went west, with the red-haired woman, and they seemingly lived happy until his money ran out. She had no farther use for him. He came back and entered the practice at South Whitley, and from there went to Huntington, where he married a woman, who was faithful to him, but his sun had set. He died at Huntington. Dr. Linvill at once took front rank among the physicians of the county, and has never lost his place. When he is superseded as "Dean of the Faculty" it will be when he answers the last roll call. At eighty-six, although retired from active riding practice, he is in full possession of all his faculties and fully abreast of the times. It will never be said of David G. Linvill that he is superannuated, antedated or unfit to prescribe for any form of disease. His spirits are as youthful and buoyant as when he first rode the wilderness of Whitley county. At peace with God and man, when the hour arrives he will "Wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams." His son, Lewis M., became a physician, but died in early manhood. His son David S. is one of the active practitioners of the county and his son Ben is nearing the end of the most complete course of the profession ever taken by a young man in this county.

Dr. S. G. A. Reed, who came in 1851, like some of his predecessors, was a doctor and yet not a doctor. He came here holding a commission from the state to survey the swamp lands of the county, and did survey part of them. He was also a school-teacher, and knew much more of mathematics than medicine. He was a man of good character, prepossessing and educated. He took up the practice of medicine here with but slight previous preparation. He built the house and barn where F. H. Foust now lives, corner of Van Buren and Wayne. His wife's father hung himself in the Foust barn. He was also something of a politician. He also "went west."

Dr. Myers came in 1852, and that is all we can learn of him. He certainly cut no figure or he would not have entirely been forgotten. Dr. William Morris,—yes, Bill Morris has not been forgotten. His claim to being a doctor was based on his mother being a midwife. He was a uruscopian, bought a book of receipts for fifty dollars and started up. He started up with a drug store on Tuttle's corner. He weighed about one hundred and eighty pounds, could talk glibly and smile blandly. A worthy German citizen sized him up correctly, when he

said: "Bill Morris is de biggest liar on dis side fun hell." He, too, soon "went west."

Dr. Henry Gregg came in 1853 and located first in Troy township. He was a graduate of medicine and also a teacher. He taught and practiced. Dr. Gregg was a good man and a good doctor, but an extremist and a spiritualist. He was elected county treasurer in war times and secured the enmity of his brethren by denouncing the practice of medicine as a farce and humbug. After his term of office he moved away, but returned and successfully practiced medicine at Coesse for some time. Dr. Charles Kinderman came in 1853. He was a German scholar and aristocrat. He was a good druggist and made but feeble attempt to practice medicine. He gave to the Masonic lodge the north half of the block extending from the Columbia City National Bank to the Lutheran church, expecting it to be used for the building of a school to educate orphans of Free Masons. His body lies in the Masonic cemetery, enclosed by the only iron railing to be found there. During the crusade in the early '50s against liquor he was visited by a delegation of ladies, who begged of him to desist from selling liquor as the saloon did. He was obdurate and insisted that he would not be ruled by petticoats. To all argument he simply plead "not guilty" of being ruled by petticoats. The last argument and appeal was: "Didn't Adam listen to Eve?" The doctor was dazed and did not see the good sister was arguing his side—but the rest saw the joke and quietly filed out.

Dr. Joseph Harper came in 1854. He was a "Thomsonian." He built the house on Line street, just north of Matthias Slessman's residence, now owned by Slessmans. He was dirty, slouchy, ignorant, repulsive and a poor conversationalist. He had hand bills put up over town headed with the words: "Calomel kills. Give no person calomel." Lobelia was his principal drug. One day in a crowd, Dr. Linvill said to him: "You say that calomel kills. Now I propose to you, that I will take a teaspoonful of calomel and you take a like quantity of lobelia, and that we continue the dose every hour until one or both of us is dead." That cooked Dr. Harper and silenced his batteries. He soon after left town, presumably for "the west."

Dr. H. Otto Knause came in 1854 and connected himself with Dr. Kinderman. Mrs. John L. Korn, of the southeast part of the county, was very low for a long time and no one thought that she could live. Knause was called and she rapidly recovered. It was considered a miracle and Dr. Knause was at once on the crest of popularity and had a wonderful business, but he could not endure prosperity, and became an awful drunkard. He drifted over to Napoleon, Ohio, and his wife followed. He died over there of cholera.

Dr. Keller; such a man was here during or after the Civil war. All we can learn of him is that he practiced most about Fuller's Corner.

Dr. John B. Firestone came in 1854 from Wooster, Ohio. He was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Firestone who was of the faculty of Western Reserve College of Medicine and a noted surgeon, and was a student of Dr. Firestone. Dr. John B. Firestone was a thorough doctor and a successful practitioner up to within a short time of his death,

when failing health drove him out of the practice. After a few years here he concluded Larwill was going to be the leading town of the county, as it was a very active business point. He located there, and remained until his death, about 1883. Dr. Martin Ireland came in 1855. He was an eclectic, a regular graduate in medicine and a successful practitioner for many years, dying at his home on Main street four or five years ago. Dr. Purkey was a nephew of Dr. John B. Firestone, and came here in 1856, forming a partnership with his uncle. Dr. Purkey was a regular graduate, a thorough practitioner and gave promise of becoming quite prominent, but when Dr. Firestone concluded to go to Larwill he returned to Ohio.

Dr. Stephen Major came from Defiance, Ohio, in 1856. He was more a druggist than a doctor. He located on Main street and practiced until age forced his retirement. He died about 1880. Dr. James Z. Gower came from Rome City, in 1856. He located here with a project, the building of a railroad from Rome City to Huntington. He surveyed the line himself. He was bright and shrewd, but not very stable. He gave himself out as a physician, but never distinguished himself in the profession. He soon went away, and we learn drifted into railroading. Dr. James Tollerton came in 1860. He was the son of a uruscopian in Fort Wayne, but Jim was educated and a graduate in medicine. He made as much fun of his father's bunco system as anyone. He was not very successful, soon became discouraged and left.

Dr. Adolph L. Sandmyre came in 1863. He was a thorough and competent druggist. He never entered into the regular practice, but often assisted in cases, with other doctors, and often prescribed for simple ailments. He went to Chicago in 1881 and died a couple of years later. Dr. William T. Ferguson located here in 1864. He had some army practice and other preparation. He was quite successful, and a few years later located in Fort Wayne, where he still stands high in the profession. Dr. Henry Safford came in 1864, formerly from Ohio, but came here from Fort Wayne. His father had been Dr. Linvill's father's family physician at Zanesville, Ohio, many years ago. Dr. Safford was bright and a thorough graduate in medicine, but a confirmed drunkard, and soon left town.

Dr. Franklin McCoy came in 1865. He was a polished gentleman and had kissed the "Blarney stone." He was thoroughly versed in "mental therapeutics" and his personality was a large asset in his success. There was a case of hysteria in the community, that had tired out most of the other doctors, and they thought that Dr. McCoy might help her. Her hallucination was that she had no one to love her. Dr. McCoy fully posted, came into the room in raptures. How well he loved her, no one could know but himself. He called the sun, moon and stars, yea, the angels in heaven to witness this wondrous, rapturous love. "You are the man," she exclaimed; but the spell did not last, and soon he said, "Dang if I can afford to love this woman for nothing." Dr. McCoy's character was above reproach, and no one thought that the treatment was at all improper. The lady was also of irreproachable private character.

Dr. John Foster came in 1865. He was a pretended Methodist preacher, and a medical quack. Was not of good appearance, and of very moderate tact and intelligence. He made no headway. Went from here to Warsaw and died. Dr. C. C. Sutton, who came in 1864, was more a farmer than doctor. He owned land in Washington township and in Thorncreek township, on Blue river. Did not pretend to practice much and no one seemed advised of his ability. He was quick, sharp and a thorough business man. With the selling of his farms he left the place. Dr. Allen P. Mitten was born and raised at Huntington. As a boy he worked at the carpenter trade. Studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Lehman, and thoroughly equipped himself by education and practice for his profession. Came to Columbia City in 1867, and formed a partnership with Dr. Linvill. Dissolved in 1872. Mitten took post-graduate course at Bellevue, New York. Dr. Mitten was at the very head of the profession when, in 1885, he went to the Pacific coast, and, practically abandoning the practice, he has become a very successful business man and capitalist.

Dr. William Weber came from Huntington, in 1870, a thoroughly educated physician and gentleman. He practiced successfully until his death, about nine years ago. Dr. W. W. Walkup came in 1872. He was a cancer doctor. Very proficient in the use of words, but his life was strewn with wrecks of broken promises. He died here a very few years later.

Dr. Daniel M. Marshall came from Pierceton, in 1873. He came here practically to retire from the profession after many years of a highly successful career. Dr. Marshall was not only a thorough physician, but he was a man of many parts, and high intellectual attainments. He died, universally respected, about 1892. His only son, Thomas R. Marshall, remains one of our most successful and respected lawyers. Dr. Charles S. Williams came from New York in 1873 and enjoyed a good practice until his death in 1905. He was county coroner from 1882 till his death, except from 1894 to 1896. His daughter, Dr. Alice Williams, is now a successful practitioner in the city. Dr. John Maine came in 1876 and with his son, Jefferson M. Maine, conducted a drug store. Dr. Maine was very old and never entered into active practice. He died in Fort Wayne. Dr. C. L. Cass came in 1880, but after a short medical career went into the woolen-mill business, which he closed out a little later and returned to Ohio.

Dr. S. D. Amerman, a homeopathist, came here from Pierceton, about 1881, and did a fair business for about ten years, when he moved to Florida, where he enjoyed a good business, but died in a few years after locating in that state. Dr. Frederick F. Fisher, a practicing physician, located at Collamer, died in 1885.

Dr. Daniel Kirkpatrick came from Ohio and located at Laud, sometime in the '50s. In 1860 he located at Larwill and continued in the practice until failing health compelled his retirement. He died about three years ago. Dr. Christopher Souder was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1842. In 1846 the family located in Richland township, Whitley county. He served in the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment from 1861 to 1864.

He studied medicine under Dr. Firestone and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1870. He practiced a short time at South Whitley, then went to Larwill, and practiced until his retirement on account of failing health. He died about eight years ago. He was elected county auditor in 1890, but never moved from Larwill and did not give up the practice, dividing his time between practice and office. His son, Carl Souder, is now a successful practitioner in Columbia City.

Dr. Melvin Lower, a native of Richland township, studied under Dr. Firestone at Larwill, graduated and located at North Manchester, where he is in successful practice.

Dr. Henry Swigart, a native of Thorncreek township, studied under Dr. Souder at Larwill, graduated and located at several places in Indiana, after which he went to Nebraska and became prominent in politics and in his profession. He is now retired. He was a soldier and enjoys a good pension.

Dr. Thomas A. Lancaster, a native of Richland township, studied under the tutelage of Dr. Souder, graduated and practiced a while at Larwill, then went to North Manchester, where he was very successful. He went to California some years ago.

Dr. Paige, "Old Doctor Paige," who located very early at Paige's Crossing, a mile and a half east of Columbia City, did some practice when he first came, but with the advent of more regular practitioners gave it up entirely. He had a very fair general knowledge of ordinary medical remedies. Dr. Joseph Hayes came from Dresden, Licking county, Ohio, to Millersburgh, Collamer, before there was any town, about 1838 to 1840. He had been Dr. Brown's hostler at Dresden for some years and had assisted him in mixing his compounds, tinctures and pills. There is a secret about his coming here, which was not to his discredit or dishonor, nevertheless would not be well now to unfold. The early settlers were familiar with it.

A little later came Joseph Hayes, brother to William, who from a driver of mules on the canal evoluted into a Whitley county doctor. There was a long drawn out malpractice suit against these brothers, brought by a Mr. Neible of near South Whitley. He lost his leg, as he alleged, because of their incompetency. This was one of the most celebrated cases of litigation in the county. Dr. Joseph Hayes died at Collamer and Dr. William Hayes went to Pierceton.

Dr. Caleb W. Edwards, a teacher, who had studied medicine and taken a one-year's course at Western Reserve College, came to South Whitley, in the early '40s. He practiced but a short time, and went into business with J. K. Combs and the firm was highly successful. He died at South Whitley about twelve years ago. Dr. Elijah Merriman, a native of Ohio, came to Whitley county in 1843. He was a teacher, student of medicine, and on graduation settled at South Whitley in 1853. He practiced successfully till his death about 1904.

Dr. Thomas J. Lafollette, a native of Ohio, graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1873. He first located in Wells county and came to Columbia early in 1876. A very short time thereafter he located at South Whitley. He was in successful practice until 1893. On the World's Fair

grounds in Chicago he was stricken with paralysis and lived for months a mental and physical wreck, dying at South Whitley. He was postmaster at South Whitley under the first Cleveland administration.

Dr. Goshorn, a sort of traveling physician, practiced in the south part of the county the year following the Civil war. He finally located at North Manchester and died some years ago. Dr. Alexander McHugh, son of Dr. Francis L. McHugh, took up his father's practice at his death. Alex was fitted for a business man, and not a physician. He soon cast off his plug hat and saddle bags and after a successful business career here went to Iowa, where he is eminently successful.

Dr. Stephen S. Austin, a native of New York, graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1849 and located at Wolf Lake. After two years he removed to Etna and was an eminently successful practitioner until his death in 1884.

Dr. B. F. Putt, a native of Ohio, came to Laud in 1877, where he practiced a few years and then moved away.

Dr. William H. Coyle graduated in medicine soon after the war. Practiced at Etna many years and then moved to Columbia City, where he died about three years ago. Dr. David E. Webster, a native of Richland township, graduated in medicine at Ann Arbor, about 1879. Practiced in Larwill until Dr. Mitten left Columbia City. He then came here and practiced successfully until his death about eight years ago.

Dr. Eli Pierce, a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, settled in the northeast corner of Union township in 1844. He bought a large tract of land and built a great mansion, known in later years as "Hazel Cot." His brother Joseph came a little later, settled near by on section 1. Eli did not practice much, devoting his time mainly to his estate. He fell dead in Arcola about 1872. Dr. Joseph Pierce practiced in the neighborhood for some years. Dr. John W. Miller died at Collamer in August, 1872. The funeral was preached in Emerson Grove, then called Harter woods, and he was buried in Collamer cemetery. Dr. Banks lived in the northwest corner of Washington township, on what is now the Swihart farm, from about 1858 up to and during the war, where he practiced, then moved to Fort Wayne and became a specialist. He died at Fort Wayne.

Dr. F. H. Falkenberg came to Columbia City in 1852. He was a German and a partner of Dr. Kinderman. He did not remain long in the county.

Dr. Noah R. Wenger practiced at Coesse some years, then removed to Fort Wayne, where he is now a specialist. Dr. Owen Gandy was born in West Virginia, in 1812, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1851. Soon after graduation he settled at Heller's Corners, on the Eel river, in Eel River township, Allen county. After two years he moved one-half mile east, just east of Eel river cemetery, and in about two years after, or in 1856, he moved to Smith township, and lived one year on the farm of Mrs. Daniel Miller; from this place he moved back to Eel River township, about a half mile east of Churubusco. In 1864 he moved to Churubusco, but shortly thereafter he moved north of Merriam, Noble county, and on a large farm. He lived at this place, practicing and

superintending his large farm until his death in 1874. He is buried in the Christian Chapel cemetery, half a mile east of his farm. Dr. Gandy was the first to locate and practice in the township. He was a hard worker, a thoroughly educated gentleman and physician, successful as a practitioner and a good financier. His first wife died before he came here and he brought with him his four children, Melissa, Luther, Oscar and Winfield S. He married Cynthia Ann Hire, a daughter of Absalom Hire, who was the second white settler in Smith township and to this union was born Freedom, John Wesley, William (deceased), Nora, Charles, Burton. Nora, wife of Judson Smith, lives in Columbia City, Freedom in Columbia City, and the others in Noble county. Dr. Gandy was an ardent Democrat, and while he did not affiliate with any church was a generous supporter to all and made many liberal donations.

Doctors Spratt and Kelly formed a partnership and located in Churubusco in 1869 and lived in the hotel in which Jacob Kichler now keeps a grocery and bakery. They did a good business until 1871. Dr. Kelly decamped, leaving his partner, Dr. Spratt, financially embarrassed, and leaving also an unsavory record. Dr. Spratt remained a year or two but never recovering from his loss, retired to his son-in-law's farm (Henry Rich), where his wife died in 1876. Dr. Spratt lived in retirement till his death in 1891.

Dr. George Keller came to Churubusco from Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1877, and remained about a year, returning again to his old home. He was a well educated man and a thorough practitioner, but did not care to enter active work. He lived with his mother and brother, I. N. Keller, at Churubusco. Dr. Maurice M. Modricker located in Columbia City in 1872, and went to Churubusco in 1876. He was a fine scholar, educated in Berlin, a fine linguist, and complete physician, who might have distinguished himself in the profession, but for his intemperate habits. He would practice with complete success for a time and then go off on a drunken spree until physically and financially exhausted, and finally left the county, keeping up his habits until his death.

Dr. P. H. Aldrich came from Stryker, Ohio, to Churubusco in 1877, He was a graduate in medicine, but a drunkard, and made no headway. A couple of years later he went to Defiance and from there to Sherwood, Ohio. Dr. William Burney located at Churubusco early in the '70s. He celebrated his departure by thrashing his wife, and then leaving her destitute. He then went to Hannibal, Missouri.

Dr. John Quincy Adams Banta located north of Laud, in Washington township, in 1843. Of his success or the time he remained we are not advised.

Dr. Straus located at Bloomfield in the early sixties and remained about four years. Then came Dr. Orvis to the same place (1869), but he soon went to Huntertown.

Dr. J. N. Kester located in Columbia City in 1894 and left in 1896.

Dr. J. N. Hammond was located at Laud for some time, leaving in 1873.

Dr. J. R. Baker, physician and politician, was located at Laud and at Columbia City a few years, leaving the county in 1875.

Dr. James Richards, brother of Dr. John Richards, practiced at Laud for a time, then went to Omaha.

Dr. J. W. Squires located at Churubusco in 1881 and went to Fort Wayne in 1906, where he is now practicing.

A Dr. Reed practiced a while in the east part of Jefferson township just after the Civil war.

A perusal of the foregoing shows the necessity for some kind of legislation regarding the practice of medicine. The agitation by a long-suffering public as well as by regular educated physicians finally produced some action, though it was feeble at first. The legislature of 1881 provided as follows:

Chap. XIX, Sec. 10, Acts 1881, Page 41.

It shall be the duty of all physicans and accouchers in this state to register their names and postoffice address, with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which they reside, and all such physicians and accouchers shall report to the secretary of the board of health of the town, city or county in which they may occur, and within fifteen days thereafter all deaths and births which may occur under their supervision, etc.

Any physician or accoucher failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 11. The clerk of the circuit court of each county in this state shall be required to keep a book, especially prepared and set apart for the registration of name and postoffice address of physicians and accouchers of their county, etc.

The state board of health prepared a form for such book, which, in addition to the legal requirements, had a large space headed "Remarks." The word went all over the state to physicians to register, with their names and postoffice, the college from which they graduated, with date of diploma, etc. Those who were regular graduates of course availed themselves of this privilege, that they might set themselves right in a public record, and at the same time put quacks and uneducated members of the profession in a "hole," as it was termed. This caused quite a commotion, especially in the profession, and every doctor's registration was made the subject of critical examination and discussion, and it was charged that many false entries were made. A number of doctors availed themselves of the provisions of the law and made no entries at all under the head of "Remarks." The following entries under the head of "Remarks" were actually made. "Third of a century practice in the county." "For further information call at office," "From the University of Ohio," "Came March, 1856," "Charity Hospital," "Pennsylvania College," etc., etc. Some of these entries, of course, meant nothing at all. The celebrated Dr. Shweitz registered "Godlieb Frederick Joseph Shweitz, Yale College." It is not likely he could have told in what state Yale College was located. Graduates registered about this way: "Graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1876." "Graduated from Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery,

1870." Graduated from Medical Department Michigan University, Ann Arbor, 1878." The following is a list of registrations:

Austin, Stephen S., Etna P. O.
Burns, A. M., South Whitley.
Bainbridge, Nettie E., Columbia City.
Ammerman, S. D., Columbia City.
Burney, William, Churubusco.
Barnhill, William A. D., South Whitley.
Cass, C. L., Columbia City.
Christopher, William H., (Non-resident of county).
Criswell, John F., Churubusco.
Coyle, William H., Etna P. O.
Egolf, H. M., Collamer.
Eberhard, Eli L., South Whitley.
Eckman, George W., Coesse.
Fisher, F. F., Collamer.
Firestone, John B., Larwill.
Frost, R. F. (Man-O-Tee), non-resident of the county.
Gregg, Henry, Coesse.
Grisier, F. G., Collins.
Hoagland, J. W., Peabody.
Ireland, Martin, Columbia City.
Koontz, Sylvanus, Laud.
Kithcart, N. I., Columbia City.
Kirpatrick, Daniel, Larwill.
Kenner, C. A., Columbia City.
Kemp, Joseph M., Laud.
Lawrence, I. E., Columbia City.
Linvill, David G., Columbia City.
La Follette, T. J., South Whitley.
La Rue, E. S., (non-resident of the county.)
Merriman, Elijah, South Whitley.
Mitten, Allen P., Columbia City.
Magers, F. M., Churubusco.
Marshall, Daniel M., Columbia City.
Putt, Benjamin F., Laud.
Richards, John, Laud.
Reid, C. B., Columbia City.
Souder, Christopher, Larwill.
Scott, J. William C., Etna, P. O.
Shweitz, Godlieb Frederick Joseph, Columbia City.
Squires, James W., Churubusco.
Stauffer, W. W., South Whitley.
Van Houten, Isaac, Collins.
Webber, William, Columbia City.
Williams, Charles S., Columbia City.
Webster, David E., Larwill.
Wenger, N. R., Coesse.
Webster, Monroe W., South Whitley.

The legislature of 1885 enacted a law that it should be unlawful for any person to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics within the state of Indiana, without first obtaining a license so to do, under the penalty of being fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. License to be procured from the clerk of court in county where the applicant desires to practice.

The requisites for a license were: First, when such applicant shall file with such clerk his or her affidavit stating that such applicant has regularly graduated in some reputable medical college, and shall exhibit to such clerk the diploma held by such applicant.

Second, or when such applicant shall file with such clerk his or her affidavit, and the affidavits of two reputable freeholders or householders of the county, stating that he or she has resided and practiced medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this state continuously for ten years immediately preceding

the date of the taking effect of this act, stating particularly the locality or localities in which he or she has practiced during said period and the date and length of time in each locality.

This law actually barred from practice all persons who did not come within the provisions of one or the other of the two requisites, except mid-wives practicing obstetrics, who were expressly exempt from the provisions of the law. The licensees under this law in Whitley county were:

Ammerman, Samuel D., Columbia City.[2]
Balcom, Del-a-Claire,[1]
Bare, George,
Bainbridge, Nettie E., Columbia City.
Barnhill, William A. D., South Whitley.
Criswell, John F., Churubusco.
Coyle, William H., Hecla.
Eberhard, Elijah L., South Whitley.
Egolf, Harvey M., Collamer.
Eckman, George W., Coesse.[2]
Fry, Charles W., Bracken, Huntington county.
Forden, William B.,
Fruth, David O.,
Frost, R. F. Manotee,[1]
Grisier, Frederick G., Collins.
Geary, John K., Coesse.
Goheen, Charles M.,
Grant, Sarah A., Lorane.[2]
Hontz, William Cyrus, Columbia City.
Houser, James A.,
Ireland, Martin, Columbia City.
Kithcart, Nathan I., Columbia City.
Kirkpatrick, Daniel, Larwill.
Linvill, David G., Columbia City.
Linvill, Lewis M., Columbia City.
Linvill, David S., Columbia City.
Lawrence, Isaiah E., Columbia City.
Long, Charles R.,
LaFollette, Thomas J., South Whitley.
Longenecker, O. B.,
Mitten, Allen P., Columbia City.
Merriman, Elijah, South Whitley.
Magers, Francis M., Churubusco.
Mann, Jesse E.,[1]
Morrison, Thomas Ray, Churubusco.
McHenry, Joseph D., Larwill.
Moody, Theodore F., Pierceton.[1]
Morgan, Samuel E.,[1]
Pagin, Samuel.[1]
Prizinger, Lewis A.[1]
Scott, J. William C., Hecla.
Souder, Christopher, Larwill.
Squires, James W., Churubusco.
Smith, John W.
Stults, Charles E.
Simon, Joshua, Churubusco.
Stauffer, Walter O., South Whitley.
Secrist, H. C.
Shuman, Oliver V., Columbia City.
Richards, John, Laud.
Reid, Charles S., Coesse.
Williams, Charles S., Columbia City.
Webster, Monroe W., South Whitley.
Webster, David E., Larwill.
Wenger, Noah R., Coesse.
Weber, William, Columbia City.
White, Samuel R., Laud.
Williams, Alice B., Columbia City.
Wagner, Philip Matthews.[1]

The legislature amended this law in 1897, that those in practice must within ninety days from the passage of the law, and others before beginning the practice, must obtain a certificate from the state

[1]Non-residents of the county.
[2]Admitted under ten-year clause.

board of health before being licensed by the county clerk. If such persons present to the state board of health a diploma from a college, whose standards said board shall approve, the certificate is issued on proper presentation of the diploma, but if the diploma is from a college which the state board does not recognize as maintaining a sufficiently high grade of standards the applicant may be examined by said board and if said examination is satisfactory the certificate will issue. Persons who have practiced midwifery for ten years in the state were entitled to a certificate, which would authorize the county clerk to issue a license to continue the practice of midwifery. Violations of this law are punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more two hundred dollars.. The state board may revoke the license of any physician at any time for fraud in procuring said license, for being guilty of felony or gross immorality or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as the board may think such person unfit to practice medicine or surgery. The registrations under this law have been:

Ammerman, S. D., Columbia City.
Albertson, Charles, South Whitley.
Barnhill, William A. D., South Whitley.
Briggs, Jesse Howard, Churubusco.
Beach, Charles E. C., Coesse.
Criswell, John F., Churubusco.
Coyle, William H., Hecla.
Eberhard, Eli L., South Whitley.
Grisier, Frederick G., Columbia City.
Geary, John K., Coesse.
Harrold, Revere H., Peabody.
Hart, Bruce D., Churubusco.
Ireland, Martin, Columbia City.
Kithcart, Nathan I., Columbia City.
King, William F., Columbia City.
King, James R., Columbia City.
Kester, R. S., Columbia City.
Keefer, F. R., Coesse.
Kirkpatrick, Daniel, Larwill.
Linvill, David G., Columbia City.
Linvill, David S., Columbia City
Lawrence, Isaiah E., Columbia City.
Leedy, Charles E., Coesse.
Merriman, Elijah, South Whitley.
Magers, F. M., Churubusco.
Morrison, Thomas R., Churubusco.
Richards, John, Laud.
Schuman, Oliver, Columbia City.
Scott, J. William C., Hecla.
Squires, James W., Churubusco.
Souder, Christopher, Larwill.
Souder, Carl Lawrence, Columbia City.
Swartz, Douglas A., South Whitley.
Tennant, Lewis W., Larwill.
Williams, Charles S., Columbia City
Worden, James W., Columbia City.
Williams, Alice B., Columbia City.
Weber, William, Columbia City.
Wilson, Frank D., Collins.
Wells, Henry O., (non-resident).
Webster, Monroe W., South Whitley.
White, Samuel R., Laud.

WHITLEY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The present medical society dates from 1883, but the minutes show a previous organization, and say that, "Whereas, all the papers and records of the former Medical Society have been lost, and necessity exists for the organization of a new society, therefore, we do organize by re-electing the former president, Dr. Stephen S. Austin, and former secretary, Dr. Allen P. Mitten."

A long constitution and by-laws were adopted, a seal procured and the society given a corporate existence by having the constitution and by-laws recorded in the recorder's office of Whitley county, April 4, 1884, in Miscellaneous Record "B," pages 403 to 407. This was signed by the following members:

Stephen S. Austin,	David G. Linvill,
John Richards,	Francis M. Magers,
C. Souder,	S. Koontz,
E. L. Eberhard,	L. M. Linvill,
T. J. LaFollettee,	Daniel Kirkpatrick,
D. S. Linvill,	P. M. Wagner,
H. M. Egolf,	D. M. Marshall,
M. Ireland,	A. P. Mitten,
William Weber,	N. I Kithcart,
N. R. Wenger,	D. E. Webster,
C. A. Kenner,	F. G. Grisier,
Monroe W. Webster,	T. Ray Morrison,
C. E. Leedy,	J. W. Moran.

The by-laws call for not less than two meetings a year on call. The society has had a rather spasmodic career since that time, but at present is in excellent condition and its meetings are productive of great good. Many peculiar and obstinate cases are fully discussed and patients are often brought before the society that all may examine and the attending physician have the benefit of the combined counsel of the society. Its work is almost wholly confined to this business and to the cultivation of a spirit of helpfulness and good feeling in the profession. Nearly all the physicians in the county are members. Dr. O. V. Schuman is president and Dr. F. G. Grisier, secretary at this time.

PHYSICIANS AT LAUD.

Dr. Banta	1858 to 1859
Dr. Kirkpatrick	1859 " 1860
Dr. Banks	1864 " 1869
Dr. Johnson	1865 " 1869
Dr. Austin	1866 " 1870
Dr. Baker	1870 " 1871
Dr. James Richards	1870 " 1872
Dr. Hammond	1871 " 1872
Dr. Koontz	1872 " 1887
Dr. Putt	1873 " 1884
Dr. Gregg	1877 " 1878

"HELL'S HALF ACRE."

BY S. P. KALER.

This was a term almost synonymous with Whitley county for some years before the Civil war, reaching its height of degeneracy during the war period, and even yet is regarded as a term of reproach. Forty or fifty years ago, mention of this fearful place was enough to scare any boy of fifteen, under the bed.

Its fame extended not only all over northern Indiana but into other states. The exact location of the place was not understood, but the swamps, heavy timber and thickets of south-west Columbia township and extending into Richland, were supposed to be alive with thieves and marauders.

Three different vigilance committees

were organized and incorporated under the laws of Indiana, for the purpose of cleaning out the Half Acre, one in Richland township, one in Cleveland township, and one in Troy township. Each member was, by the authorities, vested with the rights of a constable, to make arrests, and it was generally understood that if he abused the legal right of an officer and overstepped his duty, he would in no way be brought to book for it. They were supposed to be a secret, oath-bound organization, and the weird story of what they were doing was overestimated as much as were the fanciful stories of what the denizens of the place themselves were doing.

The place was really located on the spot of the Indian village in section 20, Columbia township, and began to be notorious about the time the Indian history was dying out, some few straggling Indians being still about the place to add to its mysterious horrors.

George Helms moved on the north-west quarter of section 20, early in the '40s, the farm now owned by the Korts. Harrison Dowell lived a mile south. They were always quarreling and always involved in law suits. Helms was regarded as a very desperate character. He was vulgar and profane to the extreme, was very insulting to women and was charged with several very serious offences. He would go away for weeks at a time, and return with a lot of money. Every crime in the catalogue was imputed to him. Others might commit any crime from murder to counterfeiting and on down to petit larceny, and George Helms get the credit.

Many stories have gained currency from time to time as to the origin of the expression, when and how it came to be called Hell's Half Acre. The exact fact is this: In the early winter of 1849, Sanford Mosher came to Ben Beeson's blacksmithshop on Main street, on the bank of Blue river. Helms and Dowell had a lawsuit that day in Columbia, which was the general topic of conversation. The late Harmon Beeson was also at the blacksmithshop and began twitting Mosher about his quarrelsome neighbors and finally said: "There is a place down in Kentucky they call 'Hell's Half Acre,' they must have moved it up here." The expression raised a great laugh among the bystanders, which Mosher appreciated as much as any one, and the neighborhood received a name from which nearly sixty years has not divested it. Though the family name of Helms was very intimately associated with the Half Acre they were by no means the only ones, but it was left to Howard, son of George Helms, and his cousin, Sam Helms, to give the place a reputation for reckless daring and public, open and notorious defiance of law and law officers. George Helms' two sons, George and Howard, were not regarded as worse boys than their neighbors. Indeed, in contradistinction to their father, they were generally called good boys, and their natures chafed seriously under the tyrannical domination of their father. Early in the Civil war, they both enlisted and entered the service, and had they not come home on a furlough their history might have been different, but they came home with the full intention of returning. The father did all in his power to prevent their returning to the service. They took counsel from Orrin Mosher and others,

who urged them to return to duty and observe their oath of allegiance, but the very atmosphere was surcharged with excitement engendered by war, and a spirit of hostility to the cause was everywhere apparent. There was something tempting to persons with hereditary criminal natures, about being deserters, and the boys chose the wrong course and became at once fugitives and outlaws.

Now began an era of crime beside which all former exploits of the Acre were tame. Howard Helms was captain, his brother George an able lieutenant and they had plenty of followers and assistants. Withal, there was something about Howard that attracted men to him, perhaps his reckless daring and fidelity to his friends. He always said he had as close friends among the vigilance committees as he had inveterate enemies, and that they always gave him warning of an attempt to get him, either by direct word or by some sign, and said that he would once have been caught unawares but for the signal of two shots as near together as a pistol could be made to fire. For several years he defied federal officers with warrants in their pockets when they knew where he was and he frequently went from the fastnesses of the Acre to Columbia City and other towns. The old criminal docket of Whitley county is burdened with causes against him and his associates, and constables and sheriffs had their pockets full of warrants, which they made but feeble attempt to pretend to serve, and thus crime went on in defiance of all law. Indictments for larceny, resisting officers, assault, riot, etc., were but idle mockery.

George Deer, Joseph, George and Mathias Slessman, from Columbia City, once undertook to arrest Howard. They had learned to a certainity that he was at Lawrence Manier's house, section 20, farm now owned by Jules Romey. The Eel River Railroad now runs directly where the house stood. It was torn down on building the railroad, He saw them when within a few paces of the house and struck off south-east toward Harrison Dowell's; they rode out the lane and turned south toward him. They called, halt! but he moved on. Then one of the party shot to scare. He was more than twenty rods from them and deliberately took aim and shot to kill. The bullet whizzed past Joe George's head. They ran out of the road to see the dust raise from the second shot on the spot where they had stood, and the expedition ended. The provost marshal made one attempt to arrest him. With a large posse of mounted men and with the knowledge that he was at Harrison Dowell's house, they started in high glee. As they neared the house Dowell came rushing in exclaiming: "My God, Howard, the lane is full of men on horses! For God's sake, Howard, go!" He walked right out with a big navy revolver, his finger on the trigger, and the weapon across his arm, and when they came within a rod or two of him he said calmly, "Gentlemen, what do you want?" The marshal said: "We are looking for Jake Long." Harrison retorted: "I am the Jake Long you are looking for." The marshal said again: "No, no, we want Jake Long." Howard then coolly said: "Gentlemen, turn round and go back. I am not guilty of murder and don't want to be, but will shoot dead the first man in your party who attempts to draw a gun. I have no ill will against you, but you'll not take

Howard Helms this time." They all quietly turned and left as they were bidden to do.

Early one morning as Hiram Mosher went to the field to work he heard a voice calling him. He looked around and saw Howard Helms sitting on the fence stark naked. "What is the matter," said the boy. "Oh, the regulators were after me last night. I heard the signal of two shots from one of the party and got out of the house into the woods. They soon swarmed all around me and I just had to crawl into an old elm tree uprooted. I crawled into it and had to lay in mud and water, up to my face. John Anderson, one of my worst enemies, was so near me twice that I could have caught him by the leg, and it seemed so funny I had a notion to do it. I am now waiting for my clothes to dry, but some of them may yet be prowling around and as I am not in good shape to defend myself I guess I'll get off the fence and squat by that log." He had not thus concealed himself three minutes until Erastus Rollins rode up and accosting the boy said: "When did you see Howard Helms?" "Yesterday," said the boy, which was true. "If I ever get sight of him I'll shoot him on the spot," and then he moved off. Howard said laughingly, "I had a notion to come out naked as I was, with a stick in my hand and point it at him and scare him white-headed, but I was afraid there might be a lot more of them around and I am not just now hunting trouble."

The store of Combs & Edwards, at South Whitley, was robbed, but not a window was opened or door unlocked or broken in. Some one who knew all about the place, conducted the thieves under the floor and up through an opening. George Williams, who was said to be a "Hawpatch horse thief and counterfeiter," was supposed to belong to the gang. He was taken from a sick bed to the "red brush" schoolhouse in Richland township, a rope was put about his neck and threatened with death if he did not tell all. The best they could get out of him was, "I feel sick enough to die anyhow and you can just finish up the job if you want to," but they didn't and they learned nothing.

A few days after, as Orrin and Sanford Mosher were striking a bee-line below Taylor's station or Wynkoop, in section 30, they heard noises in the swamp and listening, distinguished who they were, and that they were quarreling over a coat and other things. Howard and the fellow the regulators didn't hang were two of them. Orrin went quickly to Peter Snyder's and had him go to Combs & Edwards at South Whitley and tell then to meet Orrin and San Mosher at Eliakim Mosher's, just after dark, and they would conduct them to the place of the stolen goods. Nobody came, perhaps Combs and Edwards were afraid of some trap, as they went instead to their lawyer. Three days after, Howard Helms appeared at Sanford Mosher's and brandishing a revolver, said: "Some Mosher has told on us, and if I can find out which one it was I will blow his brains out."

Anderson Grimes had a fine set of double harness stolen, and the regulators offered ten dollars for their recovery. Soon after, Sanford Mosher, out hunting, saw a man carrying a set of harness, but he soon disappeared in the thicket. The next day, taking Orrin with him, they found the harness concealed in a hollow tree. They sent for

John Anderson, leader of the regulators, and he took the harness and paid the reward.

These are but a very few of the incidents of the terrible years when "Hell's Half Acre" held mad riot in the center of Whitley county; but with the coming of more settlers and the strengthening of the power of the law, the clearing of the swamps and hiding places the on-rushing tide of progress must necessarily clean out such festering places.

No one knew this better than the Helms boys. George left some time before Howard and went to Ohio. Howard went from here to La Otto, Dekalb county, in 1867 or 1868, and married there, George going there, too.

There began a new era of depredation. They gathered about them other thieves and tribute was levied by night on the country for anything that could be hauled to Fort Wayne and turned into cash, or could be used by the gang at home; but the fame of Helms traveled thither and the ravishing of that neighborhood was not of very long duration.

One night as Howard was out scouting, as he termed; crossing a road he found himself in the midst of a troop of horsemen. They asked him if he knew Howard Helms. To say he did not would be to arouse suspicion, for his terrible name was on the lips of all the settlers. Yes, he had heard a great deal of him, but never saw him. "Well," said the leader, "he is at the house below the cross-roads two miles down and we are going to get him tonight." He could easily save himself, but all thought was of his brother George, whom he knew was sleeping in that house. Quick as thought, he said: "I want to go along and help take him." "We want all the help we can get," the leader said, "but you have no horse and we are in a hurry and it is nearly two miles down there." "If you don't ride too fast I will keep up," said Howard, and he never made two miles so quick in his life. Arriving at the place, the captain caused the men to surround the house some thirty rods from it and then move cautiously to the center. Howard stayed near the captain, whom he took for a coward, and he felt if he were out of the way the others would flee in terror. He thought the time had come to kill his man. When about ten rods from the house he gave the double shot, to warn George and wound the captain and not kill him unless further events necessitated it. Two shots, frantic yells, and the captain wounded in the leg and all was confusion and excitement, terror took the place of discipline. Just then George, fleeing from the house ran right up to Howard, and before the frenzied crowd knew what had happened, the brothers were out of their reach and made their way to Michigan. Howard, later, came after his wife and they made their home in Michigan.

After he had gone to Michigan, three Whitley county regulators, armed with a belated warrant and stimulated by the promise of a reward, undertook to capture him. He was at his uncle Dowell's. Just after dark, one evening, Dowell came in and said: "Howard, there are three men from Indiana, regulators, right here." Howard immediately jumped out of the back window and stood there with his navy revolver ready for fire. They filed in the house, two within range of his gun. His first impulse was to shoot all three, so enraged was he that they

should follow him for the reward and after all deserters had been freed, and he waited till all would come within range so he might despatch them. Nothing happened, they stood seemingly amazed and he stood with cocked gun until he got tired and walked away. One of these men still lives in Whitley county.

Both the boys settled down and became good, respectable citizens. George was elected sheriff of Lake county, Michigan, a few years ago and made a good officer. He still lives in that county. Howard, after several years' respectable residence in Michigan, moved to Wisconsin, where he still lives. By an accident, while out hunting a few years ago, he lost a leg.

Hell's Half Acre of a half century ago with its swamp, morass and wilderness has become a beautifully cultivated country of elegant farms and pretty homes, good, intelligent and law-abiding citizens, and life and property are as secure as anywhere in the world, not a cabin or landmark by which to remember the days of Indian sloth and drunkenness, nor yet of the sterner days when Helms was a name to be feared and dreaded.

ROADS.

BY S. P. KALER.

The laws relating to county roads, when Whitley county was organized, were substantially the same as today. Upon proper petition and notice, the board of commissioners sent out three viewers. If the viewers' report was favorable and no remonstrances or objections were filed, the road was located.

The law in relation to state roads was practically the same, except that where it was desired a state road should be located, which meant a road running through more than one county, a petition was filed with the state legislature and they appointed a commissioner, usually more than one, to locate and lay out the same if he or they deemed it practical or advisable. If there occurred a vacancy in this board of viewers, the commissioners of the county where the vacancy occurred, supplied the vacancy. The report of such commissioner or board of commissioners must be filed and recorded in each county, and any objections or remonstrances were passed upon and adjudicated by the county commissioners in each county just as county roads were adjudicated.

There was also a township road law, applicable only to the counties of Carrol, Delaware, Clay, Madison, Warren, Clinton, Adams, Jay, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Allen and Hancock.

It will be seen that while this law was good in Whitley, and in our neighbors to the south and east, it did not apply to Kosciusko on the west or Noble on the north.

There were then three township trustees and the township road law was as follows:

"That when any person or persons wishing to establish cartways, or any township road or to change a road in any of the town-

ships, such person or persons, before any road can be thus established or changed, shall give notice of such application, at least twenty days preceding such application to the board of township trustees, by setting up advertisements in at least three of the most public places in the township in which such road is proposed to be located or changed, and shall also present to said board of trustees a petition signed by at least twelve householders of the neighborhood through which the same may run, setting forth their reasons for such location or change. And on receiving the petition the board, if they deem it expedient, shall proceed to examine the route thus proposed, and on the view and examination of the proposed road they shall, if they conceive that the public good require it, establish the same and make a record of the proceedings in the book in which the records of the township are kept, and when so recorded, shall be deemed a public highway and shall be opened and kept in repair as other roads and highways in the township are."

Thus county, state and township roads were worked alike, that is, by a regular township levy as at present and by requiring all male persons not exempt, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years to work two days annually. The law regarding cartways was as follows:

"Any person for his convenience may have a cartway, not exceeding eighteen feet in breadth, laid out from or to any plantation, dwelling-house or public highway, on petitioning to the proper board (having advertised his intentions as required by this act), which board shall cause the same to be publicly read, and if they think proper, order a view of the same. Said cartway shall, at the discretion of said board, be recorded and declared a common cartway for the use and convenience of the public, and shall be opened by the persons petitioning therefor. If the said cartway be laid out through any person's land objecting thereto, the damages shall be assessed as provided in case of objection to public roads and highways, which being paid by the persons applying for such way, he may proceed to open the same agreeably to the order of said board. If the owner or owners of any land through which such cartway passes, be desirous of improving the same, he, she or they may be permitted to turn the same, on as good ground, not increasing the distance more than one twentieth, on application to said board. Any person may be permitted by said board to hang swinging gates on said cartway, but shall keep the said gate or gates in good order and repair, under the penalty of one dollar for every offense, to be recovered before a justice of the peace of the proper county, by any person prosecuting for the same, one moiety to the prosecutor and the other toward keeping said way in repair."

It was provided that any person who shall be found horse-racing along or across any state, county or other public highway or bridge, or be found shooting at a mark along or across any such highway, shall, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined in any sum not exceeding three dollars.

The statutes of 1843 did not in any material way make any change in the foregoing laws relating to state and county roads, but they styled what had been known as cart-

ways, private roads, and ordered the record to be made in the county instead of the township. But one private road was ever located under this law and that was by Peter Haynes, in Thorncreek township, and the description is so indefinite that it could not be now located.

By a perusal of the foregoing, it will be seen that the law creating township roads was a special enactment, applying to only thirteen counties, among which was Whitley. The laws of 1843 repealed this township road law. The year following, that is, 1844, four township roads were recorded in the commissioners' records of the county. There were cases began before the repeal of the township law, the proceedings being had before the township trustees and record then being made in the county as township roads.

Under the new constitution, the statutes of 1852 did not consider roads running in more than one county state roads, and did not provide for viewers appointed by the state legislature. It also slightly amended and changed the county road law and enacted a new township road law operative all over the state.

In case of roads running in more than one county, it provided that if twenty-four or more freeholders of any county should petition for a road running in more than one county, the petition should first be filed in that county and the auditor should forward a copy to the auditor of each and every county through which said road was to pass, and these auditors must place this before the commissioners at their next session. If the commissioners of the county where filed found that the law had been complied with as to notice, etc., they shall appoint one commissioner and notify the other counties of the time and place to begin the work, and the commissioners of each county should appoint one commissioner or viewer. Substantially the same proceedings were then had as to laying off county roads, and when the road was established each county took care of its own part and each paid its share of the location expenses.

The changes in the law regarding roads in one county were only as to the manner of legal procedure and did not differ much from the former law.

The township law provided that any person may have a highway laid out or a change of a highway in any township, on the petition therefor of twelve freeholders residing in said township, six of whom must reside in the immediate neighborhood of such proposed highway or change. The petition must go to the three township trustees, and notice must have been given for twenty days by posting up notices at three or more public places in the vicinity. The trustees after passing on the sufficiency of the petition and notice, and finding them according to law, appointed three viewers, and did not view the road themselves as under the former law. These viewers must be disinterested residents of the township. The township clerk issued his precept to said viewers as the auditor in county roads and they must be notified by a constable, as viewers in county roads are notified by the sheriff. When said viewers made their report to the trustees, if a majority of the persons affected remonstrate, the petition must be dismissed; but if only one person remonstrated a new set of viewers must be appointed.

The manner of adjudication was similar

to the action by county boards, but any person aggrieved at the final adjudication might appeal to the county commissioners, when the case became a county one. This statute also provided that viewers should state the width of road, but in no case should a township road be less than twenty-five feet or a county road less than thirty feet. This statute also provided that if a road laid out should not be opened up and used within six years, it should cease to be a road, and that all public highways which had been or might hereafter be used as such, should be deemed highways. The changes in the laws since 1852 have not been fundamental, except that as township business became more and more simplified until but one trustee did all the township business; the township road law was years ago repealed.

About the same provisions were incorporated in the township road law of 1852 as were in the former one, as to swinging gates and penalty for not keeping them in proper order.

The Indiana Legislature in 1836 entered upon an extravagant era of internal improvements under the caption of *"An act* for a general system of internal improvements," and authorized the governor to approve a board of six persons to carry out the work. The White Water Canal. The Central Canal to commence at some point on the Wabash Erie Canal between Fort Wayne and Logansport and run to Muncie. An extension of the Wabash Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute. A railroad. from Madison through Columbus, Indianapolis and Crawfordsville to Lafayette. A macadamized turnpike from New Albany through Greenville, Paoli and Mount Pleasant to Vincennes. A canal if practicable, and if not, a railroad from Fort Wayne by way of Goshen, South Bend and La Porte to Michigan City. Had these things all been carried out, the state would have been bankrupted. But a small part of the work was ever built.

Three surveys of the Fort Wayne-Michigan City route were made, all three through Whitley county, but the meager record left does not allow us to state with any certainity just where the lines ran. However, one was substantially along the Goshen and Fort Wayne road, through present Churubusco; one ran near the present town of Collins, and the other nearer Columbia City. Two of them crossed Thorncreek township. Had this canal or railroad been built, the history of Whitley county might have been entirely different. The state roads through the county were the Fort Wayne and Goshen, through Churubusco. The next was the Fort Wayne and Yellow River and from Columbia City east is practically the Columbia City and Fort Wayne road east on Van Buren street. Yellow River, the western objective point, was in Elkhart county. The next was the Goshen and Huntington Road practically as it runs today through the county. The next was called Fort Wayne and La Gro road, but is substantially the Fort Wayne, Columbia City and Warsaw road of today. The next was the Logansport and Sparta road; but little of it was built and it cannot be traced to-day. Then the Lima and Huntington road, which is practically the Columbia City Line Street road to Huntington, and lastly was the Fort Wayne and Oswego state road, practically the northwest road from Columbia City to Etna.

These state roads were not so important as we might think, as may be seen by the foregoing narrative. They were only roads in more than one county. An attempt to follow the location and changes of the county and township roads of the county would only lead to tiresome confusion.

The soil of Whitley county, with its early swamps and streams, made the road problem a great difficulty. It is often said that the first forty years of road-work went for naught and that the highways were no better in 1878 than in 1838. True it is that for forty years the difficulties were great, corduroying swampy places, draining highways and cutting hills so vehicles could get over the roads at all, and we were a long time getting roads. Our people became quite restless over the road situation in the seventies. Huntington county had built two gravel roads from the city of Huntington to the Whitley county line.

In October, 1878, a meeting was called at the Whitley county courthouse to consider the graveling of the road from Columbia City to meet the Huntington gravel road at the county line. The estimated cost seemed appalling and taxpayers shrank from it, and old residents declared there was no gravel in the county with which to build roads and the purpose of the meeting went for naught, but the agitation went on. The legislature at its January session, 1881, changed the old method of working out property road tax, and the two days by each poll, into paying all in cash. Instead of working two or more days each person liable to poll tax was required to pay two dollars in cash, and all road tax must be paid in cash. The supervisor system was abolished and a road superintendent elected for each township who had entire charge of all road work.

The law went into effect June 1, 1881, but superintendents were not elected until the first Monday in April, 1882. The change caused a balling up of road matters, and the superintendents having no road poll work and but little money, could do but little work. The winter of 1881 and 1882 was an open one, and the roads became for several months practically impassable. Travel was almost abandoned, and when spring came the highways, full of holes and washouts, got but little repair from the superintendents and a spirit of utter disgust was everywhere apparent. The legislature at its session in January, 1883, quickly repealed the road superintendent and cash payment law, going back to the old system of working out poll and property tax under direction of supervisors, and the township trustees had a good big cash fund, in addition to the work in 1883. They now began work on the roads as it had never been done before.

At the June term, 1883, of the commissioners' court, two petitions were filed for the building of turnpikes or gravel roads, both in Cleveland township, and practically from South Whitley to the Huntington county line. One the old Goshen and Huntington state road and the other the Claysville road. For the Claysville road, William H. Lancaster, George Kaler and Alvin H. King, of Richland township, were appointed viewers and made their report at the September term, 1883. Total length of road five and seven hundred and seventy-five five thousand two hundred and eightieths (775-5280) miles; width of road twenty-four feet;

width of gravel twelve feet, average depth of gravel ten inches; estimated cost fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents. The report was accepted and on the 29th day of September, the contract was let to Matter & McDonald for eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. It was completed and accepted September 29, 1884.

James H. Shaw, Frederick Nei and Richard M. Paige were appointed viewers for the Goshen road, and they reported at the September term, 1883. Length of road, five and three thousand one hundre five thousand two hundred and eightieths (5 3100-5280) miles. Same roadbed as the Claysville road, and an estimated cost of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents. The contract was let to Wilson T. Taylor and Jeremiah Stiver for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and was completed and accepted September 23, 1884. An allowance was also made for extra work of six hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty cents. There were two thousand three hundred dollars of donated subscriptions by the citizens in and about South Whitley.

It was now proven that there was plenty of gravel in Cleveland township and in almost all other parts of the county. These were the only roads ever built in the county under the free turnpike law. They were pretty expensive to the people along the line, but they got good roads quickly and the county is bound to keep them up for all time to come, by a levy over the entire county for the purpose.

Then trustees and supervisors began to stir themselves and the graveling of the roads began in earnest with tax levies to the legal limit

The work has gone steadily and rapidly on, until to-day nearly, if not all the main roads are graveled, and side ones are rapidly catching up. The question of poor roads in Whtley county is about solved, which wlli be a relief to the citizens.

HISTORY OF EDUCATIO N IN WHITLEY COUNTY.

BY GEORGE H. TAPY.

The history of education in Whitley county is the story of a struggling people rising from infancy to approaching manhood. Most of it is the common story of the hardships of the pioneers. But long before the county was organized, before the actual appearance of the "log cabin," the "puncheon floor" and the "oiled-paper window," the county came into an inheritance that has proven its educational wealth. Whether the fathers "builded wiser than they knew" or were gifted with the vision of the Prophets it remains true that while yet the Red Man roved unmolested through the forests wise men in Indiana were agitating the question of schools and colleges, and statesmen were laying deep the foundations of one of the greatest school systems in the world. Education in Indiana was early felt to be one of the corner-stones of a republican form of government.

In May, 1785, congress passed an act providing for the survey of the Northwest Territory. In 1787 the famous ordinance

was passed to which we trace the origin of our school system. It provided that the territory should be divided into townships six miles square, each township to be subdivided into thirty-six sections one mile square. It also provided that section sixteen in each township be set apart for the maintenance of the public schools. In 1816 when Indiana was admitted to the Union as a state the provision for the section of land in each township was reaffirmed and the constitution declaring its faith in "Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government," further provided for the establishment of a system of schools consisting of a gradation of common schools, county seminaries and a state university.

When on the seventh day of May, 1838, Whitley became a separate county it at once entered into a rich inheritance of school offices. In 1818 the general assembly of Indiana enacted a law making it the duty of the Governor to appoint a seminary trustee whose duty it was to accumulate and invest funds arising from exemption moneys and fines and looking to the establishment of a seminary in each county that should receive pupils from the common school and admit them to the university. In May, 1839, the county commissioners appointed Henry Swihart seminary trustee, who thus became the first school official in the county. In 1840 he was reappointed and summoned to appear before the commissioners and file a sworn statement of the condition of the school funds of the county. The report shows that he had received the sum of $15.12½ from Abraham Clark, who had previously been appointed for Huntington County, a permanent fund to remain inviolate for school purposes. Later Richard Collins became the seminary trustee; and when in 1852 the legislature ordered the sale of all county seminaries "with all their properties, real and personal," the funds became a part of the common school fund of the state. Whitley county never established a seminary under the provisions of the law.

In 1833 a law was enacted providing for a county commissioner of education, three township trustees and three trustees for each school district. It became the duty of the school commissioner to take charge of the congressional township funds in his county, to make sales of the lands belonging thereto, and to hold in trust the funds of the local corporations. His duties were entirely financial in their nature and he was not concerned about the actual problems of teaching. In August, 1839, Andrew Compton was elected the first school commissioner in Whitley county. On November 19, 1841, he made the first sale of school lands. An eighty-acre tract belonging to the sixteenth section in Union township was sold to James Pringle at $3.75 per acre. During this and the few succeeding years the school lands were rapidly sold. In August, 1845, James B. Edwards was elected to the office and served one term, Henry Hanna succeeding him in 1847. Mr. Hanna served until 1850, when the office was abolished and its duties transferred to the county auditor. November 19, 1853, exactly twelve years after the first sale, the last quarter section of school lands was sold from the sixteenth section in Smith township to Berlin Myers for the consideration of $4.00 an acre. The

total sales of all these lands amounted to $17,258.60, or a trifle less than three dollars per acre. This congressional fund still remains the same,—a part of the perpetual common school fund "which may be increased, but shall never be diminished." The value of these lands at present leads one to speculate upon what the congressional township funds might have been had the lands remained unsold to the present day; but it is gratifying to reflect that our fathers gave us a foundation for our public school in a fund, though small when compared with the millions in educational endowments today, yet permanent and untainted by dishonesty and the odor of Standard Oil.

Naturally the first schools of the county were conducted in the most primitive way. In this educational beginning when it was said, "Let there be light," the creative process was not instantaneous. Where the first struggling settlements appeared there slowly rose the "little log cabin" where the true "brisk wielder of the birch and rule" taught the elements of "reading, writing and ciphering." The story is familiar to all. The wall of the log hut lifting its roof barely high enough to admit the master rod and all, the puncheon floor and seat, the holes cut into the logs for window and door, the wide-mouthed fireplace with stick-and-mud chimney, the slab upheld by pegs that made the writing desk against the wall, forms a picture that often before has been painted and is yet vivid in the reader's mind.

Such a cabin was erected in the fall of 1837 on the north bank of Eel river just below the place where the State street bridge now spans the river in the town of South Whitley, and there David Parrett the following winter taught the first school in the county. Ten pupils made up the enrollment and the term lasted probably four months, tuition paid entirely by subscription. He was succeeded by Miss Elma Thompson, who in her turn gave place to Sarah Sluves.

The following year the early pioneers elsewhere in the county made their first feeble but heroic efforts to have school. John Strain taught school in Smith township in his own log house, and Stephen Martin also taught a few months in his own house in Troy township. The first house in this township was built at Grant's Corners and Miss Clarissa Blanchard taught in it the first term. The same year Rufus D. Kinney taught the first school in Etna township in a house built for that purpose. In 1839 the first school in Union township was opened two miles northeast of the center, and Mrs. Cornelia Bonestel, a widow who had come west from New York, taught for several terms. In 1841 William Widup taught a school in Thorncreek township in the Egolf district, and Charles Hughes the same year opened a school at Bethel. The following year Jesse Case taught the first school in Washington Township south of the center; and when in 1845 Mrs. B. F. Davis became the first teacher in Jefferson township near the place commonly known as Saturn settlements dotted the valleys of the county everywhere and the little schoolhouse where teacher and preacher held forth followed hard upon the trail of the pioneer. In 1847 the first brick schoolhouse in the county was built in Columbia City on lot 3, block 25, original plat.

In 1837 in addition to all the officers named above and with but little modification

of their duties the circuit court was authorized to appoint annually three examiners whose duty it should be "to certify the branches of learning each applicant was qualified to teach." During the next decade no changes were made in the school system when in 1847 Caleb Mills of Wabash College, the greatest educational statesman Indiana has produced, published in the "Indiana School Journal" his famous message addressed to the general assembly and signed "One of the People." He gave his views freely and forcibly, criticising the governor and other officials of the state for their want of interest in educational matters, and pointed out the need of efficient state and county supervision of schools. As a consequence a law was enacted in 1849 that abolished the office of school commissioner, retained the three examiners in each county and the three township trustees, but substituted one trustee in each district instead of three.

The new constitution of 1852 incorporated this law, and under this simplified machinery the supervision of schools in Whitley county practically began. Prior to the adoption of the new constitution the primitive conditions in the county made the appointment of school examiners unnecessary.

Early in the summer of 1852 Joseph Stultz, who was then justice of the peace in Cleveland township, having made up his mind to teach school within the year, discovered after some investigation that a teacher who expects remuneration out of the public funds should be legally licensed by a properly appointed examiner. He came to Columbia City, and upon failure to find such an official made his wants known to the board of county commissioners, who thereupon temporarily appointed I. B. McDonald, school examiner for Whitley county. After a brief oral examination Mr. Stultz was placed in possession of the first teacher's license issued in the county. Later in the same year Mr. McDonald was regularly appointed examiner and for two years he served in that official capacity alone. In 1854 S. G. A. Reed and A. A. Bainbridge were appointed his associates for one year, and the following year C. W. Edwards and A. A. Bainbridge were chosen; but these gentlemen looked to McDonald for the execution of the duties of the office and it was under his management that the teaching body of the county began to assume form. For the succeeding five years the appointments to the office of examiner were as follows: In 1856, P. H. Hardesty, William Bell, A. A. Bainbridge; 1857, J. H. Alexander, Henry McLallen, Josiah Brown; 1858, A. J. Douglas, Josiah Brown, J. H. Alexander; 1859, Isaac Van Houton, A. J. Compton, A. W. Myers; 1860, Isaac Van Houton, A. J. Compton, A. W. Myers.

In 1854 Reverend Jacob Wolf, believing in the efficiency of learning beyond merely the rudiments, undertook the establishment of a college in the county. Whether the early activity in educational matters of the people of Union Township helped him in the selection of the site is not known, but he decided upon a place at the center of this township and there erected a building as the nucleus of Wartberg College. He brought to this place A. J. Douglas, an intelligent and enthusiastic young man, and the two assumed the work of a faculty. A number of young men took up their residence here,

and others found homes among the farmers in the immediate vicinity, and for two years the school seemed to prosper with a fair attendance. The day, however, was too early and the "call of the wild" too strong for the awakening of interest in Latin and Geometry, and in 1856 the school was disbanded and the property willed to Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Douglas came to Columbia City, and assisted I. B. McDonald in a public school which he had opened above the old Baptist church where now stands the Town Hall.

In 1861 the legislature enacted a law providing for the appointment by the county commissioners of but one school examiner for each county to serve for a term of three years, and H. D. Wilson was at once appointed. He was a man of considerable ability and served the people in a creditable manner during the years of the Civil War holding the first county institute in 1863. In 1864 I. B. McDonald returned from his service at the front with the title of Colonel and was promptly elected examiner. He held the office for two terms and entered vigorously into the spirit of the work. His large problem was the establishment of school districts and the location of schoolhouses. The early pioneers had built log cabins for schools and had naturally located them at the best convenience of communities regardless of geographic lines. To reduce these promiscuous schools into the system contemplated by the state of having one school regularly located at the center of four sections of land was a problem that involved no end of rivalry and even bitter feeling. It must be said to the credit of Colonel McDonald that in all this he acquitted himself with honesty, good judgment and dignity. Time has proven that as long as the little district schools remain their location in the county was judiciously determined.

Teachers' examinations then were informal. The examiner held an institute for a week or two at which such topics as the "reduction of complex fractions," "punctuation," or the "parsing of the noun" were taught, and at the close he held an oral examination under whose searching fire of questions the prospective teacher sat in fear and trembling. But there were splendid young people in those days who aspired to teach and whose heroism in facing privations and hardships was a lesson and a worthy example itself. The following names are taken from the record of licensed teachers: Hugh L. Finley, Rose Nickey, Mary Magers, Joseph P. Anderson, John C. Cheyney, William H. Knisely, W. H. Liggett, Ruth McNear, H. C. Widup, William McLaughlin, Mattie Best, Nellie M. Coutz, L. D. Bevington, Malissa Bechtol, James A. Campbell, Zilpha E. Hurd, G. W. North, H. W. Spangler, Jeremiah Summers, Lizzie Widup, Joseph E. Stoner, B. F. Stultz, Fannie Thompson, Hannah Holm, Jennie A. Park, Louise Gregg, Chester L. Cone, Augusta Cleveland, Millard F. Anderson, Charles D. Moe, Frank B. Moe, Valorous Brown, T. A. Lancaster, Alexander Snyder, Jennie Daniels, Maggie Daniels, John Fetro, Lizzie McCoy, George W. Reasor, William H. Swan, W. C. Barnhart, Samuel D. Miller, A. J. Douglas, J. W. Adair, L. D. Thoman, W. H. Coyle, Christopher Souder, Jacob Herr, John H. Reider, George D. Trembly, W. C. Rickey, J. D. Allerton,

Amos Coyle, F. M. Ihrig, W. F. McNagney, C. B. Tulley, M. D. Garrison, F. M. Searles, Henry Bridge, D. Dickey, Isaac Herr, T. A. Stewart, J. D. Coverstone, Isaac Van Houton, Alexander Knisely, David Webster, Jennie Hartsock, Hannah Hartsock, Augusta V. Ireland, Mary E. Lathrup, Lucy A. Watson, Almeda Kenison, Mary Jane Swayne, Amanda D. Keefer, Nancy F. Kaufman, Josiah F. McNear, Amanda Cassel, David Coyle, James E. Darland, Richard H. Darland.

One day in July, 1867, a young man with all his earthly possessions in a satchel walked into the Ritter House in Columbia City and registered under the name of W. C. Barnhart. He was a teacher from Ohio and came to this county with the intention of teaching a private school. After a talk with Examiner McDonald he walked the next day through the woods to South Whitley. There he met Dr. E. Merriman, Dr. C. W. Edwards, and S. A. Sheibley, trustees of an organization that had joined the township trustee in erecting a schoolhouse, and contracted with these gentlemen to establish a school to be known as Springfield Academy; the one other condition in the contract being that the school should have a primary department sustained by the township and that this department should be taught by Mrs. Nellie Couts.

In August Mr. Barnhart opened his school in what is now a part of the building occupied by the Atoz Printing Company, and for two years with the assistance of M. S. Tracy, L. D. Bevington, J. M. Fraze, and G. W. Reaser, as teachers, he conducted a prosperous institution. Most of the work then known as the "higher branches" was taught by Mr. Barnhart himself; and during the life of the school two hundred thirty-seven pupils attended the majority of whom registered in his department. After the second year, finding that hard work and Eel River ague were laying their hands roughly upon him and, according to his own statement, that the mutations of local politics were proving equally unkind and disastrous, he left the school and went to Larwill. Here he taught a short term, and before its close was elected superintendent of schools in Defiance, Ohio. Meanwhile the growing movement toward the high-school idea all over Indiana made the local private school more and more difficult, and Springfield Academy was absorbed by the public school system.

At the regular election in 1870 Colonel McDonald was elected a member of the state legislature and in June, 1871, he resigned the office of examiner and A. J. Douglas was appointed in his place. Mr. Douglas served the unexpired term following the policy of his predecessor but making use of written examinations upon questions provided by the state department. In 1872 State Superintendent Hopkins and other leading educators of the state recommended that the office of school examiner be abolished and that of county superintendent be created. As a result the general assembly in 1873 enacted a law providing for a county superintendent to be appointed by the township trustees for a term of two years. It did not create a new office but changed the name of the old one enlarging its powers and increasing the function of supervision. A. J. Douglas was elected for four successive terms; and in addition he performed the duties of super-

intendent of city schools of Columbia City from 1869 to 1879. During his administration the history of the schools was marked by a slow but steady growth in efficiency. Brick houses and improved desks were taking the place of the log structures and hewn benches and some attention was being given to a uniform course of study. School meetings were common, and the "big dinner" at which the genial county superintendent did the honors, and where conviviality and the school spirit were happily commingled, kept parents, children and teachers close together.

In 1873 Hon. A. Y. Hooper, a gentleman of public spirit and some financial means, established Green Hill Academy. He built on North Line street in Columbia City a small frame building designed for school purposes and placed in charge Misses Louisa C. Kinney and Sarah A. Nichols. These ladies were teachers whose culture and refinement appealed to many of the best families in the city and here they conducted a subscription school with thirty or forty children. In 1880 the teachers went west, and the building was converted into a dwelling house which stands as a memorial "even unto this day."

In 1879 the growing responsibilities of the city schools induced the board of education to relieve Mr. Douglas of their care and oversight and Augustus C. Mills was chosen the first superintendent of city schools with distinct duties. The high school was commissioned under his charge in 1880. While serving his second year the educational waters became somewhat troubled and he resigned, W. C. Barnhart being chosen to fill his place.

In June, 1881, the administration of school affairs in the county passed into the hands of Joseph W. Adair who served two terms. Mr. Adair was a man whose intuitions were strong and accurate, his sympathies were generous, and his heart big enough to feel that every boy and girl in the county was his own. He had been a successful teacher and as a lawyer had proven his ability at the bar. Normal schools were still in their infancy, and the tide of school literature of which now there is a flood had not yet begun to rise. Every year he conducted a training school for teachers at the county seat continuing for several weeks and the progressive teachers depended upon it for their advancement and inspiration. Township institutes were organized, and the "big dinner" feature began to give place to the discussion of school questions. Questions for the examination of teachers were provided by the state board of education and imported talent began to be used in the county institutes. Text books were adopted by the township trustees under the advice of the superintendent.

During this time W. C. Barnhart was showing his hand as an organizer in the schools of Columbia City. He made no pretense of diplomacy but met the situation in a square fight, and to him is due the credit of bringing order out of the rather chaotic state into which want of organization had permitted the city schools to grow. He reduced the grades into a definite system and reorganized the high school to retain its commission. At the end of three years though doing splendid work he had made enough enemies to call for his successor and John C. Kinney was named in his stead.

Near the close of this administration James B. Humphreys came to Churubusco and was employed as principal of the town schools. He organized a few classes in the "higher branches"; taught algebra, rhetoric and natural philosophy to the students who cared to do "advanced work" and to this beginning the high school at Churubusco owes its origin.

The trustees met in regular session in June 1885 and elected Alexander Knisely, county superintendent of schools. That Mr. Knisely was the right man in the right place at the right time there has never been the slightest doubt in the minds of the people. No one in the history of the county has ever brought to the office hardier courage, better judgment, and a keener sense of honor. Gifted with a personality that was positive and unflinching, he set his face to the task of making teaching a distinct and separate problem for every teacher individually. He outlined and published the first course of study and made school work throughout the county uniform. He had a unique method of encouraging self-criticism on the part of teachers by putting his observations in question form, and the terse and pointed letters that the lagging teacher might expect seldom failed to hit the mark. Eighth grade commencements were held in every township; competitive declamatory exercises grew out of these among the children; rousing school exhibitions were held at the county seat; and in every way the boys and girls were encouraged to do their best. County institutes were held during the mid-winter holidays for which the best instructors were employed and patrons attended in large numbers while teachers were required to render punctual attendance. Mr. Knisely's devotion to the cause of education is shown by his spending most of his own salary in the administration of the office.

The South Whitley high school was organized in 1886, and G. M. Naber was placed in charge. The following year the town was dignified by the construction of what was then the finest school building in the county; and this material equipment made it possible for South Whitley to maintain educational leadership in the county for a number of years. In 1888 L. H. Price was chosen principal, taught for two terms, and was succeeded by J. D. Merriman. In 1890 G. H. Tapy organized and taught a normal school in the G. A. R. Hall in the town of Etna and began work with forty pupils. He arranged to continue the school but at the close of the first term he was elected principal of the South Whitley high school.

W. C. Palmer became superintendent of the Columbia City schools in 1885 and for six years followed a vigorous policy in the administration of school affairs. The enumeration of children for school purposes in 1887 was 6,005, the highest mark in the history of the county; and this evidence of prosperity made imperative the construction in 1889 of the West Ward school building. W. W. Williamson in 1888 was chosen principal at Churubusco. He believed in the virtue of discipline; and, quoting his own words, "Government more or less civil constituted the center of the course of study." His successor was A. R. Thomas, who held the position for three years.

In 1891 at the expiration of his third term Mr. Knisely was succeeded by Guilford

M. Naber. Mr. Naber was a graduate of the State Normal School and during his incumbency gave methods of instruction much attention. A short time prior to his election the new text book law became operative under whose provisions uniform books at practically half their former price were furnished under state contract upon the requisition of the township trustees and boards of education. The county superintendent became the accountant and was made responsible for the record of sales and remittances of these books. Mr. Naber proved a faithful official and devoted much of his time to the actual "field work" among the schools. He organized the "Teachers' Association" which held its annual meeting on the two days following Thanksgiving Day, and he changed the date of the county institute to some week in the autumn before the opening of the public schools. He developed the Teachers' Reading Circle in the institutes and encouraged the establishment of Young People's Libraries in every school district. In continuing the policy of his predecessor Mr. Naber intensified the work of teaching and his own energetic and tireless efforts were reflected by his teachers.

In 1891 P. H. Kirsch was chosen superintendent of the Columbia City schools. Though the details of school work were irksome to him he was in many respects an able man, having made original researches in biology and becoming an authority in ichthyology. The school enjoyed a gradual growth under his supervision and he was followed in 1897 by Miss Luella A. Melhinch. During this administration the principals at Churubusco were U. W. Keplinger, Paul Wilkie, L. F. Chalfant, and G. H. Mingle. Each contributed to the organization of a three years' high school. In 1895 G. H. Tapy was promoted to the superintendency at South Whitley.

Burnside Clapham, who was also a graduate of the State Normal School was elected county superintendent in 1897 and held the office one term. He was decisive in character, positive in his convictions, and uncompromising toward opposition when he believed himself to be right. In 1897 a law was enacted by the general assembly giving an applicant for teacher's license the option of having his papers graded by the county superintendent or the state superintendent. The term of office was also lengthened to four years. Mr. Clapham gave his attention largely to grade work, making it his policy to withhold children from the high school until they had thoroughly mastered the work of the grades. He took an advanced position on school architecture, assisting Trustee J. L. Creager of Washington township, in constructing in district No. two the finest district school building in the county. In 1898 the South Whitley high school was commissioned and the same year C. L. Hottel was chosen superintendent at Columbia City. He held the position seven years, giving the schools a quiet but safe administration. During this time the enrollment due to transfers from the country and promotions from the rural high schools reached one hundred twenty pupils, and the high-school corps was correspondingly increased from two to five teachers.

In 1899 George H. Tapy, a graduate of Wabash College, was elected county superintendent. He at once began the solution of two coming problems;—the establishment

of local high schools and the consolidation of the district schools that had become too small to do good work. Early in 1902 the people in Washington and Jefferson townships held mass meetings and decided to erect a high school building at the center of each township. The following year meetings were held in Etna township which resulted in a petition signed by ninety-five per cent. of the taxpayers asking the trustee to erect a commodious schoolhouse and to consolidate all the schools of the township. A little later Trustee Hugo Logan enlarged the school facilities of the village of Collamer by building a modern structure and transported to it the children of the adjacent districts. Additional teachers were added at Collins and in 1906 Trustee Elmer Nei contracted to have built a beautiful and commodious building at Coesse to accommodate all the school children of Union township. A high school had been previously organized at Larwill and for these schools a uniform course of two years' and three years' work was arranged through which all students could be regularly promoted into the graduating classes of the commissioned schools in Churubusco, South Whitley, and Columbia City. Bad roads are yet a hindrance to transportation but the intelligent and prosperous people who live in the country are awake on the subject of education and are demanding school facilities for their boys and girls equal to those of the city. During this administration the qualification of the teacher was gradually raised from proficiency in the common branches to graduation from the high school, and this broader view of school work is bringing with it better results.

In 1899 D. H. Richards became principal at Churubusco. The next year his successor, Claude Beltz, was given the title of superintendent, an additional teacher was added to the high school, and in 1903 the high school was commissioned by the state board of education. Mr. Beltz was followed by L. L. Hall and J. W. Colburn. At South Whitley O. H. Bowman, J. W. Coleberd, and W. W. Strain took charge in the order named. In 1904 the enlarging school sentiment in the county and city demanded the construction of the magnificent building in Columbia City now used exclusively for high-school purposes, the schools of the city at once leaped into a class with the best schools of the state, and M. W. Deputy, an energetic, scholarly man, placed in charge.

The schools of Whitley county today rank high in Indiana. They have more than kept pace with the material development of the county. When we look back over the experiences, trials, failures and successes of seventy years we feel an honest pride in our attainments and our hearts grow warm in the faith of a yet brighter day. Old things have passed away and all things have become new. Our fathers looked forward to the realization of the things contemplated in their wise system, and we can prove ourselves worthy or our sires only by keeping our faces to the future in the anticipation and achievement of still better things for our sons and daughters.

What the future may bring does not concern the historian but lies within the domain of prophecy. But if the "signs of the times" are rightly interpreted the day will sometime come when one splendid and comhand as well as the head, and above all

modious school located in the midst of beautiful grounds will grace the center of every township, where the workshop and school garden will contribute to the training of the where the true teacher will follow the precept and example of the Great Teacher in the training of the heart that makes for righteousness and more abundant life.

MILITARY HISTORY.

BY L. D. CLAPHAM.

The first military organization in Whitley county was a company of cavalry, of which each furnished his own equipment and mount. Then, 1852 to 1855, were organized a company of infantry and a battery of artillery and some of them were still in existence at the outbreak of the Civil war. They were for home protection and amusement, it affording the "young bloods" an opportunity to meet, have a good visit and show their ability as soldiers. It may be said that it was largely due to these volunteer organizations that Whitley county was able to furnish its full quota of soldiers during the Civil war, the training and military spirit of the former organizations had its effect and a strong martial spirit existed.

After the Civil war there was organized in the county a company of infantry with headquarters at South Whitley (Springfield) and was made a part of the state militia, the equipment being furnished by the state, though each individual member supplied his own uniform.

Among those who have lived in Whitley county who served in the war of 1812 was David Hemmick, who was orderly under General Harrison. Thomas Walker, who lived west of Columbia City, served in a Virginia regiment, as did James Jones. John Jackson, William James and a Mr. Maring were also soldiers in that memorable war.

Mexican soldiers who have resided in Whitley are Thomas Keeley, John Sleesman, William Smith, Joseph Crow, James Van Ness, Edward McMahon, Peter McMahon, William McMahon, Peter Howell, James E. Sargent and a Mr. Disbrow.

Without attempting to analyze the various views held by citizens at the outbreak of the Civil war, it is sufficient to say that the great body were in accord with the suppression of the rebellion and took early action toward advancing the Union cause. Stirring editorials in the Republican and the News, a Democratic paper, led to enthusiastic meetings where patriotic speeches were made and resolutions passed pledging loyal support to suppress the rebellion. A volunteer company was enlisted, its roster appearing on another page.

Liberty poles were raised in every township, great gatherings of people attending and dozens of flags could be seen flying to the breeze from a central point of vantage. May 7, 1861, the ladies presented a silk

flag to the volunteers and May 21 the company left for Camp Morton at Indianapolis, being mustered into United States service June 11.

This company was attached to the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment and was sent into West Virginia. I. B. McDonald, who went out as its second lieutenant, an uncompromising Democrat and the third man to enlist, wrote stirring and patriotic letters that produced effect when read at home; and soon other companies were being raised. October 17th Captain Cuppy's company, which became Company E, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, and which was raised largely in Richland township, marched from South Whitley to Columbia City, where it took rail for Fort Wayne, the rendezvous of the regiment, and was mustered in November 22, 1861.

November 21, 1861, Captain Peter Simonson secured the mustering in of the Fifth Indiana Battery Light Artillery, which had been raised largely by Judge James C. Bodley, who had but recently served as judge of the district court and who became Captain of Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana, and who later lost his life by the explosion of a cannon while at home and assisting in the celebration of some war victory.

At the time of the first draft Whitley county was posted as being about one hundred and fifty men short. Though by special efforts this was reduced to about twenty-five, who were provided for by draft. Scenes similar to what were witnessed in every state transpired; but the quota was filled without serious difficulty, the district marshal keeping the necessary machinery in motion.

Considering the influences and the rabid condition of the public mind, so many not yet being settled in policy, no future citizen of this county may blush for failure to thoroughly perform the duty demanded of its people. Nearly one thousand men went from the small county, a remarkably small number of them acting otherwise than to reflect credit and honor upon its escutcheon.

While no Whitley county men attained remarkable distinction, a few were promoted to responsible position. I. B. McDonald was made a captain in the regular army by President Lincoln, served with distinction on the staff of General Milroy and finally was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the Sixth West Virginia Veteran Cavalry.

Captain James C. Bodley was advanced to be major of his regiment. Captain Stough, the first man to enlist in the county, was a man of great patriotism and was made major in the field for gallant service. He was captured, confined in Libby and while there was promoted to lieuteuant colonel, but never wore the bars, as he gave up his life while still a prisoner, October 29, 1863.

The drafts of July and December, 1864, demanded four hundred and eighteen men from Whitley county. Strenuous efforts were put forth by the citizens and the bounty was increased so that $1,192 could be had for one year's service. As drafted men received no bounty, the inducement was such that this county soon filled its requirement and these drafts did not affect it.

The amount of $159,684 was paid by the county during the war in bounty and relief fund.

December 4, 1862, the following persons

were appointed superintendents of soldiers' families and to provide for their wants: Cleveland, B. H. Cleveland; Richland, A. F. Martin; Troy, A. M. Trumbull; Washington, Martin Bechtel; Columbia, F. H. Foust; Thorncreek, H. S. Cobaugh; Jefferson, John W. Crowell; Etna, Alanson Tucker; Union, Francis Mossman; Smith, Francis Tully.

They were ordered to make inquiry into the condition of soldiers' families and report to the county auditor what was necessary for their support and should register name of wife or other person in charge of the family and auditor then to draw orders accordingly each month as long as the necessity existed, not more than three dollars per month for wife and one dollar for each child.

In addition to what the county did for soldiers' families nearly every township had regular organized societies looking after soldiers' families, furnishing them necessaries of life as well as money. Richland township was the first township to organize such a society, October 23, 1861.

When the war ceased, May 1, 1865, Whitley county had put ninety-two more men in the field than the calls of the President had required, all told. Every other county in northern Indiana was seven to eighty-nine behind their quota.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment contained several Whitley county men and did excellent service early in the war, particularly at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Shiloh, Corinth, Yazoo Pass, siege of Vicksburg and later in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill.

The Seventeenth, with Company E from Whitley county, first fought at Greenbrier, Virginia, and then at Corinth, Mississippi, against Forrest and Bragg. In February, 1863, it was mounted and armed with Spencer rifles. It was prominent in all the most sanguinary battles of the Atlanta campaign, was active in "the Wilson raid" and without aid captured Macon, Georgia, securing one major-general, three brigadier-generals, three thousand prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, three thousand small arms, etc. It had a glorious record and one to which any descendant of one of its soldiers may point with pride. It was and is an honor to have belonged to the Seventeenth. Company E received seventy-five recruits during its service, as is seen in its roster, which is here appended.

The Forty-fourth Regiment, of which Company E was from this county, had also a creditable record. Captain Cuppy was killed, as was George Weemer, first lieutenant. Oliver P. Koontz and William H. Hildebrand were his successors in command.

The regiment was mustered into service November 22, 1861, under Colonel Hugh B. Reed. It suffered severely in the attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson, being under fire constantly at the latter place from the thirteenth to the 16th of February and on the evening of the 15th it forced General Buckner back into the fort as he made a sortie to escape and charging up the works where its heaviest loss occurred.

In the two days' battle of Shiloh it lost thirty-three killed and one hundred and seventy-seven wounded. It had long, arduous marches after Perryville. It was in Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, losing eighty-two killed, wounded and miss-

ing in these last two battles. In October, 1863, the regiment was detailed for provost duty at Chattanooga and there remained till mustered out in September, 1865. It lost three hundred and fifty killed and wounded and fifty-eight by disease.

Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Captain James E. Sargent, was mustered in August 21, 1862. Captain Sargent was a Mexican soldier, became a saddler in Columbia City and was the second man to enroll for service in the rebellion in Whitley county. He was first lieutenant of the first company, resigning to raise another company, which he commanded until the close of the war. He died in recent years at Fort Wayne. No more gallant man is credited to Indiana.

The Seventy-fourth pursued Bragg in Kentucky and fought the famous John Morgan. It occupied Gallatin, Tennessee, and was active in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns. It was one of the first regiments engaged at Chickamauga and one of the last to leave the field, where it lost twenty killed and one hundred and forty wounded and missing. It lost eighteen killed and wounded at Mission Ridge. It fought at Buzzard's Roost, Dallas, Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. At Jonesboro its brigade carried the enemy's works, capturing four pieces of artillery and seven hundred prisoners. It marched with Sherman to the sea, on to Savannah, Raleigh and Richmond, rounding out a remarkable record with a final march in the "grand review."

Company K of the Eighty-eighth was mustered in August 29, 1862, and October 8th fought like veterans at Chaplin Hills, where it suffered a severe loss. Its action was such as to draw commendation for its steadiness and good conduct from Rosecrans. The enemy retreating, the regiment lay at Nashville till it moved in December to participate at Stone River January 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863, making the final charge late on the third, driving the enemy from its cover, its colonel, Humphrey, being among the wounded. Lying at Murfreesboro and Winchester it was ready for its brush with General Polk's command at Dug Gap, Georgia. Its division was first to open the battle of Chickamauga on September 19, forming after two days' engagement Rosecrans's rear guard on the retreat to Chattanooga.

Its charge at Mission Ridge brought compliments from General Thomas, it being one of the first to plant its flag on the enemy's works. It pursued and captured a battery at Ringgold, Georgia.

It felt the heaviest fighting in the Atlanta campaign, including Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope, Dallas, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Utoy Church and Jonesboro. It pursued Hood for two hundred miles, retraced its march and on to Savannah. In advance, March 19th, it was attacked at Bentonville, where it experienced one of the hottest little fights, losing thirty-nine men. It, too, marched before the national officials and on every hand drew shouts of praise.

Company F, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, under Captain Abram W. Myers, Colonel Sanford J. Stoughton, went out November, 1862, was in the Vicksburg campaign and with Sherman at Jack-

son. It turned the flank of Bragg's army at Trenton, Georgia; at Mission Ridge it lost one hundred and thirty-two men killed and wounded. In the Atlanta campaign it marched and fought for one hundred days.

Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Captain F. M. McDonald, served creditably the last year of the war. Its severest service was in pursuit of and battles with Hood, losing heavily at Franklin. It was transferred to Moorhead City and after a fight at Wise's Forks did provost duty at Charlotte, North Carolina, till mustered out in August, 1865.

John H. Slagle commanded Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second, which served in the battle of Nashville, where it did duty till July, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second was organized March 16, 1865, under Colonel Wheldon W. Griswold, Company I, Captain John M. Albright, being from Whitley county. Its service was post and garrison duty in Virginia, Charlotte, Stevenson Station, Summit Point and Clarksburg till August 30, 1865.

The Fifth Indiana Battery, Light Artillery, Captain Peter Simonson, Henry Rankin first lieutenant, Alfred Morrison, second lieutenant, consisted of six guns and one hundred and forty-eight men, mustered in November 22, 1861, and December 26th was at Louisville, where it joined Mitchell's Division, Buell's army. April 11th it occupied Huntsville, Alabama, capturing stores and three railroad trains. Two guns were put on platform cars, run ahead of engines for seventy miles each way on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, destroying bridges in return. Only instance on record of reconnoisance by railroad of artillery in enemy's country. August 24th had six hour artillery fight at Stevenson, where it was sent to protect removal of government stores, which was done under its cover. Fired six hours at Chaplin Hills and November 31st at Stone River lost heavily. The commanding general reports: "Captain Simonson managed his battery with skill and courage, doing good execution. Lost two guns, but not till horses had been killed and guns rendered useless." At Chickamauga lost one man killed, nine wounded, two prisoners, twenty-six horses, two guns. At Waldron Ridge had to haul guns and caissons up hills with ropes, one hundred men to the gun, but made three and a half miles in one and one-half days. Held that commanding position till February 24th, when assigned to Stanley's division. During Atlanta campaign battery constantly in the front—Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro.

While placing battery in position at Pine Mountain Captain Simonson was instantly killed and was succeeded by Captain Alfred Morrison.

Peters Simonson was a civil engineer and came to Columbia City to assist in the survey of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was in command of all artillery in General Stanley's division. No braver man ever lived. One of the Rodman guns of this battery fired the ball at Pine Mountain that killed the famous Bishop General Polk.

George W. Stough Post, No. 181, Grand Army of the Republic, Columbia City, was organized June 1, 1883, by Allen H.

Dougall, mustering officer, and Michael Sickafoose, post commander. Comrade Daniel Meyers suggested the name George W. Stough, which was accepted. The post has continued in a flourishing condition, its commander at present being D. R. Hemmick.

A list of the soldiers who enlisted in the Union army from Whitley county, Indiana, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865:

This list is from Col. I. B. McDonald's private record, heretofore unpublished, and is the only complete roster of Whitley county soldiers in existence. The Colonel has spared no time or means to make it perfect and complete. It has had his great care and attention for more than forty-four years.

COMPANY E, SEVENTEETNH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

April 21, 1861.

George W. Stough,
James E. Sargent,
Isaiah B. McDonald,
Nimrod Smith,
James K. Ward,
Cyrus J. Ward,
John T. Drury,
John J. Weiler,
Edward B. Beeson,
David Garver,
Edwd. A. Mossman,
David R. Hemmick,
William L. Birney,
D. M. Shoemaker,
Nicholas Beesack,
Jacob J. Conrad,
Henry Banta,
Wm. M. Barnhill,
Lewis Hartman,
Geo. W. Hartsock,
Joseph W. Hiler,
Wm. F. Johnson,
Homer King,
Jesse Kyler,
Isaac Leamon,
Henry Moore,
Samuel McDonald,
Joseph H. Nelson,
Samuel Parks,
Henry R. Pegg,
Thomas W. Piper,
Joseph E. Plummer,
Joseph A. Poff,
R. O. S. Pumphrey,
Henry C. Pressler,
John Raypole,
Nicholas Beer,
Joseph Beesack,
Benj. F. Bennett,
John Bennett,
William Brubaker,
Walter S. Collins,
Jacob Dinsmore,
Oliver Droud,
Alvers B. Dudley,
Joseph Effert,
John W. Elder,
Simon English,
Frederick Ford,
James Force,
Franklin Freese,
Joseph Fries,
Otis J. Gandy,
Saml. J. Goodwin,
William Grimes,
M. V. Hammond,
Isaac Harrison,
Francis L. Rhoads,
George T. Roley,
Anthony Seymour,
John T. Sherrod,
Solomon O. Shoup,
I. W. Shinneman,
Alex. Showalter,
John H. Slagle,
Francis M. Slagle,
Heriford D. Smith,
Frederick Smith,
Henry Snavely,
Andrew Spear,
David Stough,
Wm. B. Sumney,
Sydney S. Tuttle,
Lewis R. Whiteman,
Milton Whiteman,
Charles T. Wilder,
John H. Wireman.

RECRUITS.

John H. Appleton,
William A. Allen,
Jacob Bolinger,
Levi D. Bodley,
Geo. W. Chapman,
Sanford Chapman,
Mark Coat,
Henry Cunningham,
Edward C. Cutter,
Josiah C. Cutler,
Thos. W. Darragh,
Samuel Deems,
Charles Dunham,
Frank DeLacey,
Chester C. Elliott,
Richard Francis,
William Ferris,
Solomon J. Foust,
LeRoy Foust,
Jacob S. Foust,
James W. Geiger,
William Geiger,
Hiram Lantz,
Jacob S. Lewis,
Sydney H. Lee,
Moses R. Leland,
John S. Moore,
William Mineka,
A. J. McDonald,
John Merrica,
George A. Nichols,
Selah P. North,
Abraham Paulin,
Henry Patton,
M. C. Plummer,
Othneal Quinn,
John Rice,
Ezra Rice,
Joseph Saylor,
Henry C. Scott,
Jacob F. Sharp,
Charles T. Sherrod,
Aaron P. Slagle,
Edward Smith,

David Hyer,
Reuben Humbarger,
Martin Haynes,
Eli Haines,
Otis S. Hurtsell,
John Hess,
Henry C. Hively,
James L. Johnson,
John H. Kendall,
David Kime,
Isaac Kime,
William H. Smith,
Tilghman H. Snell,
Dorman Smith,
Joseph Swisher,
Nathan Swisher,
David Waugh,
Joseph Waugh,
Lewis M. Watson,
William Walker,
Geo. W. Williams.

COMPANY E, FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

November 22, 1861.

William H. Cuppy,
William Hildebrand,
Oliver P. Koontz,
Isaac L. Compton,
F. M. McDonald,
John D. Spurgeon,
Stephen J. Compton,
William S. Bitner,
George Sickafoose,
Jerome F. Combs,
Henry Cray,
Samuel Havens,
John Y. Robbins,
Warren Bonta,
Hiram Smith,
Henry Rupley,
John M. Albright,
Stephen Circle,
James Collett,
William Clapp,
Joshua Shafer,
Joseph Anderson,
Andrew Arnold,
Jay B. Baker,
Adam Barsh,
Hiram F. Biddle,
Isaac Byers,
Harvey W. Boaze,
Amos Bachtell,
Solomon Carpenter,
James Carpenter,
Henry Dillater,
Randolph Dimmick,
John Denny,
John Goucher,
Asbury Grable,
Alexander Goff,
David Hale,
Nicholas Hapner,
George Holloway,
Wm. Holderbaum,
Geo. Hennemeyer,
Martin Hathaway,
Job Haynes,
Samuel Hazey,
Alonzo King,
Oliver P. Koontz,
William A. Kelsey,
William Lesley,
Jackson Lippencott,
Allen Myers,
Theodore F. Nave,
Simeon Oberhalzer,
Cary Pimlott,
Nelson Parrott,
Joseph Parrott,
William Prugh,
Andrew Reed,
Ezra Buschnell,
Christ. Burnsworth,
Frederick Bonta,
Henry Brenneman,
William F. Bitner,
Samuel A. Baker,
Noah Brubaker,
Peter Boblett,
Joseph W. Compton,
Thomas Combs,
Joseph Karns,
George W. Karns,
Appleton Cowen,
John M. Collins,
John C. Clapp,
Henry Rhoads,
Barrett Reckard,
Elim Robbins,
Amos Roadarmel,
Michael Sickafoose,
John Shaffner,
John D. Spurgeon,
William Stiver,
Jacob Shoffer,
Harrison Sayer,
Alfred Snyder,
James W. Samuels,
David Warts,
George Webster,
William Youst.

RECRUITS.

Alfred B. Alton,
John Alton,
John H. Biddle,
Thomas Biddle,
Samuel Creager,
William Fox,
Alkanah Fletcher,
Noah Fletcher,
Wm. R. Holloway,
William McKinney,
Samuel Pritchard,
Israel Rhodes,
William L. Ransom,
William P. Reed,
Theo. A. Stewart,
Henry Urich.

COMPANY B, SEVENTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

August 5, 1862.

Samuel Keefer,
O. H. Woodworth,
James E. Sargent,
James A. Spear,
John H. Slagle,
Josiah F. McNear,
Edward A. Rowe,
John B. Hiler,
John R. Colvin,
Nathaniel Gordon,
C. L. Kaufman,
Samuel Elder,
George W. Triplett,
Benj. F. Ginger,
Josiah Gradeless,
James Graves,
Walter Gruesbeck,
Peter Haynes,
James Huston,
John V. Hiler,
Frederick Hively,
Daniel Howard,
W. E. Hively,
Benj. F. Hartman,
James D. Jameson,
Wm. C. Jameson,

Henry A. Rice,
Ephraim A. Smith,
William Huston,
Francis M. Martin,
John C. Brown,
O. W. Hamilton,
William C. Moore,
George Cummins,
Samuel Aker,
John Q. Adams,
Wesley W. Allen,
Henry R. Bishop,
Isaac Billman,
Emory Bennett,
Samuel Butler,
David M. Brown,
James Barber,
William H. Brown,
Allison F. Briggs,
Alfred Blanchard,
William Bowlby,
William H. Bell,
Seth Cummins,
James Coyle,
John E. Castle,
Samuel Castle,
David Churchill,
Charles Crury,
William G. Daly,
Stephen Donnelly,
John Dowell,
James Dowell,
Thomas Edginton,
Hugh L. Finley,
John A. Jameson,
W. L. H. Jackson,
Solomon C. Kerns,
Horace S. Klink,
J. W. Loofborrow,
Sigmund Mosher,
Jas. G. McDonald,
Jasper McNear,
C. C. Morrison,
Berry Marrs,
Jackson Mosher,
Gilbert Norris,
George Neff,
Henry C. Oman,
Jacob Plummer,
Jesse Revert,
Charles Richey,
David Smalley,
Charles A. Scott,
James W. Smith,
William H. Sellers,
Washington Sivits,
James M. Snyder,
Linton Shoemaker,
John A. Shoemaker,
Andrew Tinkham,
William Tucker,
William I. Wade,
James C. Watson,
Wm. D. Whitesides,
Gilbert L. Walker,
Benjamin Wooden,
Nathan Walton,
William Hutchcraft,
Andrew J. Fox,

COMPANY K, EIGHTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

August 11, 1862.

James C. Bodley,
George W. Stough,
Thomas Hathaway,
David Harshbarger,
David Engle,
Daniel Herr,
Henry Holycross,
Robert Hanna,
William Forest,
John A. Rovenstine,
Caldwell W. Tuttle,
Daniel Little,
George W. Forest,
John Hildebrand,
Simon Harshbarger,
Henry Souder,
James Walker,
Asa Cook,
George W. North,
George Bressler,
William H. Coyle,
William Beard,
John Anderson,
Omer H. Alley,
Adam C. Brossman,
Jacob Brayer,
Robery Blaine,
William A. Blaine,
Reuben Barnes,
David J. Bowman,
Edwin A. Briggs,
William Boyd,
Anderson Burrell,
Alexander Bayman,
William Croy,
A. P. Cunningham,
A. Cunningham,
Amos Coyle,
Uriah Clark,
Charles Cramer,
Archibald Carter,
Jacob Crum,
Daniel Doney,
Samuel Egolf,
Robert Forest,
Wm. H. Gearhart,
David Gillis,
Phillip Gordon,
Jesse B. Grimes,
John P. Grace,
James Hartup,
Lewis Hartup,
H. C. Hammontree,
Daniel Hand,
Wash. Holderbaum,
Joseph W. Howe,
Hiram Harpster,
Adam E. Hively,
Asher D. Hathaway,
Orange L. Jones,
Ephraim C. Kyle,
David L. Kyle,
William H. Loomis,
Lewis R. Long,
Wesley Ladson,
William Marshall,
William Miller,
Levi P. Miller,
Abraham Nicheles,
Washington Prugh,
Daniel Pressler,
Eli Fletcher,
Judson Palmer,
William H. Pence,
Noah Pence,
Abraham Parrott,
William Rovenstine,
Albert Rovenstine,
Joseph Roberds,
Albert F. Ruch,
Harrison Ricle,
James Ritter,
G. W. Rittenhouse,
Caleb S. Stewart,
Howell Scott,
A. Shinneman,
A. Y. Swigart,
Daniel Shirley,
Franklin Simpkins,
Isaiah Smith,
Benjamin Shamley,
Elijah Sears,
Parley Tritch,
Wm. R. Vandeford,
Abram Walker,
Josiah Walker,
Jesse T. Ward,
Seymour Whitman,
Embra Washburn,
David Sprinkle.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDREDTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

August 15, 1862.

Leonard Aker,
Israel Beers,
Jacob Stoler,
Adam H. Swihart,
F. B. Harris,
Israel Bierce,
David Snyder,
C. L. Heaton,
Seynour Cole,
Elijah Graves,
John Mossman,
Samuel Cole,
Isaac Schrader,
Joseph Plummer,
James Bills,
John Bennett,
David J. Lamb,
Reuben Hawkins,
Washington Acker,
Henry W. Arnold,
Nelson Bugbee,
Asa Butler,
Albert Bell,
Frank Bloomery,
Henry Brown,
Hiram Burkholder,
David Crawford,
William A. Clark,
Abraham A. Croy,
James Cleland,
Samuel Deems,
Jacob Doag,
Daniel Decker,
Geo. W. English,
John Egolf,
John W. Falk,
Isaac W. Falk,
Leander F. Fouser,
James Fullerton,
David Finch,
Adolf H. Hensley,
Wm. R. Johnson,
Lawrence P. Jacqua,
Mathias Kenaga,
Adam N. Keirns,
William S. Keirns,
Wm. W. Lindley,
George Litehizer,
George Miller,
Josiah McCoy,
Aaron Miner,
Calvin Mellet,
Andrew Malone,
Curtis J. Matthews,
John McNab,
David Mussleman,
Henry Mack,
Charles Noble,
Edward North,
John Owens,
Anthony Olinger,
Daniel Olinger,
R. W. Pumphrey,
John H. Plough,
Boyer Pittman,
Othina Quinn,
James Samuels,
McArthur Scott,
William Sterling,
Charles Swindel,
W. Stickler,
Franklin Shaffner,
George Simpkins,
Henry C. Tuttle,
Thomas Thrasher,
Danl. Whitleather,
Jos. Winegardner,
Wm. T. Walker,
Jeremiah Wolford,
John Weil,
A. J. Forsythe,
Isaac H. Goble,
Daniel German,
Dennis Harrington,
J. B. Helms,
John Hush,
Benjamin Hush,
George Hills,
Hiram Young,
Isaac Groves,
P. H. Ginger,
James Hinman,
Benj. F. Kenaga,
Henry J. Newcomb,
Daniel Richards,
George Simpkins
Samuel Taylor.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

January 10, 1864.

F. M. McDonald,
Lemuel M. Richey,
Ancil Bloomer,
George Shoup,
Heriford Smith,
Robert Taylor,
William Deveny,
Alonzo Phoman,
C. L. Carpenter,
Lawrence P. Jacqua,
Alexander Snyder,
Jesse R. Williams,
Henry Smith,
Winfield S. Smith,
William Abbott,
Andrew Arnold,
Albert H. Bell,
James Burnsworth,
George Bumgarner,
Jesse Bumgarner,
Ellis Bennett,
C. Burnsworth,
Edmund Busby,
Matthew Bennett,
Benjamin F. Batey,
Harrison Baker,
Patrick Butler,
Cornelius Cauglan,
Samuel Crume,
Theron Clark,
Elihu Clark,
Peter Hess,
Alexander Hughes,
John Harbor,
Silas A. Jackson,
George W. Krider,
Adam M. Kerns,
Samuel B. Kerns,
Jeremiah S. Kerns,
John W. Kline,
Richard Kerns,
William Lipps,
John Leslie,
Andw. Landsdown,
Benoni Mosher,
Thomas McGuire,
William Musselman,
Richard T. Nott,
Benjamin E. Nott,
Sylvester Parrott,
James Plummer,
Allen Pence,
Isaac Percunier,
Roderick Bartlow,
John Bartlow,
Edwin Ream,
Daniel Rihart,
Elijah Ritter,
John E. Sherrod,
Benjamin Strong,
Enos S. Swisher,
Henry Swingart,

George Colling,
Henry T. Crowell,
John Cooper,
Isaac Claxton,
Gideon Cobb,
N. Drawbaugh,
Richard Darragh,
Jesse A. Denny,
Orlando Dillon,
George D. French,
William Finley,
Jacob Greenwalt,
Charles Gable,
George W. Gump,
Thomas J. Graves,
Isaac Grimes,
George Hazen,
Jacob Huffer,
John D. Harbor,
John Snyder,
Alfred Snyder,
Isaiah W. Site,
Henry Stultz,
Thomas F. Spacey,
James Sinclair,
Samuel W. Scott,
Henry F. Smith,
Enos Stanley,
Lewis Vamprey,
Willey Watson,
William H. Belcher,
William D. Clark,
William Cochran,
Willis Dillon,
John Lemon,
E. Rodenburger,
George T. Scales,
John A. White.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

March 3, 1865.

John Albright,
George H. Winters,
Albert J. Koontz,
James Washburn,
Thos. B. Hathaway,
William Brubaker,
Reese Pritchard,
William Tannehill,
Henry Norris,
John P. Creager,
John Sickafoose,
Wm. Chamberlain,
Moses Beerbower,
Lafayette Bushness,
John Batz,
Henry Bash,
Geo. P. Cullimore,
J. P. Chamberlain,
Alonzo T. Clark,
Levi A. Creager,
Isaac F. Circle,
Thomas Carpenter,
Robert Chase,
John Kreider,
John Kesling,
Alfred J. Koontz,
George W. Kales,
David Kyle,
Samuel W. King,
H. W. Landsdown,
M. B. Merriman,
Joel More,
John H. Mann,
Daniel Myers,
Taylor Newcomb,
Thomas Nichols,
Levi Phillips,
Noah Pritchard,
Wm. M. Plough,
John W. Penn,
William Priddy,
William Reese,
George W. Souder,
George Shavey,
Samuel Stewart,
Leander Smith,
Wm. H. Campbell,
Thos. Cavanaugh,
James W. Dean,
Jacob Fox,
Valentine Gordon,
Andrew Hannen,
John Haas,
James Harshman,
Wm. V. Hathaway,
R. Householder,
Henry Humbarger,
Martin Sloan,
Matthew Sheffer,
John Smith,
Jefferson Scott,
John A. Scarlett,
Anderson Stanley,
Benj. F. Seymour,
Silas Snavely,
Winfield S. Smith,
George H. Winters,
Francis M. Wilson,
Wm. O. Williams.

FIFTH INDIANA BATTERY (ARTILLERY).

(Three-Year Service.)

November 22, 1861.

Peter Simonson,
Henry Rankin,
Alfred Morrison,
Jacob F. Ellison,
George A. Briggs,
James Tollerton,
S. P. C. Freeman,
John Marshall,
Joseph M. Allen,
David R. P. Donley,
Smith Brown,
Josephus Aumack,
John J. English,
Wm. G. Robertson,
Wilson Guisinger,
Henry Mock,
Henry Bricker,
Luman A. Baker,
Richard P. Miles,
Henry M. Kendall,
B. F. MacCallum,
George Mayer,
William W. Jones,
Claud C. Miller,
William L. Hultz,
Danl. H. Chandler,
Sylvester Knapp,
John R. Spear,
Jasper N. Kuntz,
John T. Prickett,
William Henry,
Harrison Imbody,
Daniel Jones,
Benj. F. Johnson,
Alexander Jordan,
Jacob Kurtz,
William D. King,
Norflett Keen,
John E. Kates,
Joseph Kehlor,
Anthony Kramer,
Stephen Kelley,
Charles Knocksin,
Michael McCarty,
Thomas McGuire,
Charles W. Miller,
Curtis V. Milman,
Daniel Mellyers,
Wm. F. Marshall,
Adam Malone,
David E. Miller,
John Mendenhall,
Stephen McKinzie,
Patrick Ney,
Simon Parker,
Andrew Pettit,
Arthur Peabody,
Simon Richards,
John J. Rolly,
Daniel Rickard,

Samuel Broughton,
L. W. Ackley,
J. M. Armstrong,
Michael Alms,
George C. Acker,
Wesley Amos,
Samuel T. Barth,
Isaac Barr,
A. Baumgartner,
Joel Beckner,
Joseph Blenk,
Henry Beckler,
Harrison Blowers,
Conrad Brucker,
David Bricker,
Robert Bolton,
Nicholas Brue,
Charles Backhaus,
Alonzo K. Bodle,
Thomas Cole,
McAdoo Crance,
Alexander Craig,
Michael Crance,
Harrison Cramer,
David Cool,
Daniel Culver,
Samuel Culver,
Nicholas Cummins,
Jacob C. Clark,
Solomon Castle,
John E. Douglass,
Joseph Davis,
Jos. H. Donnelly,
Wm. M. Darlington,
John Eberhart,
John Eustice,
Thomas Evans,
John Eaton,
Frederick Ehrich,
John Egner,
Abraham Forey,
John Fullerton,
Harlow Fisk,
Jacob Geiger,
P. V. Gruesbeck,
John C. Ginger,
Henry Gwin,
Samuel J. Rollins,
Jacob Shoemaker,
David Shaffer,
Joel Shoup,
Solomon Shoup,
W. A. F. Swayze,
John H. Stewart,
Christian Shaffer,
George Shaffer,
William Snyder,
John Sickafoose,
Geo. W. Sickafoose,
William Sims,
Solomon Simons,
George Simons,
George Thomas,
Leander P. Taylor,
John C. Wigent,
Samuel Waters,
Edw. A. Wallace,
Oscar Worley,
James M. Waters,
Alanson Washburn,
Perry Ward,
Fredk. Wampner,
John C. Walton,
H. J. Weckerlin,
Thomas Watson,
John S. Wade,
Joseph Wilson,
Bouist, Vizina,
Albion Bair,
William H. Donly,
James Felt,
Henry Gallentine,
Abner D. Goble,
William Green,
Omer Gruesbeck,
Joseph Hughey,
William Holt,
James H. Hufford,
Geo. W. Hartsock,
A. M. Kermaston,
Alonzo King,
John Kennedy,
Wm. G. Lowman,
Ephraim Mullen,
Phillip Gaddis,
Wallace Gould,
John Houston,
Ormond Hupp,
P. L. Hornebeck,
Henry Hackett,
Otis Heath,
Albert Homsher,
Benj. F. Homsher,
Nelson W. Hall,
Alexander Hall,
John Hutchison,
James R. Harvey,
David D. Holm,
Jacob Hoffman,
Squire Mack,
A. J. Parshall,
William Plummer,
James A. Price,
Walter Rickard,
Sylvester Ruckman,
John W. Roberts,
Clark Scott,
John P. Schenier,
Isaac Swihart,
David M. Shufler,
Gabriel Swihart,
Geo. W. Wilcox,
Theodore Wilcox,
John Welker.

COMPANY G, I. N. G.

A company was organized through the efforts and influence of John Adams, then postmaster at Columbia City, also an aide on the staff of Governor Claude Mathews with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the organization he spent much time and money and can feel well paid for his efforts as the organization still exists. This company, consisting of three officers and fifty men, was mustered into the state service on the 28th day of June, 1895, becoming Company C, Fourth Regiment Infantry, till April 26, 1898. The state furnished all equipment and paid all expenses, but the officers and men received no compensation unless when called into active duty. During the spring of 1898, when the call was made for volunteers to serve during the Spanish-American war, this company was among the first to respond. The call was made at 11:30 p. m., April 25th, and this company was in camp reporting for duty at Indianapolis at 3:20 p. m. April 26th. It, as Company G, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, entered upon active training for hard field

duty and was examined and mustered into the United States service on the 12th day of May, becoming a part of the One hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers.. This regiment served till the close of the war and was then sent to Cuba to do garrison duty and served one year, all told, being mustered out of the service on the 25th day of April, 1899. This company and regiment saw no active service, but has the distinction of being one of the best regiments called for the war. Also, the regiment traveled more miles and was in more camps during the war than any other volunteer troops in the United States service at the time, with the exception of those regiments that were afterward sent to the Philippines.

After the muster out there was a movement started by Captain Harrison, Lieutenant Clapham and others to reorganize the old company and the same was mustered into the state service May 15, 1900, and was known as Company G, Third Infantry, Indiana National Guard. This company is still in the service and through the efforts of its officers has the reputation of being one of the most efficient in the state.

COMPANY G.

This company was organized at Columbia City, Whitley county, on June 28, 1895, and was assigned as Company G, Fourth Regiment, Indiana National Guard.

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Captain.

Harrison, Joseph R.

First Lieutenant.

Linvill, David S.

Second Lieutenant.

Clapham, Lloyd D.

First Sergeant.

Gallivan, Thomas.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Washburn, John L.

Sergeants.

Clapham, Simon P.
Malone, Otis.
Reese, Dr. J.
Erdman, August E.

Corporals.

Clapham, John T.
Gardner, William F.
Kronk, Charles.
Brown, Edwin M.
Wallace, Byron P.

Musicians.

Ferren, Philip.
Myers, Christian D.

Artificer.

Waterfall, Fred S.

Wagoner.

Hoose, William.

Privates.

Anthes, Adolph.
Binkley, Daniel.
Binkley, Lewis.
Brenneman, F. R.
Brown, Erwin L.
Brown, Simon.
Bryan, Howard.
Chapman, Carlos D.
Clark, Walter L.
Connolly, John.
Corse, Alfred E.
Cotton, Elmer K.
Croxton, Daniel C.
Croy, Daniel.
Croy, James.
Dull, Charles.
Erb, Howard.
Fullam, John.
Fuller, Jethro.
Graves, Edward.
Groesbeck, Fred.
Gross, Raymond.
Groves, Laurtes H.
Haynes, Jedd.
Hammontree, Jos.
Harshbarger, Paul.
Holbrook, Chas. F.
Jackson, L. E.
Jellison, Floyd O.
Jellison, Robert A.
Johnston, James.
Kinney, James R.
Long, Peter J.
Lowry, Albert S.
Markley, S. N.
Miller, Horace W.
Mitten, Frank L.
Monroe, Stephen L.
More, Charles H.
Myers, Ira Sankey.
Nott, George W.
Norris, Fred.
Pence, Elmer E.
Pickard, Walter H.
Rapp, Fred.
Rapp, John.
Reid, Ralph.
Ruckman, Chas. F.
Russell, Earl D.
Shafer, Calvin.
Slentz, Brodie.
Slesman, Wm. H.
Smith, Mell C.
Smoots, John.
Souder, El.
Squires, Horatio H.
Squires, O. P. M.
Vernon, N. E.
Wallace, Frank M.
Warner, Wayman.
Webber, Harry E.
Whiteleather, J. F.
Winegardner, A.
Yontz, Ralph.

Recruits.

*Baker, Judson.
Barr, Alfred F.
Buntain, Alva.
Butler, Richard.
Brown, Eli.
Brand, Charles C.
Garty, Robert W.
Gilbert, Willis.
Kane, John.
Klingaman, James.
Klingaman, Gid.
Nott, Frank.
Clark, Frank L.
Curtis, Elmer.
Crowel, Sai.
Crowel, Charles O.
Easton, Clarence.
Fletcher, James.
Ferguson, Chas. M.
Miller, Harry W.
Neiswonger, Elza.
Pine, Charles R.
Prugh, Raymond.
Rindfusz, Clyde.
Waugh, Harvey E.

*Died December 14, 1898, at Columbus, Georgia.

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COST OF THE CIVIL WAR.

During the greater part of the years of the Civil war, the government expenses amounted to a million and a half dollars a day and at the end of the war the public debt amounted to $2,808,549,437.55. This debt must be extinguished with interest accruing. Indirect or tariff tax was laid at a merciless rate on everything and no persons would attempt to compute the tax thus paid by a county, a township, municipality or an individual. Direct internal revenue or excise tax was also levied upon articles manufactured within the country, nearly if not quite as great, and in addition congress had been driven to enactments to provide revenue, that were more grievous than either of the others, because more easily ascertained and more directly collected.

In the year 1865 there was levied and collected in Whitley county the following revenue taxes:

Home manufactured products ..	$1,355.17
Licenses	2,188.24
Carriages	105.00
Watches	20.00
Musical instruments	14.00
Incomes	2,875.70
Slaughtered animals	134.35
Auction sales	45.97
Legacies	43.84

Beer	136.00
Spirits	9,130.00
Revenue stamps sold	1,646.14
	$17,694.41

Estimating according to the rule employed for calculating the population in the middle of a decade, there were in 1865 12,564 people in the county, or 2,512 voters. This revenue tax levied and collected within the county for national purposes therefore amounted to one dollar and forty cents plus for each person, or over seven dollars for each voter, or over ten dollars for each poll assessed for that year. In addition, there was levied for that year and collected on the county tax duplicate for the relief of soldiers and soldiers' families, $12,119.48. These two items alone cost almost six times the amount levied and collected for the support of the common schools. There were other large expenditures, such as bounty, etc. At a very conservative estimate, the Civil war cost the county of Whitley at least one and one-third the entire assessed valuation of all her real estate in in 1865. And in this estimate we do not consider the burden of tariff taxation.

BANKS AND BANKING.

BY MARTIN L. GALBREATH.

The permanent place of operation or the definite locality of the operator, the act or operation of dealing in money, the operation or business of a banker, the method he adopts in carrying into execution the various operations required in carrying out the details of his methods and the persistent and strict observance of these principles in the conduct of monetary operations may well be styled "Banks and Banking."

However interesting and instructive as these various commercial doings may appear, it is not the purpose of this article to enter this broad scope of useful research, but merely give a brief synopsis of the time and place of some of the ancient bank operations as a preliminary to the more detailed features of "Banks and Banking" in Whitley county.

Banking, like all other enterprises, could not have been much needed nor required until public sentiment and commercial necessity had developed to a degree which made it possible for their existence, yet the origin dates back to a remote time in the world's history. The practice of loaning money for interest is a part of the old Mosaic law which reads, "If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him excess usury," and as it was also said by the Divine Teacher after the days of the New Testament, "Thou oughtest to have put my money to the exchangers and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury."

Recent discovery which is highly interesting to the student of finance discloses be-

yond the shadow of a reasonable doubt that there was a banking establishment in the ancient city of Babylon as early as 604 B. C., which did a commercial business of the great Euphrates river that would have done no discredit to the Bank of England. Not long since it was my good fortune to be put in possession of a fine series of articles on this subject, showing that banking was well understood at Athens nearly as early as at Babylon.

Italy was one of the leaders in banking in the middle ages and in fact the English word "bank" comes from the Italian word "banco," which means a "bench" and points to the fact that while the first bankers were conducting their business they sat upon benches as the Hindoo money changers do to this day. All of us know more or less of the Bank of England. It was founded by the greatest financier of his day, William Patterson, on July 27, 1694. This mighty financial concern stands practically alone as a bank, there being nothing superior to it in the civilized world. It constitutes a category of itself. It is operated and ruled by a governor, a deputy governor and twenty-four directors. Its original capital was £1,200,000, or about $6,000,000. It is a bank of issue. It is often called upon to help the government in its need of financial assistance, and in return the government frequently comes to the monetary rescue of this bank. With all of its gigantic power and worldwide possessions it has seen its days of distress and its prosperous seasons of success. Its vicissitudes have been frequent and great, and the day of adversity has shadowed at times its prosperous life. In 1696, when but two years old, it was forced to suspend payment of its notes, and in 1797 and 1820 it was restricted from making its payments in gold. The directors of this bank meet every Tuesday for the purpose of fixing the rate of discount and for the adjustment of any and all matters relative to its successful operation. Coming nearer home, we find that the Bank of the United States was established in 1790, although it was not incorporated until 1816. This great American institution passed through many and varied changes as the outgrowth of conditions arising from the development of the country in general, and from the rise and fall of different political parties springing up along the line of our phenomenal expansion.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the stormy times of the Civil war the present national banking system was instituted, which is based upon the principle that United States bonds to an amount equal to the capital stock of the bank shall be purchased by the stockholders of any proposed bank and be placed on deposit with the comptroller of the currency at Washington, as a positive, tangible security to the issue of the said bank. For many years but ninety per cent. of the amount of bonds so deposited was issued in currency for the bank's use, but of more recent years the entire amount of the face of the bonds thus deposited has been issued in bank notes if desired by the stockholders of the bank; however, five per cent. of the issue is held in reserve by the comptroller as a guarantee against losses by notes not returned for redemption. By this method of procedure a

uniformity of bank notes is maintained and is a great protection to the government against counterfeiting.

The individual states of the Union had their own system of banking prior to the great Civil war, each being a thing of itself and a bank of issue and in many cases its notes were poorly secured, thus making sure a great loss to the holder thereof at the slightest commercial provocation or depression.

We think it will not be amiss here to briefly refer to our own state banks during this period of financial uncertainty and depression as a compliment to our credit, and to those in charge of our commonwealth at this critical time. The notes issued by the state banks of Indiana during this perilous season had almost a sterling value everywhere.

Our bank notes were never rejected by any of the other states nor by any individual, so well was their virtue known. They passed in payment of debts at all times and at par.

The character of the issue of our banks was practically established before its distribution. The state had agents in the east busily engaged in detailing the character of our securities and strengthening the faith of the money centers in the sincerity of our purpose. This good work was due almost in the entirety to the efforts of two men whose names the financiers of today hold in reverence. We refer to the late Hugh McCulloch and J. F. D. Lanier, now the head of the great financial concern of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of the city of New York. The latter was a state agent in the east and in a position to come in direct contact with the money centers and their operations, thus fitting him well for the directing of our monetary affairs toward an end worthy the dignity of a state. In order to accomplish this work Mr. Lanier spent liberally of his own personal means in the maintenance of a high standard of excellency in our state money, and the fact that not a dollar was lost to a single citizen of the United States, by virtue of a bad, unsecured bill cropping out from a bank of Indiana, seems to have been sufficient gratifictaion to him for all the money and effort so lavishly bestowed.

THE COLUMBIA CITY NATIONAL BANK.

November 26, 1867, marked the beginning of the banking business in Whitley county. Before that time no one was doing a strict banking business in the county, although Franklin H. Foust, a successful merchant since 1852, received deposits for safe keeping, issuing therefor a simple receipt payable on demand. This was followed by making settlements for traders, stock dealers and local merchants of their eastern accounts. But it was not until 1867 that Mr. Foust discontinued merchandising and turned his entire attention to banking.

The close of the war and the return of the soldiers gave a new impetus to industry along all lines in Whitley county and a regular banking institution was one of the needs of the time. The bank was opened in a room fourteen by twenty feet, now occupied as a part of the Harter restaurant. Associated with Mr. Foust in this venture was Adam Wolfe, of Muncie, Indiana, and the firm name was F. H. Foust & Co. Mr. Wolfe retained his interest in the bank until

his death in 1892. The office equipment of the original bank consisted of a large Hall safe and some plain office furniture, but these met all demands for the time being. It was a private bank and had the fortunes of the partners behind it.

FIRST DEPOSITORS.

The first depositor was James Taylor. Other depositors within a few days of the opening were the following well known citizens of Whitley county: C. D. Waidlich, H. S. Cobaugh, James S. Collins, J. Q. Adams, Richard Collins, Nathan Levi, A. Y. Hooper, Taylor & Boyd, Eli W. Brown, Linvill & Edwards, Eyanson & Bro., Henry Swihart, N. D. Torbert, Samuel Freidger, Josiah Archer, Dr. M. Ireland, Jonathan Keirn, Henry Zumbrun, Colonel I. B. McDonald, William Reed, M. E. Click, Samuel Raber, Augusta V. Ireland, William Walters, Ben Steinfield, A. Kramer, Judge Richard Knisely, Jeremiah Stiver, G. W. Harley, Samuel Braden, Warren Mason, S. G. North, Otha Clark, John J. Rhodes, Jacob Pentz, John A. Kaufman, Solomon Miller, Gove Davenport, H. C. Yontz, William Walker, William W. Kepner, J. H. Kepner, F. M. McDonald, Charles Shuh, W. A. Geiger, Dennis Walters, Zeph Johnson, Julia Mauk, A. L. Sandmeyer, F. P. Gruesbeck, A. J. Stouffs, James M. Barnes, Daniel Hively, James Shaw, Fred Magley, Charles Compton, Levi Waugh, M. D. Garrison, Joseph Waugh, W. M. Hughes, A. A. Ricker, Francis Tulley, Sarah Nickey, Joseph Egolf, George K. Hurd, Christian Lucke, W. M. Crowell, K. C. Hamilton, Michael Sickafoose, B. F. Ream, John Brand, Sr., J. F. Mossman, David James, Sanford T. Mosher, Ephraim Strong, Sr., Isaac W. Prickett, Dan Daniel, Alfred West, Michael Yohe, R. B. Boyd.

THE NEW BUILDING.

By the year 1870 the bank had outgrown the quarters in which it was started. Banking was no longer an experiment in Whitley county, it had become a necessary institution. The wealth of the community was rapidly increasing, a new railroad was being constructed through the county, and Mr. Foust and his partner prepared to meet the needs of the public by providing more commodious quarters for the bank. The result was that in 1873 the handsome brick and stone building at the corner of Main and Van Buren streets was erected as the permanent home of what was then known as the Columbia City Bank. The building was planned by Mr. Foust with special reference to convenience and safety. The bank vaults, constructed under Mr. Foust's personal supervision, were fire proof and burglar proof and at the time were the best and most substantial of any in the state north of Indianapolis.

The year 1873 was one that the old bankers of the state will never forget, and the resources of the Columbia City Bank passed through a trial such as was never known before or since. The New York correspondent of the bank failed and a large reserve deposit was tied up. The Chicago banks refused to do business with the country banks, and the Fort Wayne banks held all the currency they could get. Unaided and alone Mr. Foust paid every check

and met every demand during the entire time of the great panic, and came through without the loss of a dollar to a depositor.

BECOMES A NATIONAL BANK.

After the death of Adam Wolfe Mr. Foust made a settlement with the heirs of his deceased partner and became the sole owner of the Columbia City Bank. He continued to conduct the bank as a private institution until his increasing years reminded him that if his life work was to live after him his bank should be organized as a national bank. Application to incorporate under the national banking laws of the United States was approved by the comptroller of the currency and the 11th day of April, 1904, the Columbia City National Bank opened for business with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, the majority of which was held by Mr. Foust. Other stockholders and directors were S. J. Peabody, Andrew A. Adams, William H. Magley, Benton E. Gates and Cleon H. Foust. The officers were Franklin H. Foust, president; S. J. Peabody, vice-president; William H. Magley, cashier, and Cleon H. Foust, assistant cashier. No change has been made in the officers, but Judge Walter Olds, of Fort Wayne, and Albert B. Tucker, of Etna, became stockholders and were in January, 1907, elected directors.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

In the report to the comptroller of the condition of the bank at the close of business on January 26, 1907, the bank made the following statement:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$166,971.66
Overdrafts	3,489.49
U. S. Bonds, for circulation	50,000.00
U. S. and other bonds	32,788.10
Banking house, real estate, furniture and fixtures	22,495.80
Due from banks	128,110.10
Redemption funds with U. S.	2,500.00
Cash	36,906.23
	$443,261.38

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus and profits	8,321.54
Circulation	48,800.00
Deposits	336,139.84
	$443,261.38

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBIA CITY.

This popular bank has the pre-eminent distinction of being the largest institution of its kind in the county and was established in 1873. Realizing the need of greater facilities for local banking in the city and county than were then enjoyed, Elisha L. McLallen, a retired merchant and capitalist of Larwill, his brother, Henry McLallen, of the same place, then county treasurer, and Theodore Reed, of Columbia City, formed a banking association named E. L. McLallen & Co. Mr. Reed retired at the end of the first year, disposing of his interest to the other members of the firm.

The McLallen brothers, with others, had

previously purchased from Hon. Thomas Washburn the row of dilapidated wooden buildings standing on the north side of Van-Buren street opposite the court house and they thereupon erected what is known as the Central block. The banking department of this building was designed and constructed by the members of the firm, who spared no means to make it the best protected bank building in this part of Indiana, thoroughly equipped and modernized for commercial banking. The vault in this structure is of solid burglar-proof masonry extending fourteen feet below the ground floor, is the first vault ever built in the county, and it contains the first burglar-proof steel safe installed in the county. After having made prearrangements as stated, the business was launched on April 1, 1874, and that "opening day" found the new firm installed in its new and commodious quarters under the name of "The Farmers' Bank," E. L. McLallen & Co.

From the first the firm, encouraged by the substantial people of the community, met with confidence and success and its growth has ever since been steady and continuous. Its business has increased with the development of its resources, as the city and county have progressed, until it has become an important factor in maintaining our phenomenal expansion. The fact that it passed, unaided, through varied financial depressions and monetary disturbances for the third of a century explains in a measure at least the magnificent patronage it now enjoys. In the latter part of 1889 the junior members, E. L. McLallen, 2d, and W. F. McLallen, were admitted to partnership. The greatest blow the personnel of this institution has ever sustained occurred in March, 1895, when without warning the senior member, E. L. McLallen, 1st, while apparently in perfect health. was stricken with apoplexy and fell dead at the door of his private consultation room in the rear of the offices. His sudden death was an inestimable loss to the institution which he had helped found and to the community as well. In the summer of that year H. De Witt McLallen became an active member of the firm.

For three generations or more the McLallens have been bankers in a true commercial sense, having controlled large financial transactions for themselves, and they have ever been a class of men to whom the less successful could appeal for financial guidance. Perhaps the business sagacity and the progressive spirit of the operators of this bank has in no instance been more in evidence than in a change of their affairs somewhat recently made. Aware of the unstable character of a private bank, uncontrolled by any state or federal authority, the firm decided to "nationalize" the institution, which was accordingly done February 2, 1904, when the Farmres' Bank was reorganized and chartered as "the First National Bank," of Columbia City, under No. 7132. It has a capital stock of $50,000, all fully paid, which is all held by the McLallens except an allotment which was fittingly apportioned at this time to Thomas L. Hildebrand, who has been identified with this bank for over seventeen years and who on the above date was made assistant cashier. The business proportions of this bank can be well adjudged from an examination of its last current statement, which was issued at the close of its business hours on

January 29, 1907, which statement we herewith append:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$258,208.89
U. S. bonds for circulation	50,000.00
Other bonds	51,842.60
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Cash on hand and in banks	165,198.20
	$540,249.69

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	7,077.94
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	433,171.75
	$540,249.69

The officers of this bank are as follows: Henry McLallen, president; E. L. McLallen, vice-president; H. De Witt McLallen, vice-president; Walter F. McLallen, cashier; Thomas F. Hildebrand, assistant cashier.

THE SOUTH WHITLEY BANK, JOHN ARNOLD & CO.

The next and third bank organized within the limits of the county was that of the bank at South whitley known under its firm name of John Arnold & Co.

For many years one of the leading families of South Whitley was that of the Arnolds. They came to the county with other pioneers and various members of the family located at different parts of the country in and about the village of Springfield, now called South Whitley. John Arnold located upon a tract of land lying on the south bank of Eel river about four miles east of South Whitley, which had been given to him by his father.

One of the most essential needs of the early pioneer was that of a grist mill and accordingly the citizens of Springfield early in the spring of 1851 started a subscription for the purpose of raising a fund to induce some one to undertake the establishment of a flouring mill on the river at that place. True to their former progressive business instincts, John Arnold and some of his brothers looked upon the proposition with favor, and as an outgrowth of their discussion they erected a saw mill during the year of 1852.

This venture was fraught with such marvelous results and was productive of such indispensable utility to the settlers of the surrounding country that the flouring mill proposition was undertaken the following year and culminated in the erection of a mill on the present site of the mill now owned and operated by the South Whitley Mill Company. In conjunction with the two enterprises mentioned the Arnolds erected a fine one-story brick business house at the northeast corner of Front and State streets in the village and from it commenced the retail mercantile business.

The country store flourished under their careful management like their previous ventures, until it soon became apparent that greater facilities were extremely necessary for the adequate handling of their commercial interests and accordingly John Arnold and his brother Jesse founded a private bank at North Manchester in the summer of

1871. For seven years this bank was successfully operated in connection with their business interests at South Whitley, until some of the younger members of the family had been admitted to the various interests involved in their operations and a second private bank was organized and opened its doors for business in a fine two-story brick building built for that purpose and located on the southeast corner of Front and State streets, just opposite the Arnold store.

This bank was not organized under the law, but was a private or partnership bank, the partners being John Arnold, of South Whitley, and Jesse Arnold, of North Manchester.

This bank enjoyed the confidence of the people of the community from the start and had become an important factor in the commercial interests of South Whitley.

About the time this bank was organized, or in 1878, the Arnolds divided their business interests and the bank at North Manchester was made a national bank, with Jesse Arnold as its president, and the bank at South Whitley was managed directly by John Arnold, who pursued the best plans known by him to build up a banking business on lines to maintain the confidence of the patrons of his concern.

In October, 1880, he was stricken with a fever, resulting in his death after a brief illness. His death was a great shock to the community. The people had learned to know him as a kind hearted, benevolent citizen and the rectitude of his conduct had merited him an everlasting remembrance by the people of South Whitley. During the quarter of a century of an active business career John Arnold had accumulated considerable property, both personal and real, and by the terms of his last will and testament his possessions were placed under the control of his wife, and his son James was called home from college to assist in the active management of the business. After a few years some changes were made and the bank was thereafter operated under the name of James Arnold and Company, and was known as the South Whitley Bank, but for convenience of management the records of the bank named James Arnold as president, Jesse Arnold, vice-president, and Thompson Arnold as cashier. The last named was a son of Jesse Arnold and was practicing law at Marion, Indiana, but gave up his practice to take a position in the bank at South Whitley. For ten years or more James had direct charge not only of the bank, but led in the business operations of the flouring mill, besides the handling of a large elevator, which had been erected by the Arnolds in conjunction with the mill. Besides the foregoing business enterprises, James became interested in some personal affairs and formed a partnership with Simeon Huffman in the lumber business and operated this business from Grassy creek, Fulton county, under the firm name of Arnold & Huflman. In 1887, he was elected township trustee of Cleveland township which greatly increased his undertakings and responsibilities. During his term of office he built the magnificent public school building now owned by the corporation of South Whitley in which the public schools are now conducted. During the summer of 1893 large amounts of grain were bought and shipped by the Arnold Mill Company and many bushels were placed in

storage in the mill and elevators owned and operated by the Arnolds, all of which necessarily required large sums of money. So great indeed were the needs of the bank for ready money that their deposit with their correspondent in New York and Chicago had ebbed to such a low tide that in June two drafts drawn on their Chicago account went to protest. This unfortunate and most disastrous occurrence soon became known among the local bankers of the country and ultimately came to public notice which was the direct cause of heavy withdrawals from the bank and a run on the institution was averted only by the assurance of the Arnolds that they were amply able to meet any demand made upon them, and that they had three dollars' worth of assets to every dollar of liability, and by the further action of a large number of responsible citizens signing an article of agreement binding themselves to discharge any obligation of the bank that might not be liquidated by it on demand. (This agreement was soon afterward rescinded.)

The action of the citizens of the town in coming to the aid of the bank in June, in a measure quieted the apprehensions of depositors, but there continued to be a quiet withdrawal of deposits, until October following, when it became apparent that their little financial craft had drifted so far from the moorings of the founders, that a return to the golden haven of splendor and plenty was but a dream of idle hope and on the third day of October, 1893, James Arnold went to Columbia City and made a full statement of the bank's condition to his attorney, A. A. Adams, still insisting that the bank was solvent. It was the judgment of the attorney that for the protection of creditors a receiver should be appointed without delay, and accordingly the case of Jesse Arnold vs. James Arnold, for the appointment of receiver, was filed and the papers were taken the same day by Mr. Adams to Albion and presented to Hon. Joseph W. Adair, judge of the thirty-third judicial circuit, who was holding court at that time in Noble county. James Arnold, the defendant, was present in court, admitted the truth of the facts set out in the complaint and consented to the appointment of a receiver. William B. Fox, of South Whitley, was named as receiver and took charge of the bank on the morning of October 4, 1893, after giving the required bond. Ford Grimes and Francis B. Moe were appointed appraisers and spent more than a week in listing the assets and liabilities of the bank. The assets consisted of three hundred and nine items of personal property, real estate, notes, mortgages, overdrafts and other claims, amounting in all to eighty-two thousand eight hundred thirty-five dollars and forty-five cents face value. Such a large part of the listed assets were considered worthless that the appraisers valued the same at nineteen thousand five hundred twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents.

The liabilities scheduled embraced six hundred and thirty-eight items, aggregating the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred fifty-nine dollars and fourteen cents, showing an excess of liabilities over assets of thirty thousand nine hundred twenty-three dollars and sixty-nine cents, as listed and an excess of ninety-four thousand two hundred thirty dollars and fifty-four cents as appraised. On the 13th of

November, 1893, Mr. Fox resigned as receiver, and Martin L. Galbreath was named by the court as his successor and Hon. A. A. Adams was retained as council for the new receiver. No sooner was the task of administering said trust commenced than it appeared that the appraisement was even too high and that the inventory was inaccurate. Notes considered good were found to be copies, the originals being hypothecated to secure loans or depositors. More than four thousand dollars of good notes held by the bank were for advances made to farmers, who had wheat deposited in storage with the Arnold Mill Company, also in the hands of a receiver and held by the bank as security to such advances, were offset by wheat receipts after a test case had been brought on one of such notes, and the court holding that all of the notes marked "secured by wheat in mill" could be paid by tendering to the receiver wheat checks amounting to the value of such notes, allowing fifty-six cents per bushel for the wheat, which was selling for that price upon the day the bank failed, and consequently by this decision the available assets of the bank fell off over four thousand dollars and the resources of the mill company were correspondingly increased. It also developed that collections had been made for local and foreign houses, and remittances delayed. In a case brought to determine the standing of such claimants, it was held by the court that all such collections constituted a trust fund, and the claimants were preferred creditors. This further depleted the small cash balance with the receiver, and in the end, there was nothing for the regular depositor.

An event in the settlement of this disastrous failure was the sale of the remaining securities at public auction, by order of court, at the office of the receiver in South Whitley, which occurred on Wednesday, January 30, 1895. This was an eventful day in the history of the Arnold bank. David L. Shinneman was the auctioner. This day of all others was one of universal sympathy among the victims of this ill-fated bank. No strangers sought to profit by the losses of those now in distress and the bidders were simply left alone to purchase their own obligation if they so desired. One judgment of three hundred dollars was sold for twenty dollars. Another of nearly four hundred dollars went for thirty dollars. The overdraft of James Arnold, the president of the bank, of four thousand four hundred sixteen dollars and twenty-eight cents and appraised at seven hundred dollars was knocked down for the frightful pittance of twenty-five cents, and was regarded upon that day as going at a premium. The overwdraft of the First National Bank of Huntington which had been appraised at two thousand three hundred fifteen dollars and seventy-eight cents was shown to be a false entry on the books and subsequent developments showed that in fact James Arnold owed the said bank nearly twelve thousand dollars. The overdraft charged against J. L. Snell, of Sidney, amounting to four thousand fifty-one dollars and appraised at two thousand dollars was more than offset by wheat receipts, commissions for services and other items of indebtedness. Snell was the Arnold agent conducting a grain business for them at Sidney, a little town over in Kosciusko county.

The unsecured notes of James Arnold

amounting to seventeen thousand five hundred dollars sold for sixteen dollars and fifty cents. Thompson Arnold, the cashier, had an obligation to the bank as shown by the books of nine thousand, three hundred dollars which was sold for fifty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.

The above are but few of the more important items constituting the remnant sale of the once flourishing banking house of James Arnold & Company. The items sold in this sale had a face value of forty-three thousand seven hundred three dollars and forty-two cents and they yielded to the creditors the paltry sum of two hundred thirty dollars and eight cents. The bank building and office fixtures were sold to Jerry F. Schell, as the agent of Andrew Shorb, for three thousand dollars. and finally came into the possession of F. H. Foust, I. B. Rush and F. S. Remington, constituting the firm of Foust, Remington & Company.

THE ARNOLD CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The legislature of 1891 enacted a law making it a felony for bankers to receive deposits after insolvency. Probably the first case tried under this law, and certainly the first case reaching the supreme court of the state, grew out of the failure of the South Whitley Bank.

Soon after the truth about the real condition of the Arnold bank became known, there were rumors of criminal proceedings being instituted, and during the last week of the year 1893, upon an affidavit made in Huntington county, a warrant was issued for the arrest of James Arnold, but was never served, as the friends of Arnold had advised him of the action taken, and he hurriedly left the state and has never returned.

The grand jury called at the February, 1894, term of the Whitley circuit court, returned a large number of indictments against James Arnold, Jesse Arnold and Thompson Arnold. A number of these indictments were for receiving deposits after they knew the bank to be insolvent. Lorenzo D. Fleming, of Ligonier, was prosecuting attorney and appeared for the state, assisted by Thomas R. Marshall, as special counsel employed by the county to prosecute the Arnold cases. Mr. Marshall retired from the case near the end of the trial owing to the serious illness of his mother, who never recovered, and his law partner, P. H. Clugston, concluded the prosecution and made one of the best efforts of his life.

For Jesse and Thompson Arnold, H. S. Biggs and L. W. Royse, of Warsaw, and A. A. Adams, of Columbia City, appeared. The attorneys for the Arnolds filed a motion to quash the indictments for receiving deposits after insolvency, upon the ground that the act of 1891 was unconstitutional by reason of an incomplete title. Judge Van Fleet, of Elkhart, was called to hear the motion and after hearing extended arguments, sustained the motion and quashed the indictments. The state took an appeal to the supreme court, where the case became a celebrated one, and was finally reversed, the constitutionality of the act being upheld.

Jesse Arnold, while included in the indictments was never molested in any way, on acocunt of his age and a very general feeling that he had no guilty knowledge of the

management of the South Whitley Bank. Thompson Arnold was by the same grand jury indicted for conspiring with James and Jesse to fraudulently procure from "divers citizens of Whitley county" money to be deposited in the bank, by making false representations as to the solvency of the same. He was tried at the November, 1894, term of the Whitley circuit court and on the 5th day of December, 1894, was found guilty by a jury, who assessed his punishment at one year in the state prison and that he pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. The attorneys for Arnold presented a number of dilatory motions all directed to the proposition that the jury had made his term of imprisonment one year when the minimum provided by law was two years. The result was, after much argument, that the court, Judge William L. Penfield, declined to pronounce sentence on the verdict of the jury except as the same related to the fine. He held that the verdict imposing imprisonment for one year was void, but that part imposing the fine was regular and therefore the verdict must stand as to the fine. Again the state appealed to the supreme court and again the ruling of the trial court was reversed, and Thompson Arnold was then sentenced to serve one year in the state's prison.

The Whitley circuit court has probably never known a case which excited such popular interest and was conducted throughout with such skill, as the case against Thompson Arnold. After the expiration of his term of imprisonment, Arnold returned to North Manchester, where he re-entered the practice of law until his death which occurred April 3, 1903.

THE BANK OF CHURUBUSCO.

Early in the summer of 1888 a well dressed gentleman made his appearance in Churubusco and it was soon learned that it was a well educated and wealthy mute looking for a location for the establishment of a bank. Meeting with encouragement he returned to his home at Sturgis, Michigan, and arranged his business affairs, returning to Churubusco in the course of ten days he established the first bank of the town in a little wooden building on the present site of the meat market of Emerick & Madden. This little private bank had a capital of $10,000,00 and did a nice business, being managed by Mr. Thomas Beals, cashier. A fire broke out in the town one day and Mr. Beals over-exerted himself in an effort with other citizens to extinguish it, and resulted in a severe case of pneumonia, from which he died. After this occurrence the affairs of the bank were closed out and the business was suspended.

Churubusco now fell a victim of the notorious Zimri Dwiggins, of Rensselaer, Indiana, who formed a chain of banks all over the country and drained them into his Columbia National Bank, established in Chicago for the purpose. Dwiggins was the cleverest captain of high finance who ever operated in the country. What happened at 'Busco was enacted at a large number of other places in the country.

He comes with a little safe, a little furniture and a few books, rents a building and calls it a bank. In it may or may not be ten dollars or a hundred. It isn't business particularly he is looking for, as he couldn't attend to it if he had it. It's confidence he

is looking for. He installs a bland, modest, in fact, delightful gentleman who is faithful in his attendance a Sunday-school and public worship and sits idle the entire week. Finally the citizens begin remarking what a very nice man he is and once in a while some one buys a draft for a dollar and a quarter and another deposits fifty cents to the account of his little boy. Finally Dwiggins comes and calls on the people, attends Sunday-school one Sabbath and remarks how much better he is doing than he expected, when everybody knows that he knows he hasn't made a cent, but the leaven is working and he is making—headway. So matters go along until the bank actually does a little business, but the profits from it for a month would not buy a breakfast for the manager. Dwiggins comes again, more pleased than ever with the business he is getting and is now ready to begin operations. He suggests that while he is doing well he proposes to organize a bank under the state laws and give the offices to the citizen stockholders. In fact, put the management all in their hands.

Many whom he approached did not have a thousand or two idle, or at least to spare. Why bless you it isn't their money he wants doesn't need it, has plenty to run the bank but wants influence. Just draw your note to the bank, deposit it and in a year or two the profits will pay it and you will be a banker—free. Admirable scheme. The bank is organized, directors, president, vice-presidents and all are citizens who give the bank credit and standing—but Dwiggins' man still handles the money. The bank now begins to do business in earnest. Officers and stockholders are responsible and they and their friends soon see deposits running into the thousands. The same is going on at many other points. The morning papers announce the closing of the Columbia National at Chicago and our friend who wields the cash at Churubusco with tearful eyes tells that nearly all the local bank's cash is up there and if it is true he is ruined, as everything he has in the world is invested here. He calls a meeting of the panic-stricken depositors and stockholders and tries to explain why all the bank's cash is up there. The upshot is that he and a kindly, benevolent old gentleman are sent up to Chicago to investigate. They are met by Dwiggins and wined and dined and it was fully explained that the Columbia National's troubles were but temporary and it would resume in a few days.

The committee returned fully satisfied and seemed to satisfy others. More money was raised to put the local bank on its feet, but somehow things did not work right, except that more money went mysteriously to Chicago or elsewhere and one morning the cashier was as if the earth had swallowed him.

Stockholders who paid in a thousand were liable to the depositors for another thousand under the double liability law and likewise those who had deposited a note for a thousand must pay it two fold. The depositors thus got their money and the stockholders held the sack. The Columbia National did not open again.

Among the assets of the bank was the note of Ira J. Chase, Governor of Indiana, for fifteen hundred dollars. This was the preacher governor—of course, he never paid it nor did he or Dwiggins land in the penitentiary.

The fixtures and remnants of the bank

were bought by Oscar Gandy, who established the bank he still runs at the place.

O. GANDY & COMPANY BANK, SOUTH WHITLEY.

In March, 1894, following the Arnold failure, O. Gandy, of Churubusco, and Theodore Mayer, of South Whitley, rented the Arnold bank building with its fixtures and started a private bank. The firm occupied this building until it was sold, at which time they rented the Johnson building on the west side of State street, now occupied by the Eastom restaurant. This room was rearranged and new and complete furniture and fixtures added. These quarters were occupied until 1898, when the bank was moved into the Edwards building at the corner of State and Mulberry streets, where it is now located. This bank has been a progressive institution and has taken on many side lines, among which is the flouring mills at Collamer, the grain elevators located on the Nickel Plate tracks, besides handling real estate and vehicles of various kinds. This bank was reorganized in 1905 and is now operating under the laws of Indiana as a state bank under the name of "The Gandy State Bank."

The following statement will show the strength of this bank at the close of business hours on January 26, 1907, and the names of the present officers:

Resources.

Loans	$ 93,945.05
Overdrafts	2,081.91
Real estate and fixtures	3,600.00
Due from banks	35,096.80
Bonds	898.50
Cash and cash items	9,792.10
	$145,414.36

Liabilities.

Capital paid in	$ 25,000.00
Surplus	2,861.85
Deposits	117,552.51
	$145,414.36

President, O. C. Gandy; vice-president, Mose Mayer; cashier, Louis Mayer.

THE WHITLEY COUNTY BANK.

(Foust, Remington & Co., of South Whitley.)

On the 21st day of March, 1895, a deed to the Arnold Bank Building was made by Andrew Shorb to Franklin H. Foust, Francis S. Remington and Iredell B. Rush, who had organized themselves into a partnership under the name of Foust, Remington & Co., for the purpose of conducting a commercial banking business in South Whitley.

This building had been occupied by the Gandy bank, which now moved across State street into the Johnson building. The new firm remodeled the offices and built a splendid large burglar-proof vault in the rear of the main office and added all of the modern conveniences necessary to complete a well arranged banking house, and commenced business soon thereafter. The affairs of the bank were placed in charge of Mr. Remington,

who remained in control until his death, which occurred on June 27, 1902. After the death of Mr. Remington his son, James E., who had been an employee in the bank for some years, was placed in charge and the affairs were continued until the bank was reorganized into a state bank and a number of farmers and other business men were admitted to the new organization. Mr. Rush and the Remington interest retired at the time of the new organization.

The new organization is operated under the name of "The Farmers' State Bank" and is in the hands of careful and competent men and is doing a splendid business for its short existence, only having commenced operations in May, 1906. The last statement made by this bank upon call of the state will show its condition at the close of business hours on the 26th day of January, 1907.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$ 70,394.76
Overdrafts	2,884.03
Due from bankers and bankers	14,394.76
Banking house	4,280.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,755.00
Current expenses	1,560.68
Cash Currency	2,357.00
Cash, specie	3,592.87
Cash items	134.54
	$101,353.64

Liabilities.

Capital paid in	$ 25,000.00
Discounts, exchange, interest	2,398.09
Profits and loss	314.46
Deposits on demand	73,641.09
	$101,353.64

The officers of this bank are as follows: President, John Swihart; vice-president, Harmon H. Warner; cashier, Robert Emerson.

THE PROVIDENT TRUST COMPANY, OF COLUMBIA CITY.

This institution is the only one of its kind in the county. The articles of association under which it is operating were filed with the secretary of state on the 22d day of December, 1899, and its opening was on the 18th day of January, 1900, thus it commenced with the new century.

Its quarters are neat and commodious, located at No. 222 West Van Buren street, in the new Eyanson building.

It has a capital stock of $25,000.00 and arrangements have been made to double the stock after March 1st of the present year. All of its stock is held by citizens of Whitley county. The present officers are as follows and have been in control ever since the original organization:

President, David B. Clugston; first vice-president, S. J. Peabody; second vice-president, S. P. Kaler; secretary, Walter F. McLallen; assistant secretary, W. T. Binder; general manager, M. L. Galbreath.

In the report made to its directors on January 16, 1907, at the close of business on that day the following statement was made:

Resources.		*Liabilities.*	
Mortgage loans	$170,506.00	Capital stock	$ 25,000.00
Miscellaneous loans	22,690.40	Surplus	5,000.00
Trust fund loans	5,400.00	Certificates of deposit	138,196.13
Furniture and fixtures	900.00	Savings	41,538.97
Current expenses	805.79	Trust funds	6,490.95
Interest paid	1,303.06	Tax and interest reserve	2,589.67
Bond premium	300.00		
Cash on hand	20,507.88		
	$222,413.13		$222,413.13

ETNA TOWNSHIP.

BY THOMAS W. BLAIN.

Little Etna came from Washington township, Noble county, to Whitley county, in 1859. The causes which impelled the separation, the facts and proceedings are so well set out in the chapter on organization that an attempt to detail them here would be useless repetition. Etna is the smallest township in the county, two miles by six, composed of sections 25 to 36, in towship 33, range 8. It was surveyed at the same time as that part of the county lying directly south of it. When Noble county was organized in 1836, two years prior to the organization of Whitley county, there were about a dozen settlers in Washington township. The election organizing the township was held at the home of Joseph E. Adair, father of Hon. Joseph W. Adair, judge of the Whitley-Noble circuit, and was held April 3, 1837, and Mr. Adair was elected justice of the peace. His residence was in that part of the township remaining in Noble county.

The first settler was Agard, who came late in 1833 or early in 1834, settling near the Noble county line, north of Albert Tucker's farm. Following him came Kinney, who domiciled on what is now the Tucker farm. Both these gentlemen were from Vermont. Kinney was well educated and quite intelligent. His word was taken on all questions as some great constitutional lawyer in the United States senate. He expounded chimney corner law and was authority on ecclesiastical as well as secular and scientific questions. He taught the first school in the township in the winter of 1836 and 1837, in his cabin, near the present residence of Albert B. Tucker.

Agard's wife died in a few years and was the first burial in the cemetery laid off by Stephen Martin, just west of Dr. Scott's present residence. Both Agard and Kinney sold out and left the country many years ago. After these, settlers came thick and fast and it is impossible to enumerate their

names in the order of their coming. Hugh Allison, Jacob Gruemlich, Abraham Goble, John Blain, Joshua Benton, James Campbell, Jacob Frederick, Robert Scott, John Scott, The weight of authority is that the Scotts were first after Agard and Kinney. These all came by or before 1836, and by 1841, all the land in the township was entered and much of it settled upon. John Scott came in 1833 and settled on the spot where the hamlet of Etna now stands. He had a large family of boys and girls, among which were three grown men. The same year they made a dugout canoe and fished in a little nameless lake, finding fish in abundance. The next year they made another canoe of the same sort and put it on another little lake to the south. When they would talk about going fishing, they would ask "Are you going to the old lake or the new one?" and thus they unconsciously gave names to both these lakes. Jacob Scott, who lived many years on the farm now owned by Ambrose Keister, may be said to have given the lakes their names.

Benjamin Blair settled in the township in 1836, entering a piece of land south of Cold Springs, or Ormas. He partly cleared his forty-acre tract, grubbed it and built a cabin. In 1838, he went up to the Haw Patch above Ligonier to help harvest wheat. He was a most excellent cradler and could make big wages for several weeks. He remained in that locality for a couple of years. In 1840 he married Nancy Hunt and came back to his cabin. He soon sold and moved to Elkhart county. Mrs. Blair died in 1846, leaving two daughters. During their residence in Elkhart county he was converted in a Wesleyan revival which was said to have been the most powerful ever known in northern Indiana. From this time he was mentally unbalanced. He was a man of good character, memory and natural ability, but very limited education. He soon felt himself called upon to preach, but his church would not give him license and this disappointment disturbed him very greatly. The death of his wife soon after, in addition to his already unbalanced condition, made him hopelessly insane, and from that on "Old Ben Blair" was as frightful a scare crow to the children as the celebrated fabled "raw head and bloody bone." He neglected his children and became a roving, noisy maniac. One daughter lived with her grandmother, Mrs. John Scott, at Etna, until the age of fourteen, when she went to her mother's people in Elkhart county and died. The other lived until maturity, married and went away.

He made a great noise and frightful noise, but was never dangerous. His insanity took form in preaching. He was always talking scripture but all his harangues were without point. He would approach the house of friend or stranger preaching with his voice in the highest key and the children would scamper to cover. He would preach to a stump, a goose, pig, cow or stone as quickly as to a human being. He found welcome in many homes as an unfortunate insane, yet harmless wanderer and at times would talk intelligently for ten or fifteen minutes and again break out in noisy religious harangue, and if interferred with, would immediately leave the house. His favorite salutation on meeting friend or stranger was: "By the Grace of God!" He never begged but the people furnished

him clothes and sustenance. He had several canes loaded full of coins of small denominations, medals, buttons, etc., and made the late E. L. McLallen custodian of them. Some of these may still be seen in the First National Bank at Columbia City. Mr. McLallen was good to him and secured his undying friendship. He never belonged to any lodge but used to say that he and brother McLallen were the two highest Masons in the world. For nearly thirty years he was a wanderer over Elkhart, Whitley and Noble counties, preaching, preaching, always preaching. He died in the early winter of 1873 in the Noble county poor house; his mind never having cleared, even in his last moments. He always requested to be buried beside his mother and when death came to his relief, kind friends laid him beside the dear one he so tenderly loved, in the Scott cemetery in Troy township, near the Etna township line.

The first mill in the township was a saw-mill built by Hugh Allison at Cold Springs, in 1837. It was of course the old up and down saw and ran by water. Crude though it was, it was considered a great improvement. Hall's mill, in Noble township, Henshaw's in York township, furnished the early supplies of lumber to the township. There were grist mills at Oswego and North Webster at a very early day, antedating the Etna township settlements and the people of this part of the county were more fortunately situated than those in other parts. The Ryder mill at Wilmot, just across the county line, was built in 1848 and for many years was the most up-to-date mill in the country for many miles adjacent.

The first white birth in the township was a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott.

The first death was Mrs. Agard, the second was Jacob, son of Robert Scott. The third was Sarah Elizabeth Long, daughter of James W. and Katharine Long in 1838. The first marriage was Elisha Moore to Nancy Scott, in 1837, at the Scott home on the site of Etna town. The first wedding in the township after it became a part of Whitley county was Adam C. Johnson to Margaret Long, in 1860.

The Scotts, Longs and Blains have from the earliest settlements constituted a large and respectible part of the community.

The first steam saw mill was built wes of the village of Etna and the next on the Hartup farm in the west part of the township. Abraham Goble conducted a tannery at his home in a very early day. The first school building was a log one built on the corner of Goble's farm and was first used the winter of 1837 and 1838.

The first church built in the township was right on the then county line, being in Noble county, now Etna township, on the south line of the southeast quarter of section 31. It has been known for many years as the Snodgrass church. It was built in 1840 and was on the farm of John Blain. The first burial in this cemetery was Thomas Long, brother of William C. Long, still in the township. The first services were held at the homes of John Blain and John Snodgrass. The church building yet standing, was built more than sixty-five years ago. The first worshipers here were the families of John Blain, John Snodgrass, Joseph Scott, James Scott, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Levi Belch and others. The denomination

was called Associate Reform, and was reform from the old seceeder. It is from the old Scotch Presbyterian stock. No religious organization had a more noble parentage, better record or better people. They were old psalm singers. The church organization has gone down but the building never went to any other denomination. The society was organized by Rev. Robert Kerr, who lived at Oswego.

One of the very earliest burying places was on the Emanuel Fashlaugh farm in the southwest corner of section 30. It was called the Grumlick cemetery. Most of the bodies have been removed to Salem, across the line in Noble county, and to other places. Most of the bodies remaining are of the Grumlick and Goble families.

The town of Etna was surveyed September 11, 1849, by John H. Alexander, for Lafayette Lamson, who was in business at the place. It consisted of eighteen lots, numbered from one to eighteen. The plat was acknowledged by Lamson, and recorded in Noble county, September 29, 1849. Though laid out by Lamson the land was owned by John Scott, and on the 2d day of October, 1849, John Scott and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Lamson the entire surveyed town of Etna for the sum of forty dollars. Lamson named the town Etna in honor of the place he came from in Ohio, and when the township was stricken from Noble county it also took the same name. The lots are four and a half by nine rods.

November 19, 1878, Dr. S. S. Austin platted and recorded an addition to the town consisting of twelve lots, numbered consecutively 1 to 12. Levi Adams was the surveyor. Lots 1 to 6 are ten rods by four and four twenty-fifths; lots 7 to 12 are nine by four and four twenty-fifths rods. The streets are West, Line and Mechanic.

Cold Springs was laid out and surveyed May 9, 1856, by Jacob Keefer, and was surveyed on that day by D. W. Myers, surveyor of Noble county. It consists of lots 1 to 16, seventy-four and a quarter by one hundred forty-eight and a half feet. Keefer did not acknowledge and record the plat until November 19, 1856, and on that day he and his wife, Maria Jane Keefer, conveyed lots 7 and 12 to the Free Will Baptist church, the consideration being that they should erect thereon a church for the worship of Almighty God and allow any and all other evangelical denominations to hold services therein, without charge, when they were themselves not using it. This church is called "The First Church of Noble, Free Will Baptist Church." It was organized in 1837, by Elder Pullman at the residence of John Prickett, in Washington township. Services were held in dwelling-houses and schoolhouses until 1853. They began building the old frame church in Cold Springs in 1851, but as the people were poor and it was built entirely by donation, was not finished until 1853. It was built when the town was platted and three years before the deed was made to the organization by Keefer. The congregation continued to worship in the first building until 1888, when they erected the present brick veneered church. The charter members were John Prickett and wife, Nicholas Prickett and wife, Paul Beezly and wife, Mr. Graham and wife, Andrew Humphrey and wife, and Mrs. Piper. The present trustees are B. F. Cooper, M. W. Bristow and E. E. Knapp.

The first cemetery was laid out by Stephen Martin in 1835, he being himself a surveyor. No plat of it was ever recorded and but little of it is now left. It was directly west of Doctor Scott's farm residence. There were quite a number of burials at the place, but quite early it was abandoned and the greater part of the bodies were taken up and moved to the Scott cemetery at the southwest corner of section 1, Troy township, and some to other places. As early as 1838, Robert Scott dedicated a plat on his farm for a cemetery. This is west of Cold Springs and in the center, on the east line of section 26. A number of bodies were removed from Martin's to this place. There are still a few burials of old families at the place.

The people of Etna have always been morally and peaceably inclined. If there were no more litigation in the county than in this township the courts would close and the jail remain empty. The township has always been well supplied with churches and never had a saloon. Three different attempts have been made to run quart shops, but they soon suspended for want of patronage.

The change from Noble to Whitley county disarranged the school districts and while Etna is exactly the right size for three schools the roads are and always have been wrong for the arrangement. Soon after the change five school houses were erected and five districts were maintained until the consolidation three years ago.

These school districts were oddly arranged and no one seems to know when or how they came by their location, one of them being right on the Noble county line. Until very recent years the five schools were always as full as in the neighboring townships where four square miles constitute a district. Many pupils were from time to time transferred from Troy township and also from Noble county, their share of the tuition fund being paid to the trustee of Etna township.

Three years ago a large central school building was erected at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars, just west of the town of Etna with four rooms and maintaining a high school with good standards. All the children of the township now go there, and from maintaining five schools and five school houses where there should have been only three, the township has changed to one central school building with four rooms and four teachers. Quite a number of pupils from Troy township and from Noble county are each year transferred to this place and materially assist in furnishing the revenue. This move has put the township deeply in debt, but ten or twelve years will pay the debt which leaves the township in better financial shape than most town and city school corporations. The outlay was great in the start, but was fully justified by the economy in the present system, together with the greater efficiency. Three school transfer wagons are run to carry the children from the remote parts of the township to school. All the school houses have been sold.

Olive Chapel, United Brethren church, was organized in 1844. The first members were the Grumlich family, John A. Miller and wife and Joseph Welker and wife. The first minister was Rev. Todd. Other early ministers were Snepp, Hiker, Shomas, Had-

ley, Richeart, Fast, Forbs, Freeman, Slight. The following are the ministers of later years in their order:

J. F. Martin, Seithman, Simons and Wood, each one year; Cleaver, two years; Eby, one year; Cummins, three years; Bell, two years; W. F. Simons, two years; Butler and Miller, each one year; Byrer, Riley, Mattox and Showley, each two years; Fetro, three years; Sickafoose, two years; Dunkle, one year; Hill, two years. Rev. G. H. Hutchinson is present pastor.

Services were first held in homes and school houses. The present building was erected in 1880 at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. There are at present forty members. The present trustees are A. C. Brosman, H. Batz and A. Hines. The cemetery is known as the old Grumlich cemetery and a Mr. Grumlich was the first burial.

The Etna Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1867 by Rev. A. Lacey. The first members were Virgil Barber and wife, Jacob Bowlby and wife, William Blain and wife and Hannah Scott.

The present church building was erected in 1888. Rev. S. B. Stuckey is present pastor.

The Baptist church two miles west of the town of Etna, called the First Troy Baptist church because it was organized near Troy Center in 1847, was organized with the following persons: Samuel, Sally, Almond and Katharine Palmer, Joseph and Martha Walton, James Grant, Samuel Elder, J. H. Sowerman, Elisha S. and Lucinda Havens, Alfred and Betsy Jordan, Hiram, Sarah and Sarah A. Lambkin, Harvey and Mary Orcutt, Samantha Trumbull, Jemima Palmer, Elizabeth Campbell, James and Eunice Latson, William James, Henry and Frances McLallen and Phebe Barnes, Fielding, Eliza and Zachariah Barnes. Among the early ministers were Revs. D. Scott, Ira Gratten, E. Barnes, Worth and Coyle. There was never a church building in Troy, services were generally held in the Troy Center schoolhouse.

The church was reorganized as the Etna township Baptist church December 20, 1862, with the following members: Harvey and Mary Orcutt, Joseph S. and Sarah Palmer, Saruch and Anna Benton, Anna Jones, Semantha Trumbull, J. L. and Mary McLeod. The present church building was erected in 1869 at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars.

The towns because of their isolation have never made much headway. About all there is of Cold Springs is the church, a general store and a few dwelling houses.

Etna has two general stores, drug store, meat market, barber shop, hotel and blacksmith shop. Dr. J. William C. Scott is the only physician. The Grand Army of the Republic and Independent Order of Odd Fellows have each a hall and lodge. The lodge of Modern Woodmen use the Grand Army of the Republic hall. There are about sixteen dwellings. The township has five lakes, all in the east half of the township. Loon lake, the largest, covers the greater part of the east half of section 36, the southeast corner of the township. It also skirts corners of both Troy and Thorncreek townships and a great part is in Noble county. Dollar lake, about the center of the south half of section 25, is small and almost round, thereby resembling a silver dollar from which it takes its name. It used to be said

it had no bottom, but it has been found to be comparatively shallow, from twenty to thirty feet deep, with a few quite deep places. Old lake covers about fifty acres in sections 36 and 35. We have already shown how it came by its name. It has an average depth of twenty-five to thirty feet. Brown lake, covering some ten acres, is in the central west half of section 26. It is shallow with muck margins and marl bottom. It takes its name from the owner of the adjoining land. Indian lake, about the same size as Brown lake, is near the center of the northeast quarter of section 27, and is also a shallow marl muck lake.

On Wednesday, the 21st day of August, 1878, Mr. Halderman, who had a saw-mill near the west bank of Old lake, desiring a hired girl, Joe Nickerson, son of Elder Nickerson, of Wolf lake, who was working for him, offered to go and get one. The offer was accepted and Nickerson said he would stay till he found one. He went at once to Hills, about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Loon lake, and secured Katie Hill and started with her a little before dark, going in a boat across Loon lake and thence through the channel between Old and Loon. When near Old lake a dog began barking terribly and the owner listening heard a woman scream and a man trying to pacify her. This was about nine o'clock Wednesday evening. Nothing was thought of their absence, Hills supposing Katie was at work at Haldermans and Halderman supposing Nickerson had not got the girl and went elsewhere. On Friday afternoon some boys fishing found the boat they had used, Nickerson's coat and a paper of tobacco being in the boat. Search began on land and water and it was now first discovered that they were gone. On Saturday evening the bodies of the two were found in ten or twelve feet of water twenty-five or thirty feet from the outlet of Old lake. There were no marks of violence on either body. The two had been engaged at one time, but owing to the dissolute character of the man she had broken the engagement.

THE WHITLEY COUNTY GRANGES.

BY HENRY H. LAWRENCE.

The Grange had its origin in that period of general depression of the early 'seventies. Not only was there a great slackening of the commercial pulse but it extended everywhere and the unrest was perhaps greater in the rural districts than anywhere else. Farmers felt they were not having what is now termed the "square deal" and that they were getting the worst end of the bargain in all lines. This culminated in the establishment of a great farmers' alliance called the grange and it spread with lightning rapidity all over the land.

Many who first entered the order were actuated by that excitement incident to great popular movements and not realizing the importance and true principles that formed its foundation soon dropped out through

carelessness, disappointment and other causes so that the order in many places disintegrated as rapidly as it had formed.

The first general move in Whitley county was in the early spring of 1874, when it swept the country like a tornado. The records show that in April of that year there were eighteen subordinate lodges or granges organized within the county, named and numbered as follows, as far as we have been able to determine from the records: Thorncreek, No. 278; Union, No. 649; Eel River, No. 689; Richland, No. 925; Blue River, No. 945; Lynn, No. 980; Fair Oaks, No. 991; Sugar Grove, No. 1075; Troy, No. 1155; Washington, No. 1163; Jefferson, No. 1256; Sugar Grove, No. 1264; West Union, No. 1408; Coesse, No. 1625; Spring Run, No. 1892; Collins, South Whitley and Pleasant Lake.

A large part of the more prominent and influential farmers and their wives, sons and daughters became members, some to remain true to its principles and others to drop out.

Immediately on the organization of these lodges the necessity for a county organization with general supervision was clearly apparent. A meeting was called in Columbia City and a county council was organized to have general supervision of the affairs of the order within the county. We need only to refer to the ups and downs of the order. Springing so rapidly into existence the rebound was sure to come, but the order has survived and is today a living and vital factor for good.

On June 22, 1878, those who were yet members of the council met in Central Hall, Columbia City, and organized in its stead a County Grange. It was first known as Columbia City Pomona Grange, No. 33, but was soon after changed to the Whitley County Pomona Grange, No. 33, and is still in good working order. No stated times are set for its meeting, but it meets as the business may require on the call of the executive committee, which consists of a member from each subordinate lodge. These meetings are held as often as three weeks and some times not for two months. They are held at the different subordinate lodges and all members of all lodges in the county, being members, participate in the proceedings and assist in deciding all questions. The meetings generally discuss questions of law and general welfare. The meetings of the county grange were at first called by the president and secretary.

Of the original eighteen lodges all but three have passed out of existence, but these three are in good condition. They are Spring Run Grange, No. 1892, held at their hall near Compton church; Sugar Grove Grange, No. 1264, with hall at Laud, and Thorncreek Grange, No. 378, meeting in the upper story of Thorncreek Center schoolhouse. This last one was for a long time dormant, but was recently reorganized and is in healthy condition. More recently Richland Grange was reorganized and being in good condition holds its meetings in the old Odd Fellows' Hall in Larwill.

The executive committee of the county grange consists of Elisha Swan, of Sugar Grove; Daniel Morrolf, of Spring Run; Thomas Briggs, of Thorncreek, and John Butler, of Larwill.

Spring Run Grange is the only one of those organized in 1874 that has never been dormant and has missed but very few regular meetings.

Early in 1906 a committee was appoint-

ed by the county grange to try and secure the meeting of the next state grange at Columbia City. This committee was Henry H. Lawrence, Eugene Chavey, John Butler and J. E. Baer. Through the united efforts of the committee and the members throughout the county the state meeting was held in Columbia City December 11 and 14, 1906.

Few influences have done more to elevate the rural districts, allay prejudice and cement the cordial relations now existing than the grange. We could name those who were prominent in the movement in the early days of the organization and the few of the pioneers of the order who remain with those who are today bearing the burden of battle, but so many could demand mention that we hesitate to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY H. LAWRENCE.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Troy township, the middle of the west tier of townships of the county, township 32, range 8, was organized in 1839, the first township organized after the county organization, and the fifth in the county, Cleveland, Smith, Richland and Thorncreek having organized in advance of the county organization. The matter of township organization was simple. Application was made by written petition to the board of county commissioners for the naming of a congressional township and holding an election.

At this time there were but five voters in the south third of the township, now a part of Richland township—Jesse S. Perin, Price Goodrich, Timothy F. Devinney, Bela Goodrich and Nathan Chapman.

The voters in that part of the township now Troy were Samuel Hartsock, Thomas Estlick, James Lytle, William Doney, James Keirsey, Joseph Tinkham, Jacob Scott, Stephen Martin, Henry Moore, Jonathan Smith and James Joslin.

This was the election for organization and the only officer elected was a justice of the peace. Nathan Chapman received nine of the votes and Price Goodrich the other seven. Each candidate voted for his competitor. The naming of the township was done by Jesse Perin.

No settler had appeared up to 1836, but very early that year Jesse Perin came in the south part, Stephen Martin, Samuel Hartsock and Thomas Estlick in the north. It is generally conceded that Hartsock came first and Perin next, though but very few days elapsed between their coming.

John Snodgrass, Nathan Chapman, James Keirsey, Joseph Tinkham, T. F. Devinney and Jacob Scott all came in 1836 or quite early in 1837. Joel Rine came in 1837, and George W. Elder, Price and Bela Goodrich in 1838.

The Martin family came from Oneida county, New York. They came to Buffalo by canal, then took ship on the bark "Old Fulton" for Maumee, but were driven to port at Erie for twenty-four hours during a violent storm. Arriving at Maumee Bay

the goods were unloaded on the river bank, where work had already begun on the Wabash-Erie canal. They hired teams to haul them above the rapids, above what is now called Grand Rapids, some twenty miles this side of Toledo. There they hired a keel boat to bring them on the river to Fort Wayne. They arrived at Fort Wayne early in the morning of July 8, 1836, where they were met by Mr. Martin's brother and a neighbor with teams from Wolf Lake, Noble county. They got as far as present Churubusco the first night, where they camped in a dense forest. It took two days more to reach Wolf Lake and two days more to reach their land in the northeast part of present Troy township. Mr. Martin's son, Stephen Martin, Jr., was an early surveyor of the county and was defeated for re-election because part of the tickets were Stephen Martin and a part Stephen Martin, Jr., Asa Shoemaker and others claiming they had voted for Stephen Martin, Sr.

Stephen, Jr., was assessor for the whole county in 1847 and took sick at the home of Mr. Fellows, Mrs. Dr. Ireland's father. Dr. Pierce was called and helped him and he sent for Beaver Edwards to come and get him, which he did and brought him to his own home, the house still standing north of the county jail. Dr. Tyler was called, gave him an overdose of morphine and he died in that house without waking.

Abraham, son of George W. Elder, says: "We moved from Seneca county, Ohio, with a team of oxen. We first went to mill at Syracuse and it took us two full days to go and return with our oxen. There were no regular schools, only subscription schools. I first went to Mrs. Joel Rine, who taught in her kitchen in 1839. I now own the land on which this first school room stood. The first death I know of in the township was my grandmother, Elizabeth Rine, in 1839. We buried her over in Kosciusko county. We did not do much store trading, nearly every one produced what they used, but what little trading we did was mostly at Summit, one mile west of present Larwill, We scarcely ever went to Warsaw, Columbia or Fort Wayne, but did sometimes go to Oswego. One morning about four o'clock I asked my father if I might go that day to Grandfather Rine's. 'Yes,' said he, 'if you go right now,' and I went. He was more afraid than I was and I had scarcely made the mile in the dark till he was there too. I think the first school house ever built in the township was on the northwest quarter of section 15."

Lorin Loomis came in 1839. Fielding Barnes in 1843. Settlers came slowly to Troy township till 1840, but the following came before 1841: Robert Adams, Lewis Adams, Jacob Stackhouse, Henry Harpster, Samuel Marrs, James Grant, Samuel Palmer, Henry Roberts, Levi Adams, Pearson R. Walton, James Latoon, John J. English, Almond Palmer, Hiram Lampkins and Harlow Barber. Alexander Blain came in 1840, Thomas A. Elliott and Richard Vanderford and Carter McDonald in 1843, Lorin Loomis and John Harrison in 1841; Jonathan Sattison and A. M. Trumbull in 1842.

The first taxes assessed in 1838 were: John Burns, $1.25; Thomas Estlick, $1.85; Samuel Hartsock, $3.16; Stephen Martin, Sr., $1.30; Jesse S. Perin, $3.40; Joel Rine, $2.51; John Snodgrass, $3.17; Joseph Tinkham, $2.75. Total, $19.31. The taxes levied in 1906 amounted to $8,559.61.

The first child born in this township was

Thomas Estlick. The next was a daughter of Joel Rine, and this child was the second death. The first marriage was Rev. Samuel Smith to Clarissa Blanchard; the second, David James to Eunice Goodrich.

The first school in the township was taught by Stephen Martin, Jr., in his own house in 1838-1839. The first log school house was built at Grant's Corners, and Clarissa Blanchard was the first teacher; the second, Old North school house, on A. M. Trumbull's land. The next was called Black Rock because built near the land of Joel Casey, a negro.

The first church organization was the Protestant Methodist in 1840. Rev. Bratt came from over in Kosciusko county and preached in the cabins of the settlers in the south and west part of present Troy. This resulted in the organization of a class of the society and preparation was made for the building of a log church on section 18 in 1841, but it fell through and the organization soon after disbanded, as the Methodist Episcopal denomination had organized near the center of the township in 1840. They met at settlers' cabins and in school houses until they built their first house of worship in 1849. The present brick church was built about 1879. About 1844 a Baptist organization was formed and they held services for several years at private houses and at the Center school house, but never erected a house of worship in Troy. The Baptist church in Etna township is its successor.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1846. Thomas Elliott was its real founder. The society now worships in the second house built on the same spot. It is at this place that Rev. W. S. Harker died on duty. He lived at Larwill and was the regularly installed pastor of this church. On the first Sunday morning of August, 1869, he was on hand, and just before going into the pulpit remarked that he was in a perfect state of health. To John Harrison he said, "I am as hearty as a bear." He had been speaking for a few minutes when he weakened and a few words he attempted to say were a rattling ramble, then taking a deep breath, he said, "Friends, I can say no more." He then called his wife and sank into a seat. She ran to him, ordered the windows opened and then had him carried out and back of the house and laid on the grass. He at once lost consciousness and never regained it. Dr. Kirkpatrick was sent for and bled him, but it did no good, and he died in about two hours from the time he was stricken.

The Free Methodist church was built in 1879 on the farm of Jacob Klingerman at the northeast corner of section 34, Richland township. The trustees were Thomas Pritchard, Jacob Klingerman and Jackson Tannehill. The building was torn down in 1882 and moved to Steam Corners or Lorane in Troy township, where it was rebuilt and was rededicated by Rev. Hammer. It now has a membership of nineteen. The trustees are Edward Russell and Charles Sellers. The present pastor is Rev. Perry E. Morgan.

Levi Adams settled on section fourteen in 1842 and in 1845 he laid off a spot on his land for a cemetery and deeded it to the county. It is still known as the Adams cemetery. The first burial was Mrs. Lorenzo Havens in 1845, and the second was Levi Adams' first wife in 1846.

Jacob Scott owned the southwest quarter of section one in 1847 when his wife, Lydia, died, and he buried her on the southwest corner of the farm and dedicated a plat for a public cemetery and it is still known as the Scott cemetery. There were many earlier burials at various places in the settlement but most of the bodies were taken up and reinterred at Scott's.

The Presbyterian cemetery was laid out at the time land for the church was secured and we are not advised of the first burial.

June 3, 1867, Samuel and William Snodgrass and Adam C. Brosman, all of Troy township, and Samuel Firestone, from Kosciusko county, organized themselves as Regulators, and were incorporated as the "Invincibles" and given the power of constables to make arrests of persons violating the criminal laws.

Jacob Scott named New Lake, because the Scott family found it after the one to the north, which they called Old Lake. Thomas Estlick named Loon and Goose lakes. In 1837 he shot a loon on the former and had a great deal of trouble to get it ashore, then gave the body of water the name. He named the other Goose Lake because in early days he shot so many wild geese on it. Cedar Lake took its name from the large number of cedar trees that early grew on its banks.

As before noted, James Lyttle was an early settler in Troy. He was a negro. Soon after his settlement in the township his wife died, leaving several children, all full-blood negroes.

There was a family named Sutton living on the northwest quarter of section 18, Thorncreek township, adjoining Troy, and one daughter, Charity, lived with Nathan Chapman in the strip now belonging to Richland. She was a comely maiden, but the family was rather shiftless and not of the highest order. Lyttle was fairly well-to-do and had some money and determined to marry Charity Sutton at all hazards, though the law forbade such marriages under severe penalties. It was evident he could not marry her and stay here, so he arranged to move west, promised Nathan Chapman $100 to secure the girl's consent and help consummate the deal. He also secured the consent of the girl's family and took them along. In October, 1841, the Lyttle family and the Sutton family, accompanied by Chapman, started west. In Michigan at that time no marriage license was required, but the laws strictly forbade the intermarriage of whites and blacks. On October 30, 1841, Chauncey May, a justice of the peace in St. Joseph county, Michigan, married Lyttle and Miss Sutton. What he got for disobeying the law is not known and as the parties moved on and Chapman returned, the justice of the peace was never brought to book.

In 1888 a letter was received by the clerk of the Whitley circuit court from a daughter of this union at Pineville, Oregon, offering fifty dollars for a certificate of the marriage if it could be made to appear the marriage took place four months earlier than it occurred. A certificate was procured from St. Joseph county, but as no one wished to perjure themselves or falsify the record the Oregon parties would not pay for it.

There has never been a saloon in Troy township. The people are industrious and thrifty and a greater per cent. of them are church-going people than of any other township in the county.

It is a fine farming community and its

people are prosperous and happy. Having neither town nor railroad, it is somewhat isolated, but is near enough to Columbia City, Larwill and Pierceton that the people do not suffer any special inconvenience. Neither a doctor or a lawyer has a residence in the township.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY TROY.

BY MRS. FANNIE MARRS.

This brings to my mind the scenes of my childhood and those dear old faces that have nearly all passed away. If I could only remember dates I could give you a great deal of interesting early history. My father, Price Goodrich, landed here in June, 1838. James Joslin, John Black and Harlow Barber, with their families, came in 1839. Blanchard and Harry Roberts about a year and a half later. Samuel Marrs came in 1837, the year my father came to buy land. They both picked on the same piece, and Marrs got it, but I got one of his boys. I have lived on the place for fifty-four years.

It was Levi Little* and not James who came in 1838. He settled on the bank of Wilson Lake and the lake went by the name of Lyttle's Lake. Alex Wilson bought him out and the lake took his name. When Uncle Billy Jameson came to the county he wanted to find Lorin Loomis. The trees were marked "L" and he followed them and came to Lyttle's.

I was present at the Presbyterian church when Rev. Harker fell and died. The church was organized in 1846 by Mr. Sad. Lorin Loomis, William Jameson, Thomas and Robert Elliott, John and William Harrison, Salmon and Lyman Noble, John McKeehan and Myron Noble, with their wives, constituted the first membership.

The first Methodist I heard preach was at my father's house, Anderson Parrett and Edwin Cone alternately. They held services around in the homes of the brethren.

My father used to take brother Silas and myself by the hand and take us as far north as Etna to Kinney's and as far south as Benoni Mosher's and as far west as David Hayden's. I remember well once when my father, Aunt Lucinda Goodrich and myself went down to Hayden's to meeting. We had only one horse, which we took turns riding. We were on the old Squawbuck trail and I was walking ahead and I saw just ahead of me in the roots of a beech tree a little fawn. I slipped up and sprang after it, but it was too quick for me. I think it was in the year 1850 that the first old Methodist church was built. Among the first members were my father and mother, Blanchard and wife, Harlow Barber and wife, Harry Roberts, Joseph and Robert Tinkham and wives. Samuel Smith was our first circuit preacher. He married Clarissa Blanchard for his second wife, and my father broke his team to sell him a horse so his wife could ride the circuit with him. I think the old school house at Grant's Corners was built in the year 1840. Clarissa Blanchard was the first teacher and among her pupils were Edwin and Joseph Joslin, Delila Loomis, Jane, John and Hannah Hartsock, Henry and Ezra Grant, Sarah J.

*The record of his marriage to Charity Sutton says James, but he may have changed it for that occasion to better avoid trouble if any came.

Black, Permelia Chapman, my brother Silas and myself. I do not know sure, but think old Mrs. Hartsock and her son William were the first burials at the Presbyterian church.

My grandfather, Bela Goodrich, was a feeble old man when we came here, but was able to hunt and fish a great deal. He used to hunt young wolves and bring them in the house before they had their eyes open and lay them down on the floor. We children would want to keep them as pets, but he said he would pet them with a club.

The first deer my brother Silas ever shot was when he was eleven years old. He came to have me go and help hang it up. I went with him and we worked and worked and tried very hard to bend a sapling, but finally gave it up. I want to tell how the children of those days had to work for a living. To get a few cents we had no other way except picking cranberries and digging ginseng and other roots. Didn't have a place even to sell these before there was a store in Columbia. I remember once of going east of Columbia to what was called Polander's store at Heller's Corners—a neighbor girl and I on horseback. I rode a three-year-old colt. Sometimes we crossed Loon Lake to a little store kept by a man named Richards and in 1843 I think the first store was started in Columbia. I could give a perfect history of the early Columbia if I could remember the dates. I remember the first peaches we sold in Columbia. We had a few very nice red and yellow ones, rare ripes. My father took a patent pail full to town and sold them by the dozen. Bever Edwards bought them and took a few and tied them up in his red bandana handkerchief and started out and I watched him go across the way to old Jakey Thompson's, where his girl, Becky Thompson, met him at the door. She was his wife later.

I think Horace Tuttle and old Dr. McHugh's place of settlement was about a mile southwest of where Sam Shoemaker now lives. Their wives were sisters—Irish women. Once when I was down at Asa Shoemaker's their girls and I went over to Tuttle's to see the baby and they let us hold it. Mrs. Tuttle said they called it Colwell Wolcott. I never forgot his name. I have heard he was born in Columbia City, but that is not true.

Once when I went to pick swamp gooseberries I saw a rattlesnake run into the moss at the roots of a willow tree. I took hold of its tail and threw it up on the high ground and killed it. When deer were plenty, one day the children came in and told mother her geese were all flying away. They saw the deer jumping the fence and their white tails bobbing, and they mistook them for the geese.

I was born in Delaware county, Ohio, November 5, 1831.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

BY G. K. MADISON.

Columbia township was organized by the board of commissioners May 5, 1840, the election for one justice of the peace being held on the 3d of August at the house of David E. Long in the village of Columbia, and resulted in the selection of Elijah C. Osborn, who received four of the six votes cast. Failing to qualify, Joseph W. Baker was appoined, being succeeded upon his resignation by Horace Tuttle September 6, 1841.

February 1, 1840, Elihu Chauncey, of Philadelphia, laid out Columbia, the original plat showing two hundred and twenty-eight lots in twenty-seven whole and three fractional blocks, all north of Blue river. It was located on the west side of section eleven (11), township thirty-one (31), range nine (9) east. See Deed Record "A," pp. 184-5-6.

The streets surrounding block fourteen—the court house square—were niney-nine feet wide and the plat shows that the streets are out of the true meridian (north and south) five degrees and thirty-five minutes. Elihu Chauncey's first addition was platted April 10, 1841, and contained one hundred and thirty-six regular town and twenty-eight out lots. Deed Record "A." pp. 441-2. Henry L. Ellsworth acted as attorney and agent for Chauncey and, in fact, it was he who secured the site as the future county seat, though one mile to the southwest on the Beaver reservation would have been a much more suitable location, it having a gravelly instead of a heavy clay soil. Isaac Shinneman on the 2d of June, 1848, recorded an addition of twenty-four lots west of the section line, now called Line street. Deed Record "C," p. 417. The original town was surveyed by Richard Collins during the last week of November, 1839, assisting the commissioners, Otho W. Gandy, Joseph Parrett and Nathaniel Gradless. Collins was sheriff and was the trustee to whom Chauncey had conveyed one-half the lots in the town site to the county. He lived near South Whitley and in riding home after his survey was completed was lost and found himself near Fort Wayne upon consulting his compass.

We have had three court-houses, the first a two-story frame, which stood on the west side of the square, and was erected about 1842. The jury room was in a separate nearby building, built but one or two years after the court house. It now belongs to the Harter family and stands in the north part of the town, while the court house was sold to Dr. Swayze and standing, opposite Dr. Linvill's is owned by the Evanson estate.

The second court-house, on site of the present, was begun in 1849 and finished in 1851, costing $8,500, and was constructed of brick and stone. It was sold to C. B. Tulley, who removed it. In 1888 it was replaced with the present building costing $165,000, B. F. Tolan, of Fort Wayne, architect. Joseph S. Baker and Washington Vanator, of Warsaw, contractors.

The old jail standing west of the square on the present site of the city building was of plank and finally replaced in 1875 by the present commodious structure combining jail and sheriff's residence, costing $35,000.

The name Columbia was at first given to the county seat, but "Whitley Court House" was the name of the first postoffice, there being another Columbia in the state. In 1854 there arose a desire to have the postoffice conform to the town and a heated discussion resulted, many names being presented and supported. The contest narrowed to "Beaver" and "Columbia City," the former being in honor of the noted Indian whose reservation occupied much of Columbia township. The population of 740 people waged a wordy war, a final vote resulting in but three majority for the present name.

In 1850 Whitley county had nine hundred and thirteen dwellings, nine hundred and forty-one families, five hundred and twenty-two farms and eight manufacturing establishments. The first of the latter was a corn cracker and saw mill, which was erected in the autumn of 1843 by Henry Swihart as agent of Henry Ellsworth, and stood near the present Tuttle & Company mill. The limited water supply made its operation a matter of considerable uncertainty.

In after years the Tuttle & Company flouring mill and Liggett & Mills mill each contributed in no small way to the industrial life of the city and are to-day first-class properties.

During the 'forties we had some small stores. Thomas Ellis, Thomas Washburn, George Arnold, Eli Meiser and Mrs. John Rhodes were among the owners as was James B. Edwards, whose geniality and readiness at argument and repartee soon made him popular. All the great questions agitating the country, slavery, temperance, the republic of Texas, the Mexican war, the gold fever were ably argued pro and con around his fireside, his own part giving him a prominence that made him clerk of the courts and sheriff of the county.

The first bank in Columbia City was established by Franklin H. Foust, the present president of the Columbia City National Bank. In the early 'seventies, Elisha L. McLallen and Theodore Reed started the Farmers' Bank, now the First National, in the Central Building, which is now owned by the McLallen brothers and their father, Henry McLallen.

Probably the first permanent settler in what is now Columbia township was Asa Shoemaker, who, in 1837, settled on Big Spring creek, where his son, Samuel F. Shoemaker, was born October 18, 1838, without question the first white child born in the township.

Joseph M. Baker, who designed and built the first courthouse, settled just north of town and Raymond J. German became his immediate successor.

April 8, 1841, Henry Swihart, a justice of the peace, married Elijah Scott and Lavonia Witt, the first marriage in the county.

"David E. Long, Entertainment for Man and Beast," was the sign that swung on its creaking hinges in front of the first tavern in the town, and in fact it was the first house erected in Columbia City, its site being more generally remembered now as the location of Brandt & Ireland's drug store.

In 1842, a second tavern was started with Jacob Thompson as boniface. Christian Hoover was the first saloon keeper and was succeeded by William W. Kepner, though even then the law would not permit

the sale of liquor to Indians. As in many other communities, the question of temperance demanded and received much attention by both men and women in Columbia City. December 31, 1855, a Ladies' Temperance League was organized and two days later, J. A. Berry, publisher of the Pioneer, made a terrible onslaught on liquor doggeries and groceries, though no names were mentioned. February 20, 1856, articles over the names of "Copenhagen," "Fanny" and "Quisical Quincoy" came out with criminations and recriminations, much rabid and meaningless things being uttered. This agreement was entered up, "We, the undersigned, retailers of spirituous liquors in Columbia City, agree to abandon the sale of intoxicating drinks from and after this date, December 31, 1855, 3 o'clock p. m. S. Cole; E. Strong; Peter Snyder; S. Trumbull; Simon Trumbull; Z. Henderson."

The physicians were drawn into line as witness: "This is to certify that we believe the sale of spirituous liquors is injurious and especially for the fair sex. H. F. Falkenstine; J. B. Firestone; C. Kinderman."

January 3, 1859, the Good Templars were organized, D. R. Hemmick presiding and becoming worthy master.

March, 1859, temperance resolutions were passed "that liquor traffic must be put down, peaceably if possible, forcibly if we must." The newspapers sustained it and one hundred and fifty names were secured to a petition.

January 23, 1856, J. C. Bodley, F. A. Crabb and J. R. Baker, justices of the peace, recite that their oath binds them to support the constitution and agree to fine any one who will swear in their presence and ask others to file affidavits.

February 20, 1856, one hundred and sixteen advertised letters are in the post-office.

January 23, 1856, "Mad Anthony," the first locomotive arrived at Columbia City.

March 31, 1859, "The News" announced that the bottoms at Nolt's Mill was impassible for some weeks, and calls on the county and township and citizens to raise one hundred and seventy-five dollars to fix road and make it passable.

In 1863, the county poor farm on northeast fractional quarter section 16, bought and poor house started.

In 1872 I. B. McDonald bought the Washburn lot north of the court house and gave bond for $1,000 to improve it in two years. The next year McDonald, Brown, Reed and C. B. Tulley joined to build Central Building. It was necessary to have drainage to the river to secure dry basement and this led to a merry war, the fight that followed resulting after a long and hotly contested battle in the complete overthrow of the opposition and the establishment of a system of sewerage that has made this city a desirable place of residence. This developed a spirit of improvement which has not since faltered. Foust and Wolf soon after erected the bank building and the Foust block. James M. Harrison Mayor and members of the city council had the nerve to take hold of the matter and stood loyally for improvement. Columbia City is now one of the best towns of Indiana, the sewerage is splendid, the paved streets are a credit to the city, the water-works and fire protection

are first-class, the electric light and telephone systems are up-to-date, the public schools are excellent and in every respect we have a city of which every citizen may well be proud, and one whose future promises to cast added luster upon the untarnished name it bears.

Levi Myers made the first successful efforts to organize a Sunday-school, which was done sixty-one years ago, one year later being known as the American Sabbath School Union at Columbia City, and as such did noble work until various religious organizations each established its individual school. April 4, 1853, a Baptist society was perfected and among those who have served it faithfully are Reverends Wilder, J. L. McLeod, R. H. Cook, C. B. Kendall, Adam Snyder, John Reider, W. W. Robinson and V. O. Fritts.

Grace Lutheran organized April 19, 1847, by Rev. J. B. Oliver with six members. Rev. Franklin Templin served four and H. Wells sixteen years. Other ministers are L. Ritz, A. J. Douglas, A. H. Studebaker, J. B. Baltzley, J. N. Barnett, C. H. Rockey, J. Milton Francis, H. C. Haithcox and F. M. Porch. Present church erected in 1873, costing including additions and parsonage, about $25,000.

The Presbyterian church has had a precarious existence, much of the time having no pastor and never making much progress or numerical strength.

The Free Methodists occupy what was the former Catholic church building, sold by them to the Free Will Baptists, who dedicated it December 8, 1867.

The United Brethren church was organized in 1880 by Rev. Wood, assisted by William M. Bell, now a bishop, a native of Whitley county, and who preached his first sermon in the church at Columbia City. The pastors have been Fletcher, Thomas, J. A. Cummins, A. H. Slusser, C. A. Brigham, W. F. Parker, C. W. Pattee, Henry Rupley, E. Seithman, L. W. Love, R. Z. Brown, J. E. Grimes, J. W. Borkert, H. C. Shaffer, and S. L. Shaffer, Mr. Love serving twice, two years from 1889, as also four years from 1899 The new church was dedicated May 11, 1902, and including parsonage cost $8,000. November 21, 1904, a marble tablet with inscription "Tulley-Crider Memorial" was installed over main entrance in honor of Mrs. Rosanna Crider and her father, Francis Tulley.

The German Lutheran, Rev. Hess.

The German Presbyterian, Rev. Zimmerman.

The Universalist own old Methodist building.

The German Baptists, River Brethren, or Dunkards.

September 15, 1878, at a meeting at court house to consider the graveling of the road south to the Huntington county line, Eli W. Brown and James S. Collins declared there was no gravel in the county to be had.

The oldest person living in Columbia township is John Haas, who was born in Switzerland December 25, 1816. Mrs. A. F. Martin, the longest resident, came October 27, 1836.

When Rachel Wagner was fifteen, she rode with her brother Harmon Beeson to Warsaw to attend the wedding of another brother, Benjamin. Starting to return, Benjamin's wife's father, Mr. Sapp, handed her a willow switch, saying "Stick that in the

ground, it will make a nice tree." She did so and today it is a landmark at least four feet in diameter, standing close to the walk on the main street as you go to the Pennsylvania depot, marking the site of Lee Bros'. blacksmith shop, which is just being demolished as these lines are written, January, 1907. This landmark has also fallen beneath the hand of the demolisher since the above was written.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

BY P. H. CLUGSTON.

There are many well meaning people who profess a contempt for the law, and if there occasionally occurs a miscarriage of justice in its administration are quick to denounce it as utterly inadequate to do justice. The fact is that whatever rights of person or security of property we enjoy is because of the law. It is because certain prescribed rules of conduct are recognized by the vast majority of people and because we believe that a violation of those rules will result in a vindication of the law that our rights are not more frequently invaded in our relations with our fellowmen.

As much of crime and wrong and dishonesty as there is in the world, a careful study will reveal that the cases where rights are invaded are few when compared with the rules that are recognized and observed every day.

There has been no more potent factor in promoting human welfare than the law. All advancement in civilization must necessarily be through the social relations, and only wise and beneficent laws insure permanency and make possible such relations. The best thought and the best effort of our time have been devoted to the development of the law. The wisest and best of men have given the best of their lives to its construction.

It therefore follows that in studying the history of any county or of any state or municipality it is important to consider the origin and development of our system of jurisprudence, and in this connection to consider the lives, character and work of that body of men who stand as the distinct exponents of the law—the bench and the bar.

EARLY COURTS.

The earliest courts in the Northwest Territory, out of which our state was carved, were held under the French rule. By a treaty made in 1763 France relinquished her claims and Great Britain assumed control. Under her rule a court was organized to "settle all disputes and controversies and all claims to property, real and personal." This control continued until Virginia assumed sovereignty and organized all of the Northwest Territory, under the name of the county of Illinois.

In 1784 Virginia ceded her claims to the United States and by the ordinance of 1787 a governor and three judges were ap-

pointed who not only sat as a general court but enacted the laws. The chances are that there were not many constitutional questions raised in those days, for the "general court" which enacted the law would probably hold it to be good law.

After organizing the judiciary system at Cincinnati the council crossed over into what is now Indiana, and at Vincennes organized the county of Knox, with Vincennes as the county seat, some time in February, 1790.

Indiana Territory was organized as a territory of the first grade on July 4, 1800, at Vincennes, which was the seat of government of the territory.

It is instructive to note that in the organization of each new territory the general government recognized the threefold function of government, the executive, legislative and judicial, and that these departments always went hand in hand. Whenever there were enough settlers to require the appointment of an executive officer, there were enough to demand the organization of courts for the administration of justice. And wherever courts were organized, there must come the lawyer. So it is also instructive to note that the law-makers of 1799 had an exalted idea of the character and qualifications of the members of the bar; but, as we are inclined to feel, a much mistaken judgment as to the value of his services. For we find them enacting that he must be licensed by the governor as attorney or counsellor, and could practice during good behavior, and could demand only such fees as might be established by law. Before he could be licensed to practice he must show that he was of good moral character, that he had regularly and attentively studied law for four years and must have the certificate of some practicing attorney in the territory that he believed him to be of sufficient ability and legal knowledge to discharge the duties of an attorney at law.

When he had complied with these requirements he obtained a rule of the general court for an examination. He was then examined by two or more judges, or such persons as they might appoint, who must state truly whether or not they believed him qualified. Even after this the court held him under a tight rein. The judges could punish him for contempt, strike his name from the roll, or order him arrested if he collected money for a client and failed to turn it over upon demand.

The lawyer of that day "simply had to be good." But the worst indignity put upon him was to fix the limit of his fees. For a civil case he was to receive two and one-half dollars, unless the title of land was involved, and in such case five dollars. For advice when no suit was pending one dollar and twenty-seven cents.

When the state was organized in 1816, the constitution then adopted provided that "the judiciary power of the state shall be vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts and in such other courts as the general assembly may establish." The supreme court was to consist of three judges and was to have appellate jurisdiction only, except that the right was reserved to confer upon the supreme court original jurisdiction in capital cases and cases in chancery where the president of the circuit court might be interested or prejudiced. It further provided that "the circuit courts shall each consist of

a president and two associate judges. The state shall be divided by law into three circuits, for each of which a president shall be appointed, who during his continuance in office shall reside therein." The president and associate judges were given in their respective counties both common law and chancery jurisdiction, as well as complete criminal jurisdiction. The president alone, or the president and one associate were given authority to hold court, or the two associate judges were authorized to hold court except in capital cases and cases in chancery.

The presidents of the circuit courts were to be chosen by the general assembly and the associates were to be elected in each of the respective counties.

Under this organization the president judge was usually a lawyer of recognized learning and ability, but the associate judges were ordinarily elected from the body of the people, much as justices of the peace now are. It resulted therefore in many cases that in trials of importance the burden fell upon the president judge, and the associates were judges only in name. This gave rise to the remark by Jim Campbell that they practiced before one hundred judges sitting in bank, one judge and two ciphers.

Under this law the clerk was to be elected by the voters for a term of seven years and was not eligible until he had obtained from one of the judges of the supreme court or from one of the presidents of the circuit court a certificate that he was qualified to execute the duties of the office.

The first general assembly elected under the constitution convened at Corydon, November 4, 1816.

The state was divided into three judicial circuits. The counties of Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland and Jefferson formed the third circuit, and court was provided for once in each county during each year. At this time Whitley county was embraced within the limits of Wayne. At this session of the general assembly provision was made for justices of the peace in each county, with jurisdiction over misdemeanors, and in civil matters to the amount of fifty dollars. At the same session a board of commissioners for each county was provided for.

At the second session of the first general assembly of the state it was enacted "that the common law of England and all statutes or acts of the British parliament made in aid of the common law prior to the fourth year of the reign of King James the First, excepting certain sections, should be considered in full force in this state"; and this provision was carried into each revision of the laws until 1852.

The effect of the adoption of the code was to abolish the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity and the forms of all actions theretofore existing and to provide but one form of action. While the adoption of the code was a matter of vital importance to the bench and the bar as it was an absolute reversal of all forms of procedure and practice, yet as it did not seriously affect the people it need not here be entered into.

The whole body of the law, whether administered in a court of law or in a court of chancery, was left in full vigor. The remedy, not the rights, was changed, and the burden fell upon the lawyers and judges, who were compelled to adapt themselves to new methods of preserving the rights and redressing the wrongs of their clients.

In 1818 the county of Randolph was

formed from the north end of Wayne. In 1823 Allen county was organized with its present boundaries, out of Randolph, with all the territory north to the Michigan line attached to it for jurisdictional purposes.

Following this date the counties in northeastern Indiana organized rapidly, so that by 1839, when Whitley county had arrived at the dignity of holding court within her own borders, it was part of the eighth circuit, consisting of Allen, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Whitley, Huntington, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben and DeKalb counties. Prior to this time the time and place for holding the first session of the circuit court in Whitley county had been fixed on the fourth Thursday of September, 1838, at the house of James Parrett, Jr., in what is now Cleveland township. At this time Charles W. Ewing was president judge, and Thomas R. Johnson prosecuting attorney for the eighth circuit. An error had been made in naming the place of holding the court, there being no James Parrett, Jr., in the county. The judges, clerk, sheriff and attorneys met at the house of Joseph Parrett, Jr., which was evidently the place intended, but after consultation the judges concluded that a term of court held under such circumstances might not be legal, and no business was transacted.

The first term of the circuit court was then ordered to be held at the house of Richard Baughan in April, 1839. Richard Baughan lived in Thorncreek township about two and a half miles northeast of Columbia City, and had a sawmill, and the tradition is that for the better accommodation of the crowd the court was held in the mill. The president judge and associates were all present, as shown by the following extract from the record:

"At a regular term of the Whitley circuit court, began and held at the house of Richard Baughan in the county of Whitley and state of Indiana, on Tuesday, the 9th day of April, 1839. Present, the Honorable Charles W. Ewing, president judge of the eighth judicial circuit of said state, and the Honorable Benjamin Martin and Jacob A. Van Houten, associate judges of said court, as also Abraham Cuppy, clerk, and Richard Collins, sheriff, of said county of Whitley."

Judge Ewing lived in Fort Wayne. He is said to have been a good lawyer but somewhat eccentric. He appeared in court here after his retirement from the bench a few times, but at a time when he should have been in the prime and vigor of manhood came to an unfortunate death. It seems that the prosecuting attorney, John A. Wright, was not present and the court appointed Reuben J. Dawson prosecutor for the term. Reuben Jackson Dawson was a Hoosier by birth, having been born in Dearborn county. He studied surveying and law. He came to Fort Wayne with his brother-in-law, Colonel John C. Spencer, in 1832, and was employed in the office of the receiver of public moneys. He was appointed surveyor of Allen county, and had a contract for surveying a large tract of land, now part of Noble, Elkhart and Kosciusko counties. He read law with Thomas Johnson, and subsequently entered into partnership with him. The firm of Johnson & Dawson are the first attorneys noted as appearing in any case in Whitley county. He platted the town of Spencerville in DeKalb county, conducted a store and mills there. He

moved there in 1841, but continued to practice all over the circuit. He was a great big, genial fellow. His business was flourishing and he was well fixed for those days, and enjoyed mounting his horse and riding twenty or thirty miles along the Indian trails to Albion, Fort Wayne or Columbia to attend court. He served as representative of DeKalb and Steuben counties, and also as state senator of his district. Upon the resignation of Judge Worden in 1858 he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. He was compelled to resign in November, 1858, on account of sickness, having served less than one year. In that time, however, he had proven his mettle. In both Noble and LaGrange counties he found awaiting trial a number of prisoners who were charged with horse stealing, counterfeiting, etc., and who were accused of belonging to a regularly organized gang of "blacklegs" which infested northern Indiana. Only a short time before the Regulators in Noble county had taken the law into their own hands and hanged one of the ringleaders. The public mind was so inflamed that many citizens were present ostensibly to see the law enforced but with the purpose of overawing and intimidating the court. Judge Dawson acted and ruled promptly, firmly and fearlessly, and law and order prevailed.

Judge Dawson entered part of the land on which Columbia City is located, afterwards selling it to the Shinnemans.

The grand jurors summoned by the sheriff were: David Wolfe, Seth A. Lucas, James Jones, William Van Meter, Jesse Spear, Samuel Creger, Peter Circle, Christopher W. Long, Horace Cleveland, John S. Braddock, Adam Egolf, Levi Curtis, William Cordill and Joseph Tinkham. They were brought into court, Christopher W. Long was appointed foreman, they were sworn and sent out. They soon reported to the court that no business had been brought before them, and they were accordingly discharged.

There were but three civil cases on the docket at that term, and none of them of any importance. The petit jury was also summoned, but no cases came before them for trial. The petit jury consisted of B. H. Cleveland, John W. More, Jesse Briggs, Zebulon Burch, Jacob Brumbaugh, Lewis Kinsey, J. H. Alexander, David Hayden, George C. Pence, Thomas Estlick, Jesse W. Long, James H. Russau, Daniel Hively, Benjamin Gardner, Benjamin Grable, Benjamin Krusan, James Zohlman, John Collins, Philetus Wood, Francis Tulley and William Blain.

In the case of Webster et al vs. Webster et al for partition, notice was ordered given in the Fort Wayne Sentinel and in the Jeffersonian published at Richmond. John H. Alexander was appointed county surveyor. He seemed to be "Johnny on the spot," for he at once accepted and gave his bond.

The court allowed Richard Baughan three dollars for the use of rooms for court and grand jury, and adjourned until court in course to meet at the same place.

When the time came for the October term of court, Judge Chase and Prosecuting Attorney Wright were both absent. The associate judges again appointed Dawson as prosecuting attorney during the term, the grand jury was charged and with John Sickafoose as foreman went to work. They lost no time, for on the next day they "return

into court and report sundry bills of indictment."

The first one was against Nathan Chapman for vending foreign merchandise without a license, and charged that on May 1, 1839, he "sold to one James Lyttle four pounds of tea not then and there being the product of the United States without having a license or permit as required by law." He entered a plea of guilty and was fined six and one-fourth cents."

Joseph Pierce was also called upon to answer similar charges, and charges of selling spirits to the Indians, and, in the language of the records, "it being demanded of him how he will acquit himself of the said charge, for plea thereto he says he is guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in said indictment."

At this term of court the record shows that John B. Chapman was admitted as an attorney at the bar of this court. The only attorneys who had so far appeared in any of the court proceedings were Johnson and Dawson. Before Chapman left he filed complaints in three new cases, and before the next term of court, actions were also brought by Coombs and Colerick. Chapman had formerly been prosecuting attorney of the circuit, and resided at Fort Wayne. After the first year or two his name does not appear on the records here.

William H. Coombs was another Fort Wayne lawyer. He came to Indiana from Ohio and was engaged in the practice both at Connersville and Wabash before coming to Fort Wayne in 1837. He was prosecuting attorney at an early day and the acquaintance thus formed brought him some business in this county. In 1849 he went to California, remaining there about six years, and upon his return resumed the active practice in which he continued until his death. He had the reputation under the old common law practice of being one of the best special pleaders in northern Indiana.

When court convened in April, 1840, John W. Wright filed his commission as president judge and Lucien P. Ferry as prosecuting attorney. Judge Wright had formerly been prosecutor of the circuit, and was elevated to the bench in 1840. While at the bench he maintained the dignity of his office, but in his intercourse with the bar was genial and affable and was familiarly known as "Jack." It is related of him on one occasion in Noble county that a "blackleg" having passed some counterfeit coin in payment for a horse, a posse was formed for pursuit. The judge adjourned court, mounted his pony and stayed in the front van until the counterfeiter was captured. The matter was taken up by the grand jury, court was reopened and the judge was ready to try the case. On another occasion it is told that one citizen had partaken too freely of the cup that cheers and insisted upon doing a little cheering himself. The judge ordered the sheriff to quiet him, but the sheriff's order was of no avail. "Take that man to jail," ordered the judge. "There is no jail," responded the sheriff. "Then take him out in the woods and tie him to a tree so that he can't disturb the court." It was done and order prevailed. He served until 1842 and was subsequently elected mayor of Logansport. He spent some years in Kansas before the war and afterward removed to Washington, D. C.

At this term of court no important

cases were tried, but it is interesting to note that the grand jury were diligent in their business, returning eight indictments for betting. James Crowe was indicted for winning at cards, entered a plea of guilty and was fined; but when they followed this with another charging him with losing a game of cards, he "wouldn't stand for it." It was submitted to the summary decision of the court, and he "went hence acquit."

On motion of the prosecuting attorney, it was suggested that the office of school examiner was vacant, and the court appointed Otho W. Gandy, Abraham Cuppy and Edwin Cone.

The associate judges allowed themselves six dollars each for the term of court and adjourned to meet at the house of David E. Long in the town of Coumbia. By this time the site of the county seat had been selected and Long had erected a one-story frame house at the northwest corner of Main and Van Buren streets and had put up a creaking, wooden sign, announcing "Entertainment for Man and Beast."

When court met in October, 1840, it was evident that Long's hotel would not accommodate the court and the crowd, and court was forthwith adjourned to and held at the house of Abraham Cuppy, the county clerk.

Henry Cooper is the next attorney who appeared in the courts. It is said that Cooper was one of the best lawyers who rode the circuit in those early days. He is said to have been master of all the books contained, but perhaps did not appear to full advantage, as he was not an eloquent or fluent talker. We are again indebted to Nelson Prentiss for this story concerning Cooper. There was also in the circuit a pettifogger by the name of Powers, whose only qualification was his ability to talk. Like necessity, he knew no law, and his abusive tongue made him especially obnoxious to a man of Cooper's temperament. Meeting him one day Powers said, "Cooper, if I had your head or you had my tongue, what a man would be the result." Quick as a flash Cooper responded, "Powers, if you had my head, you'd know enough to keep your mouth shut." Like many another, he was his own worst enemy, and in his latter days was only a wreck of his former self.

Richard Collins, sheriff, now produces a metallic seal procured for this court by the commissioners of Whitley county of the following description and design, to-wit: "A circular metallic seal with a figure of a plough and a sheaf of wheat in the center and the words 'Whitley Circuit Court, Ia.' in a circular form around the center, which seal is now adopted by the court as the seal of this court."

Charles Ditton made application to become a citizen, renouncing all allegiance to Queen Victoria, and was admitted and became the first naturalized citizen of the county.

One of the sad features of this term of court was that the bailiff was able to draw pay for only one day's services.

At the March, 1841, term, a boy was brought before the court on the charge of vagrancy, and the court finding that he came within the description of a vagrant and that he was under the age of twenty-one years, ordered that the sheriff should bind him to some person of useful trade or occupation

until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years.

At this term was tried the first criminal case of importance, the case of The State vs. Alexander Smith for forgery. The charge was that he had uttered and tendered in payment of a bill for lodging to one John B. Godfroy, who lived on the Goshen road near Churubusco, a counterfeit bill of the denomination of five dollars. Charles W. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, was appointed by the court to defend him, and the cause was tried before Judge Wright and a jury. The jury found him guilty and fixed his punishment at imprisonment in the state's prison for two years. The house where the court was held was on the northwest corner of Jackson and Main streets, where Henry McLallen's residence now stands, and Richard Collins tells that the jury, when they were sent out to deliberate on their verdict, gathered around a large black walnut stump near where the Lutheran church now stands. Smith's companion at the time the offense was committed was one John Adams, and it is told that Adams came into court as a witness in Smith's behalf and was ordered by the judge into custody until the grand jury, then in session, could investigate his case. Within an hour the grand jury returned an indictment against him for perjury. He was immediately arraigned, and Judge Ewing appeared for him and asked for a change of venue. The change was granted and the case sent to Allen county; and the following week was tried and Adams was convicted and sentenced to the state's prison for two years. The record shows that Ewing was allowed the munificent sum of ten dollars for defending Smith.

In the fall of 1841 the new courthouse, a two-story frame structure on the west side of the public square near where the city hall is now located, was so nearly completed that when court met at the house of David E. Long it forthwith adjourned to the courthouse. I am not aware that there were any dedication services or any speeches made, but it must have been a proud day in Columbia.

One of the first cases at this term was notable for being perhaps the only case ever tried in the county; at least I have never heard of a prosecution for the same offense. Claybourne Pompey was indicted for usury. He "acknowledged the corn," and was fined six dollars and costs. It appears from the record that he loaned Richard Baughn forty dollars, and took ten dollars for one year's interest. It is evident that the jury figured that after paying six dollars fine, it would still leave him four dollars interest, making ten per cent, which was then the legal rate.

In the proceedings of the September term, 1841, appears the case of The State of Indiana vs. Peter Heller—indictment for usurpation. This is a rather unusual charge, and an investigation of the indictment discloses that it charges that on the 1st day of January, 1840, the said Peter Heller "did unlawfully solemnize a marriage between Henry Hull and Jane Gardner—he, the said Heller not then and there being a justice of the peace in said county, a judge of either of the courts in said county, a president judge of the eighth judicial circuit in said state, nor of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, nor a minister of the gospel regularly licensed to preach." The indictment was quashed.

In March, 1842, James W. Borden became judge, and William H. Coombs prosecuting attorney, and John Wright succeeded Benjamin F. Martin as associate judge. Judge Borden was admitted to the bar in New York in 1834, and in 1835 went to Richmond, Indiana. He went to Fort Wayne in 1839, and in 1841 was elected president judge of the circuit. He was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1850, and resigned his office as judge. He took prominent and active part in the deliberations and debates of that convention. He was elected common pleas judge in 1852, and served until 1857, when he was appointed minister to the Hawaiian Islands. On his return he was again put on the common pleas bench and later of the Allen criminal court. Judge Borden is represented by those who remember him as a tall man of commanding presence, rather positive in his manner, and perhaps too much of a politician to please everybody as a judge.

The jail was the first public building built in the county, and was a hewed log structure, located on the southeast corner of the public square. It was built in 1840, and at the March term, 1843, the grand jury reported that they had examined the jail "and find the same in good condition with the exception of the doors thereof, which are, from the settling of the building, not in a situation to be closed." We presume if the sheriff happened to have a prisoner, he put him "on honor" and left the doors open.

At this time there were still many Indians in the county, and occasionally one of them got not only a taste of the white man's whiskey, but a taste of the white man's law. Alexander Bulkley brought action in assumpsit against Pe-kash-ka, Ke-Keo-qua and Shap-en-dino before Horace Tuttle, justice of the peace, and recovered judgment in each case.

At the March term, 1843, these causes were appealed to the circuit court and there was judgment for the red men.

The first case of any note in which an Indian was involved was also the first murder case in the county. The records, of course, only give the barest recitals of the charge and the proceedings, and we are indebted to the older inhabitants for the details. It has been more than sixty years, and naturally the old settlers do not agree in all the details, but we have relied largely upon the recollection of Curtis W. Jones, who possesses a wonderful memory, and an inexhaustible fund of information concerning the early days. Peen-am-wah (the name is spelled in his affidavit for change of venue Peen-am-wah was a Pottawattamie Indian and was a bad Indian. One day in the fall of 1843 he was going along the trail south of Columbia when he met a Miami squaw—the mother of Turkey, riding on a pony. Her name is given in the indictment as O-way-so-pe-ah. He talked with her, and after she turned and rode on, shot her in the back of the head and threw her body in the river. The place was known for many years as "Squaw Point." Before any action was taken Peen-am-wah departed. Allen Hamilton, at Fort Wayne, was Indian Agent, and offered a reward of two hundred dollars for his arrest. William Thorn, of North Manchester, followed

him into Michigan and brought him back and he was committel to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

On January 1, 1844, John Turkey, a Miami Indian, killed a squaw of the Pottawattamie tribe. The murder took place southwest of Columbia on what was known for many years as the Martin farm. He was arrested upon affidavit of Asa Shoemaker, coroner, filed with Henry Swihart, justice of the peace, charging him with the murder of Saw-ga, a Pottawattamie Indian. He was tried before a jury and found guilty and committed to jail by the justice, as he says in his transcript "there to remain until further dealt with according to law."

At the March term, 1844, indictments were returned by the grand jury against both of these prisoners.

Peen-am-wah filed an affidavit for a change of venue and the case was transferred to Allen county. The next day John Turkey's case was called. He entered a plea of not guilty and put himself upon the country. The prosecuting attorney was not present and Lysander Jacoby was acting in that capacity under appointment of the court. He asked for a continuance of the cause and it was granted. Before the close of the term, one evening at dusk the sheriff, John B. Simcoke and John C. Washburn went to the jail to feed the prisoners and attend to their wants. Peen-am-wah for safety had been put into an inner room of the jail which was called the dungeon, and chained. As the story goes the other Indians had been loafing around the old jail and it was supposed that an Indian called Davis had passed in a file with which Peen-am-wah severed one link of the chain. The sheriff went into the dungeon and Washburn stood in the outside door. At a signal Turkey made a rush and knocked Washburn out of the door and both Indians were out and gone. The woods came up within a few rods of the jail and they were soon lost to sight. They crossed Blue river just above where the brewery now stands, and being expert woodsmen and knowing every foot of the country, they were soon beyond reach and were never seen nor heard of in this neighborhood afterward. The indictments were carried on the docket for several years and alias writs issued, but the cases were finally dropped. After all it was probably the best solution of the trouble. The trial of these Indians would have stirred up bitter feelings among the Indians still remaining.

This March term, 1844, was marked by the presence of three distinguished visitors, ex-Governors David Wallace and Samuel Bigger, and General James R. Slack, all of whom were admitted to the bar.

David Wallace was Governor of Indiana from 1837 to 1841. Upon the expiration of his term of office he entered the practice of the law at Indianapolis. At one time he located in Fort Wayne, and was in the practice there for a few years, but later returned to Indianapolis. At that day he was well known over the state, but to the younger generation will perhaps be more generally remembered as the father of General Lew Wallace. I find from an inspection of the old bench docket that he is noted as appearing with Ferry in the prosecution of Peen-am-wah.

Samuel Bigger, who was admitted to the Whitley county bar on the same day, had also been governor of the state, and his term

had probably only recently expired, as he was elected in 1840. It is probable that he was on his way to Fort Wayne, for he is said to have located there after his term expired and remained there until his death in 1847.

Lysander C. Jacoby, who is mentioned as serving in the capacity of prosecuting attorney, lived at Fort Wayne, and was a lawyer of fair ability. He was quite active in the practice here for a few years, being associated with J. H. Pratt in a number of cases and with Worden in the defense of Samuel Pegg. It is said that he had some disagreeable peculiarities that perhaps resulted in his leaving Fort Wayne. He followed the course of empire on its westward way.

For the first five years after courts were organized in Whitley county the little business that there was was cared for by attorneys from other places, principally by the members of the Fort Wayne bar. But now there seemed to be enough to justify some local attorney. The first three members of the local bar must have appeared in a short space of time, probably within a year. They were Joseph H. Pratt, James L. Worden and James S. Collins, and as nearly as can be ascertained were admitted in the order named. The records do not show the date of Pratt's admission, but show his appearance in a case at the September term, 1844. At this term James L. Worden was admitted to the bar and appointed master in chancery.

Joseph H. Pratt is remembered as a man of education, a fluent talker and what would probably be called a good "mixer." He served as deputy treasurer and upon the town board, and had his full share of the local practice. He left here about 1851 or 1852, locating in Wisconsin.

James Worden was born May 10, 1819, in Berkeshire county, Massachusetts. He had a common school education, and devoted some time to study during his youth, which was spent upon a farm in Ohio. He entered the office of Thomas T. Straight, of Cincinnati, in 1839, and after his admission spent some time at Tiffin, Ohio, coming to Columbia City early in 1844. In 1845 he married the daughter of Benjamin Grable, then county treasurer of Whitley county. In the fall of that year, becoming convinced that there were too many lawyers in Columbia and seeing an opportunity in the adjoining county of Noble, he removed to Port Mitchell, where the county seat of that county in its wanderings had temporarily located. He soon took front rank as a lawyer, followed the county seat to Albion, and acquired a good practice for those days. He acquired some reputation and made many friends by the masterly manner in which he conducted a prosecution for murder which had been sent to Allen county on a change of venue. Worden was only a backwoods county prosecutor, and the defense was represented by Coombs, who was the best technical lawyer in northern Indiana, and David H. Colerick, whose sway over juries was such that he was credited with having cleared men charged with stealing hogs, a most heinous crime in those days. Seeing an opportunity for extending his practice, and under the influence of his friends he removed to Fort Wayne. In 1855 he was appointed by Governor Wright as circuit judge, and in 1858 resigned to

accept an appointment from Governor Willard on the supreme bench. In 1859 he was elected to the same position and served for the full term of six years. In 1864 he was again a candidate for the same position, but went down to defeat with his party. His term closed in January, 1865, and he returned to Fort Wayne and engaged in the practice. In 1876 he was again elected to the same position, entering upon his third term in January, 1877. He refused to again become a candidate in 1882, and was elected as judge of the superior court of Allen county, and died in 1884, while occupying that position.

Judge Worden has an enduring place in the history of the state. He had not the gift of eloquence, the power to sway juries and wrest verdicts from them, but was clear, forcible and full of resources. And even in those days when fluent speech counted much, he was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar. But it was when he was appointed to the bench that his friends recognized that he had come into his proper sphere. He was pre-eminently fitted for the discharge of judicial functions. Clear, concise, analytical, with a deep sense of right and justice and a discernment that refused to be confused or befogged by unimportant matters, or led away by side issues, he went at once to the heart of the question.

He not only saw things clearly, but he expressed his convictions clearly. There is no sophistry in his opinions. No lawyer can read them and then be in doubt as to what the court decides. They constitute a monument to his memory that shall endure.

James S. Collins came from one of the pioneer families of Whitley county. The family came to this county when he was about seventeen years of age. At that day educational facilities were meager, but he devoted his spare moments to the few books that were accessible. It is told that in 1843 he studied Blackstone with a dictionary beside him to help him with the big words. Afterward he read law for a while with L. P. Ferry, of Fort Wayne, and was admitted to the bar in this county in 1845. The lot of the young lawyer in those days was not one that yielded great financial returns. Worden soon left the county, and Pratt a few years later, but Judge Collins continued in his profession and by his ability and perseverance acquired an important clientage, and a host of personal friends. He continued in the active practice until a very short time prior to his death, which occurred on August 22, 1898, and is entitled to rank as the pioneer lawyer of the county. He was associated in practice with Joseph W. Adair for several years; after that for a number of years with Michael Sickafoose, then with A. A. Adams, and up until the time of his retirement with B. E. Gates.

At the time of the building of the Eel River road he was prominently connected with the enterprise, and served for several years as president of the company. He also served as a member of the state legislature one term.

An inspection of the records discloses that during the decade from 1840 to 1850 there were several well known citizens who appeared promptly at each session of court and entered a plea of guilty to indictments for retailing without license or selling liquor to the Indians, submitted to a small fine and apparently returned to their homes to

repeat the offense. The profit in the business was evidently greater than the fine imposed.

On the 14th of November, 1844, Samuel Pegg filed his application for naturalization. He evidently did not become a good American citizen, for in January, 1845, he was indicted for murder. The charge was that he had killed his son, who is described in the indictment as Samuel Pegg, the younger. The family lived in Union township.

Worden and Jacoby defended him and William H. Coombs prosecuted the case. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the state's prison for eight years at hard labor.

His trouble did not end here. At the next term his wife brought suit for divorce. There seemed some difficulty in getting service, as he was clear at the other end of the state at the Jeffersonville prison, but finally in March, 1848, the bonds of matrimony were severed.

At the March term, 1845, another lawyer, who afterward became well known over the state appeared in the person of John U. Petit.

At the September term, 1845, Richard Knisley and Henry Swihart qualified as associate judges. Lydia Tuttle was granted a divorce from Ransom Tuttle and this was the first divorce granted in the county.

Judge Petit is said to have been as ardent a disciple of Isaac Walton as ever graced the woolsack, and lost no opportunity of indulging in his favorite sport. There is an old story afloat in northern Indiana concerning one of his fishing expeditions. The writer does not pretend to give the authority for the story nor fix the location. But the story is that on one occasion he gathered together a jolly crowd and started for the fishing grounds. They had proceeded only a short distance when it was discovered that two necessaries had been omitted from the commissary supplies —bread and whiskey. The company halted under a tree by the roadside and dispatched Sam, the colored cook and factotum, to procure these essentials. Sam returned in about an hour; and in answer to the judge's inquiries reported that he had procured a three gallon jug of whiskey and a quarter's worth of bread. "Boys," said the judge, turning to the crowd with a look of consternation on his face, "what in ———— are we going to do with all that bread!"

The record for October, 1845, shows the admission of Moses Jenkinson. He is another Fort Wayne lawyer who attained considerable practice at the Whitley county bar. He entered the practice at Fort Wayne in 1840, and was a man of considerable force of character, and not only met with success in his profession, but is said to have had considerable business capacity and was engaged in several enterprises.

On the 29th of December, 1845, the chairman and clerk of the election filed their certificate showing the election of the following named trustees of the town of Columbia, "said town being districted as an incorporated town for the better regulation of the internal police of said town."

District No. 1, Joseph H. Pratt.
District No. 2, John Rhodes.
District No. 3, John Gillespie.
District No. 4, Alfred K. Goodrich.
District No. 5, Abram S. Monger.

Along about this period the records dis-

close indictments also against prominent citizens for malicious trespass. These undoubtedly arose over disputes as to property lines, and perhaps ordinarily arose over charges of cutting timber on another man's land. There were, however, very few convictions.

At the March term, 1846, there appeared in court two gentlemen whose names are familiar to the younger members of the bar only in connection with the criminal practice, John Doe and Richard Roe. This, however, was a civil action, and was entitled, John Doe, on the demise of Milo Gradeless vs. Richard Roe, and was an action for trespass in ejectment. Alas! poor John and Dick! Once the plaintiff and defendant in much important real estate litigation, now only known as defendants in prosecution for public intoxication—(How have the mighty fallen?)

On the other hand we note the rapid progress made by one young man in professional life. At the September term, 1847, on motion of Joseph Pratt, "It is ordered by the court to be certified of record that Zenas Brown is a man of good moral character." This was the first step required for admission to the bar. How quickly he sprang full armed into the arena may be judged when we read just a year later that he was indicted for an affray.

Lorin Loomis succeeded Henry Swihart in September, 1847. The grand jury as usual inspected the jail and as usual reported that it was in good condition except that the outside door couldn't be locked. There being no prisoner on hand, that didn't make much difference. The first case I can discover which went to the supreme court from Whitley county was the case of Reason Huston vs. Joab McPherson. This was an action of trespass on the case in slander brought by McPherson against Huston and tried at the March term, 1843, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for thirty dollars. It was tried again in September, 1846, and the plaintiff recovered twenty-five cents. Huston appealed and the judgment was reversed, the opinion being certified on March 8, 1848.

Judge Hiram S. Tousley, another familiar figure in northern Indiana appeared at the bar of this county in 1849. He was living at that time at Albion, but had once been a resident of Whitley county. His parents became residents of Union township about 1843. The young man worked on the farm for some time and finally accumulated a few dollars by making "black salts." With his little fund and a new suit of "jeans" made by his mother, this lanky young fellow went to Fort Wayne and became a student under L. C. Jacoby. Some of the younger fellows were inclined to laugh at him, but David H. Colerick said to them, "You may laugh now, boys, but you'll not laugh long." He was admitted to the bar and entered the practice at Albion in 1848, and resided there until his death. In 1863 he was appointed as judge of the circuit, and was twice re-elected. He was recognized both as a profound student of the law and of history.

Adams Y. Hooper was the next local attorney coming to the bar, being admitted in 1850. Adams Y. Hooper was born at Athens, Ohio, in 1825. After completing his literary education, he read law and was admitted to practice at Lancaster, Ohio. In

1849 he went to Huntington, Indiana, but only remained there a short time, moving to Columbia City in the autumn of that year. The records show that he was admitted to the bar here at the next term of court, in March, 1850, and here he lived and labored during the remainder of his life. In the early days, in a small county like Whitley, the practice of the law alone was scarcely sufficient either to occupy the entire attention or furnish an adequate living to an ambitious young man with a growing family. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Hooper engaged in school teaching. Later he served as postmaster, and still later he was elected and served as county auditor. In 1852 he represented Whitley and Noble counties in the legislature, and in 1868 represented Whitley and Kosciusko in the state senate. He was universally esteemed and respected by the community, and was regarded as a wise counsellor and a just and upright man. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Walter Olds which existed up to the time of his death, and they took rank as one of the leading law firms of the county and commanded a large clientage.

At the April term, 1851, William Arnold and Samuel A. Sheibley filed their petition for a writ of *ad quod damnum* and the court ordered the sheriff to summon twelve men and view the site of the proposed mill dam at Springfield (now South Whitley) and appraise the damages. After much jockeying the inquest was returned, damages to adjoining landowners fixed, and the petitioners granted privilege to build a dam six and one-half feet in height.

At the succeeding fall term of court Elza A. McMahon became president judge, and two men who were destined to appear many times in this court were admitted, Joseph Breckenridge and Lindley M. Ninde. Judge McMahon came from Ohio and settled in Fort Wayne about 1845. His first appearance in this court was as prosecuting attorney. He is remembered by the older members of the bar as a fair lawyer, an intelligent and pleasant gentleman and a very satisfactory judge.

Joseph Breckenridge was another pioneer lawyer who spent his life in Fort Wayne. He was educated in that city and admitted to practice in 1846. He served as prosecuting attorney and as judge of the court of common pleas and judge of the circuit court. Early in his career he became engaged in railroad practice, acting first in connection with Robert Breckenridge and later by himself as attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, until the time of his retirement. It was in this capacity he was best known by the bar in Whitley county. He was characterized by an irrepressible fund of good humor and an inexhaustible fund of good stories, and perhaps no man was ever more successful in dealing with belligerent attorneys who had a suit for damages against the railroad.

Curtis W. Jones, who is the oldest living member of this bar, was admitted at this time.

It seems that with the advent of a new judge it became necessary to "spruce up" a little, and under order of the court three dollars was spent for sawdust for the court room, paper-hanging, etc., and three dollars and seventy-five cents for one new set of chairs.

Upon the taking effect of the constitu-

tion of 1852, the offices of associate judge and probate judge were abolished and the common pleas court was created. At this time the state was redistricted for judicial purposes, and Whitley county became part of the tenth district. In September of this year Stephen Wildman and Isaiah B. McDonald came to the bar. Judge Wildman afterward served as judge of the court of common pleas. Colonel McDonald has been identified with the Whitley county bar since 1852. In the same year in which he was admitted he was elected as prosecuting attorney, and served until 1855, when he was elected county clerk. He served with distinction during the Rebellion and at its conclusion resumed the practice, serving also as school examiner from 1864 to 1870. Later he was identified with the newspaper business and other interests, but until very recent years, when his increasing infirmities compelled him to lay aside some of the burdens, he continued in the active practice.

At the September term, 1853, there appears the record of an ex parte proceeeding of some note, for the reason that it is rather out of the ordinary. William McCutcheon presented to the court his petition and made proof of publication, the prosecuting attorney appeared, and after due consideration the court granted his prayer and decreed that his name be changed to William Mills, and that he be hereafter known by that name.

At this time the grand jury reported that the jail would do until a new one could be built, it not being worthy of repair.

The bar of the present day perhaps wonders how they got along in the early days without a court stenographer. The following entry will perhaps throw a little side light upon the question. The case of The State vs. William Logan was brought to this county on a change of venue from Wells, was tried, and Logan was found guilty of manslaughter. "Ordered that John R. Coffroth be allowed ten dollars for taking down the testimony in the case of the State of Indiana vs. William Logan, to be certified to the county of Wells for payment."

At the March term, 1855, A. W. Myers was admitted to the bar.

It was about this time the Pennsylvania Railroad was being constructed. This of course created a boom for the new town and business was on the increase. This also perhaps brought the first newspaper. It was evidently a hard struggle for the paper, for the first record I find even before he began to draw any fees for legal notices, is a confession of judgment by the proprietor, Joseph A. Berry, in favor of the Cincinnati Type Foundry Company. It is refreshing to know that friends came to his rescue, staid the judgment, and he remained to wield the quill for several years.

John Wheatley was indicted for burglary and larceny, was tried and the jury failed to agree. He was confined in the old jail, which had already been condemned by the grand jury, and in some manner managed to set it afire. He was at once indicted for arson, tried and convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Jeffersonville prison for two years. I imagine notwithstanding the loss, there was some wagging of the wiseheads and a large number of "I told you so's." At any rate it was now necessary to have a new jail. Judge Collins was allowed ten dollars for defending

Wheatley on the first charge, and Moses Jenkinson the same for defending on the second charge.

September term, 1855, P. W. Hardesty was admitted. Hon. James L. Worden produced his commission as judge of the tenth circuit and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

For the first time, court proceedings were a subject of comment by the newspaper. The Pioneer, under date of January, 1856, having this to say: "The January term of the court of common pleas for this county commenced on Monday, the 7th inst., and is still in session. Much more than an ordinary amount of business has been before the court, and there is a probability that the remainder of the week will be consumed in the disposition of cases on the docket. The case of Dr. Linvill vs. A. K. Goodrich occupied several days of the term and was submitted to the jury on Monday night, who returned a verdict against the plaintiff. This was an intricate case, and one involving many nice points, and called out the best efforts of the attorneys engaged thereon, Hardesty & Myers appearing for the plaintiff and James S. Collins for the defendant, all of whom acquitted themselves with dignity becoming the profession. Dr. Linvill also made an argument before the jury of some hours length, in which he advanced many good, sound, common sense ideas. The charge of Judge Wildman to the jury was an able one, delivered in a very plain and elaborate manner."

The paper of this date contained the cards of Hardesty & Myers and James S. Collins, resident attorneys, and of attorneys at Angola, Albion, Lima, Ohio, and Ligonier.

In considering the early courts, we must not overlook a very important factor—the clerk. As heretofore noted, Abraham Cuppy was the first clerk. He was succeeded by Richard Collins, who held the office until 1856, when he was succeeded by I. B. McDonald.

At the March term, 1856, A. J. Douglas was admitted to practice. He had been a teacher and after some years returned to that profession and was also ordained to the ministry. He taught, was city and county superintendent a number of years, retiring from the city schools in 1879 and from the county superintendency two years later, after which he devoted his life to the ministry until failing health compelled his retirement about five years ago. His death occurred in Columbia City about two years ago.

At this term, also J. M. Austin was admitted, and the Pioneer made this pleasant mention of the fact: "J. M. Austin, of this place, was admitted to the practice of law at the Whitley circuit court yesterday. He is a young man of some promise. May he meet with unbounded success." Pioneer, March 12, 1856.

James S. Frazer is first noted as appearing in the Whitley circuit court at this session. Judge Frazer lived at Warsaw and soon became well known here. He was engaged here as counsel in important cases and as special judge many times, even up to the time of his retirement from active work.

The Pioneer under date of March 12th, again made a note of court proceedings: "The March term of the Whitley circuit court is now in session, Judge Worden presiding with his usual dignity. Among those of the legal profession present from a dis-

tance we observe Hon. J. S. Frazer, J. R. Slack, J. R. Cofforth, Messrs. M. Jenkinson, Case, Breckenridge and Dodge, of Fort Wayne, and H. S. Towsley, of Albion. We are not able to report the cases thus far disposed of, but let it suffice for this week to say that on a motion to quash the indictment against Z. Henderson for violation of the liquor law on the ground of unconstitutionality, that the motion was overruled by the court."

In the next issue, March 19, 1856, the Pioneer, at the request of all the members of the bar published the opinion of Judge Worden in the Henderson case.

On April 9, 1856, the same publication contained a new advertisement: "Marcus H. Drown, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbia City, Indiana." But the advertisement disappeared after a few months and as I am unable to learn anything about this man I am led to the conclusion that he was a young man seeking a location and that the long vacation from March to September exhausted his resources or his patience, or perhaps both, and that he folded his tent and departed.

April 20, 1857, a new seal was adopted. "I, James L. Worden, sole judge of the Whitley circuit court, being fully satisfied that the seal heretofore and now used by the clerk of said court is so worn out by many years' use and that the same is of itself almost useless, I therefore order that Isaiah B. McDonald, the clerk of this court, do procure a good, new and sufficient seal for said Whitley circuit court, with the following device, to-wit: A circular seal with the words 'The Whitley Circuit Court, Indiana,' in the outer circle, with scales or balances in the upper part of the center, and directly under the said device of scales or balances, and within the inner, or centre, the words 'Whitley County.' "

September 1, 1857, D. T. Davis was admitted to the bar.

Thomas Johnson came from Richmond to Fort Wayne and served as probate judge and later as prosecuting attorney. He died while still a young man, from the effects of a cold contracted on his return from attending court at Bluffton.

Moses Jenkinson began practice in 1840. He was a successful lawyer, his practice was extensive, and he was often noted as appearing in the courts of this county.

John C. Wigent entered the practice of law late in life. He was in the war of the Rebellion, a member of the famous Simonson Battery. After the close of the war, he began farming in Union township. At the age of about thirty-four, he was elected county recorder. Upon retiring from that office in 1878, he engaged in the abstract business, and gradually took up the practice of law in connection with this business. He served one term as prosecuting attorney. Later he took interest in the newspaper business, and the latter years of his life were clouded by financial difficulties.

Walter Olds read law in the office of Olds & Dickey at Mt. Gilead, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 by the supreme court of the state of Ohio. During the same year he came to Columbia City and formed a partnership with A. Y. Hooper under the name of Hooper & Olds. They acquired a large business and continued in partnership until the death of Mr. Hooper in 1875. Later he formed a part-

nership with Michael Sickafoose which continued until 1884, when he was elected judge of the circuit court, consisting of the counties of Whitley and Kosciusko. Judge Olds was the first judge of the Whitley circuit court who was a resident of Whitley county. He resigned in 1889 upon his election to the supreme bench of the state of Indiana. He resigned from the supreme bench in the state of Indiana, and entered the practice of law in the city of Chicago, but later returned again to Indiana, where he is now enjoying a large practice in the city of Fort Wayne, being the solicitor for both the Nickel Plate and Lake Shore Railroads.

Elisha V. Long, of Warsaw, was by Governor Hendricks, appoined Judge of the thirty-third circuit, composed of Whitley and Kosciusko counties. He was elected for a full term of six years in 1878. On his retirement in 1884 he was, by President Cleveland, appoined chief justice of New Mexico. On his retirement from that position with the incoming of the Harrison administration, he went into the practice of law at Las Vegas, where he still enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Edward. R. Wilson was only about thirty-two years of age when elected circuit judge in 1858. He studied law with Gov. Joseph A. Gage, and was admitted to practice at Indianapolis. He located at Bluffton in 1853. In 1854, he was appointed prosecuting attorney to succeed Judge Worden and succeeded him also as judge upon his resignation to accept an appointment in the supreme bench. Shortly after the expiration of his term, Judge Wilson removed to Madison and engaged in the practice of the law and later returned to Bluffton.

Robert Lowry was born in Ireland and came to Fort Wayne in 1843. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and began practice at Goshen in 1846. He was elected circuit judge in 1864, re-elected in 1870, but resigned in 1875 and entered the practice at Fort Wayne, having removed from Goshen in 1867. In 1877 he became judge of the newly created superior court of the city of Fort Wayne. He served two terms in congress as representative of the twelfth congressional district. Judge Lowry was perhaps one of the ablest judges who ever sat at Nisi Prius. He was honest and incorruptible. He was a man of large mental attainments, kindly disposition and one in whom both lawyers and parties litigant had the utmost confidence.

Joseph W. Adair was born and spent the early years of his life in Noble county. After his appointment as judge he was elected for a term of six years and has twice since been re-elected, as a Democrat in a normally Republican district. Judge Adair's ability as a circuit judge is recognized by the bar all over northern Indiana. His clear conception of the underlying legal principles, his patience under all the trials a judge is called upon to endure in the disputes and questions arising, his prompt rules and his constant and uniform good nature and courteous treatment of the members of the bar, has made his court a favorite forum for the settlement of legal battles. This, together with the fact that Whitley is a small county, and has been able to keep her docket clean and secure prompt hearing of pending cases, has made his court a favorite place for cases sent from other counties, so much so, that it is sometimes referred to as the "Whitley change of venue court."

Cyrus B. Tulley was a Hoosier and to

the manor born. He was the first member of the Whitley county bar, born in Whitley county. His parents were among the very earliest settlers of the county. He was born in Smith township in 1839 and had only the advantages of such school as that day afforded. In 1865 he came to Columbia City and began the study of law and engaged in surveying. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and followed his profession until advancing years and the condition of his health required his retirement. In his earlier years he filled numerous positions in the city and county governments, having been town clerk, town trustee, county surveyor, city marshal and representative in the state legislature. Mr. Tulley was a self-made man, and was a man of very strong likes and dislikes. His unswerving honesty gave him the confidence of the people and in his prime he enjoyed a very large practice.

David H. Colerick was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, Ohio, and came to Fort Wayne in 1829, where he practiced law until he retired in 1872. He was of Irish parentage, and possessed in an eminent degree the powers of an orator, and this coupled with his education and thorough preparation, gave him at once a high rank in Indiana practice. He was employed in many of the criminal cases in the early days, when a plea to the sympathy and emotion of the juror were deemed of value. He founded a family of lawyer sons and grandsons. Two of his sons are yet in active and valuable practice in the city of Fort Wayne: Walpole G. and Henry.

A. A. Chapin read law and located at Angola, after completing his college course at Ann Arbor. In 1865 he removed to Kendallville and in 1883 to Fort Wayne. In 1860 he was elected and served one term as prosecuting attorney of the tenth circuit, which then embraced ten counties in northwestern Indiana, including Whitley. There were two terms of court each year in each county, and the judge and prosecuting attorney were compelled to go from one county to the other and hold court. In 1886 he was elected to hold the office for one term of judge of the Allen superior court. During the latter years of his life, his hearing has been defective and he has been compelled to devote his attention largely to patent law. He justly merits the reputation which he has attained, that of being an honest and safe lawyer.

Henry Chase was about forty years old when he went on the bench and while he served this circuit only a short time, and never held a term of court in this county, was said to have been one of the best judges in his day.

F. P. Randal was identified with the history of Indiana for many years. He read law at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and after his admission in 1838 took up his residence in Fort Wayne and remained an important factor until his death in 1892. He held office for many years in the city government and was five times elected mayor of the city.

The later members of the bar were John Krider, admitted in 1873; Thomas R. Marshall, William F. McNagny and James A. Campbell, in 1874. Then came Eph K. Strong, P. H. Clugston, Benton E. Gates, D. V. Whiteleather, W. H. Kissinger, O. E. Grant, F. B. Moe, John W. Orndorf, E. C. Downey and C. L. Devault. All these

gentlemen are yet too young to figure in history.

MEMORABILIA:

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

In 1856 the justice's court was in full flower. As witness the following advertisement in the "Whitley Pioneer:" "Esq. Bodley has removed his office to the building opposite the Tremont House where he is prepared to discharge any duty made encumbent upon him by the statute, not neglecting to tie the marriage knot for those disposed to commit matrimony."

At the March term, 1844, the regular judge of the court was indicted for assault. Instead of appearing before his associate judges he endorsed upon the indictment, "I plead guilty to this indictment and wish the court to examine Mr. Long and assess the fine." This judge was James L. Gordon.

In 1856 a communication appeared in the "Whitley Pioneer" signed by three justices of the peace, to-wit: J. C. Bodley, T. A. Crabb and J. R. Baker, announcing that the law against profanity was in force and in the discharge of their future duties, they were bound to enforce it, and gave notice to the public accordingly. So far as heard from, this is the last time that the law against profanity was ever known to be in force.

For a while there was a probate court in this county. It met at the house of Richard Boughan on Monday, November 11, 1839. Hon. Christopher W. Long, sole judge, Richard Collins, treasurer, Abraham Cuppy, clerk. Charles W. Hughes, father of William M. Hughes, was in 1846, judge of this court and in 1848 Price Goodrich was its judge.

A common pleas court was established in 1853 and continued until its abolition by the legislature in 1873. The judges of this court were Stephen Wilman, James C. Bodley, H. J. Stoton and William Clapp. Concerning the latter judge, Colonel McDonald has an amusing story which upon occasion, he can be prevailed upon to relate.

It will be a surprising fact to many people to know that the town of Coesse once elected officers as an incorporated village, but the records in the clerk's office show that on September 13, 1867, an election of officers for the incorporation of Coesse was held, resulting as follows: Marshal, John B. Imsie; treasurer, M. E. Doane; assessor, William Greene; trustees, W. L. Barney, Fred Smith, Elijah Depew, Robert Steele and J. H. Root.

We cannot close this article without reference to the only execution of a murderer in the county. In the latter part of 1883, Charles W. Butler, of Columbus, Ohio, followed his wife, who had fled from his brutality, to Pierceton and there shot her dead, as he had threatened if she left him.

After being confined in the Warsaw jail for a time he secured a change of venue and was brought here. He with others broke jail but was recaptured near his home. He was put on trial Monday, May 12, 1884, before the following jury: Jacob A. Baker, Josiah Archer, Jacob W. Nickey, John F. Depoy, Joseph J. Pence, Lewis Deem, Alexander More, David James, James Blain, James Cordill, Thomas Jellison and Elijah Depew. Judge Van Long presiding. Michael Sicka-

foose, assisted by William F. McNagny, of Columbia City, and Lemuel W. Royse, of Warsaw, prosecuted. The prisoner was defended by Joseph W. Adair, of Columbia City, Lee Haymond, of Warsaw, H. J. Booth, of Columbus, Ohio, and Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware, Ohio.

He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of October, 1884, and at exactly 12:08 p. m. of that day he was swung into eternity in an enclosure built in the jail-yard. Frank P. Allwein, sheriff, personally attended to the details and sprung the trap. The law was soon after changed so that executions now take place in the state prison.

HISTORY OF SMITH TOWNSHIP.

BY DR. FRANCIS M. MAGERS.

Some time previous to 1827 a squatter in the person of Andrew Mack built a cabin near the Fort Wayne and Goshen trail on section 4, where now stands the frame house owned by Martin Kocher. Andrew Mack was no doubt the first white settler in the then almost impenetrable wilderness which abounded with bear, deer, wild turkeys, wolves, wildcats and many other smaller animals. It appears that Mack was a great hunter and spent most of his time in hunting, trapping and fishing. His cabin frequently gave comfort and shelter to the wayfarer during his lonely journey from Fort Wayne to Goshen, Elkhart and the interior. It was for some years the only haven of rest between these villages separated by a distance of almost eighty miles. The "table d'hote" of this primitive hostelry consisted of venison, bear meat, potatoes and squash. If the epicure should ask for pie he would be politely invited to "go way back and sit down." If he asked for devil's food or angel cake he was told that the generation that got up such food and pastry was yet unborn and that his fastidious taste must be satisfied with corn mush and the dodger roasted in hot ashes.

It is to be regretted that the place Andrew Mack came from and whither he went are unknown, but that he did locate at the above place is abundantly verified by Jacob Baker and Jehu Skinner, both of whom frequently related that they had partaken of his hospitality. Alpheus B. Gaff, a man of extraordinary memory and unquestioned integrity and who had the great honor of holding the office of justice of the peace for thirty-six years in this township, has frequently related to his neighbors the fact that the above named Skinner and Baker, with whom he was well acquainted, had told him of stopping at Mack's cabin as the only house between Fort Wayne and Goshen and Elkhart and that Baker had partaken of Mack's hospitality as early as 1827 and Skinner in 1831.

During the very early settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois the French-Canadian settlers and traders spread over nearly all that vast territory as traders and merchants among the Indians. Knowing

the wants and propensities of the Indians, they sold them powder, lead and whiskey. John Baptist Godfroy, a Frenchman, was the second white man to settle in Smith township, came about the time Andrew Mack left and no doubt occupied the cabin Mack had vacated and with a small stock of goods that were in demand established a trading post. Godfroy and wife were not blessed with children, but an adopted son named Gregory Bundy, a tall and well proportioned young Frenchman, lived with them and afterwards kept tavern and sold whiskey on section 2, near the Fort Wayne and Goshen road on land now owned by Val Brown and known as the old Boggs farm. Godfroy in a few years found his business had outgrown the capacity of the Mack cabin, erected a more commodious one on the north side of the Goshen road, where now stands Martin Kocher's barn. Numerous settlers coming in, it became necessary to provide more room for his increasing trade and he built the most elegant and stately house in all "this neck of woods." The building was a hewed log house which some years afterward was weatherboarded with three-quarter inch poplar boards and in after years, up to about 1866, was occupied by James S. Craig, who razed it to the ground and built a substantial modern house on its site.

It has been the gossip of many that J. B. Godfroy was possessed of many eccentricities and that in his later years he lived as a recluse.

The facts are, as told the author by Aunt Katie Gordon, nee Hull, that Godfroy became insane and for several years retired to a room and was under the watchful care of his devoted wife. The Hull family were very early settlers on Eel river in Allen county and visited back and forth with the Godfroys. Adam Hull, a brother of Aunt Katie Gordon, especially being a frequent visitor of the Godfroys to procure his supplies of powder and lead, became almost a confidant of the Godfroys and during his visits was always admitted to Godfroy's room. The antecedents of Godfroy and wife, like those of Mack, are unknown. They died in 1845 and were taken to Fort Wayne and buried. Godfroy once traded horses with Daniel Geiger, father of William A. Geiger. Geiger had a very fine spotted pony and Godfroy said he wanted it for the express purpose of riding it to heaven. Whether he traveled from this vale of tears on the spotted pony is not related by his neighbors.

During the decade from 1830 to 1840 cheap land and good soil began to attract many settlers to this territory and the sturdy pioneers began settling here and there with their families, rearing their pole cabins by the united effort of wife and children, who were helpmeets in all the interpretation of the word.

Absalom Hire, the third settler, reared his cabin in the virgin forest in 1833 on section 5 on lands now owned by Mrs. David W. Nickey. The following year (1834) Francis Tulley, Richard Baughn, Jesse Long, John More, Samuel Nickey, Samuel Smith and Nelson Compton cast their fortunes in the wilds of this township. John W. More and Otho Gandy were companion home seekers with their families through the unbroken wilderness of western Ohio and eastern Indiana, but unfortunately Gandy

became swamped near Monmouth and was obliged to remain there with his family till the following year. On arrival at his destination he was greatly surprised to find some one had raised a patch of corn for him and that there were a couple of well filled potato holes, all grown on his own prospective ground. William Vanmeter and Jesse Briggs, companion home seekers, came in 1835 and Zachariah Garison came in 1836.

At the close of 1840 the few families who had settled previous to 1835 found themselves surrounded by many neighbors, whose presence was frequently revealed by the crack of the rifle or the sound of the ax in felling trees and sometimes by the clang of a strange cowbell. In those early days the pioneer was familiar with the sound of his neighbor's cowbell as well as his own.

David Wolf, James Zollman, James Gordon, George Pence, William Cleland, James Crow and Jesse Spear took up their abode in the wilderness in 1836. Daniel Miller probably came the same year. Then came Jacob Nickey in 1839, Appleton Rich, George W. Slagle and Patrick Maloney, 1840.

John Blakely, David Gordon, James Mason, Simeon and Cinda Nott were also among the earliest pioneers of Smith township. Those early settlers who had the courage to hew out their fortunes in the wilderness left a progeny of honorable descendants scattered over the township and surrounding country. Many of them in after years went west and cast their lot as pioneers in reclaiming the prairies beyond the Mississippi river. There is probably not a state in the Union and but few countries in the world that are not represented by a descendant of some of the early pioneers of Smith township.

In 1835 one Bryant entered that part of section No. 22 known as the Jerry Krider farm and now owned by Josiah Wade. Mr. Bryant, more fortunate than many of the early settlers, brought with him three grown-up children, who assisted him in raising his pole cabin and clearing up his farm. In a few years the old folks died and were buried in Hull's graveyard on the south side of Eel river, where Mr. Hull and several of his family and others were buried.

The young people went away after the death of their father and mother and left a vacant cabin and some cleared land as a memorial of their unfortunate bereavement. Enoch Magart, with his wife and children, moved into the vacant cabin and took possession. Mr. Magart, like Mr. Bryant, did not long endure the joys and hardships of pioneer life.

Talcot Perry settled in Union township just across the south line of Smith township on the Fanny Vanmeter farm. The bill of fare in those early days did not contain apple pie or apple sauce and other delicacies to please the fastidious taste of the pioneer or to diversify the routine of pork. venison, wild turkey, cabbage, potatoes and corn pone. Soon, however, they were supplied with maple sugar and wild honey, and wild blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and cranberries were the sources from which the delicacies of the pioneer came.

One bright and joyous Sunday morning, with hearts light in the anticipation of the enjoyment of cranberries and wild turkey, Mr. Perry and Mr. Magart set out in quest of cranberries, which grew abundantly in a

marsh in section 23, on lands owned now by L. F. Metsker, Mr. Perry on horseback, carying his rifle, as was the custom, and Mr. Magart on foot. Arriving at a point near a swamp in section 22, through which a road now runs about midway between B. F. Krider's farm house and William Deems's residence, a twig caught the hammer of Perry's rifle and drew it back sufficiently to discharge the gun, the ball entering Magart's back and making its exit in front. Perry moved him near to a poplar tree and by the assistance of Brinton Jones and other neighbors he was hauled on a hand sled back to his humble home to his grief stricken family. Magart suffered great agony surrounded by his family and aided by the kind hands of his neighbors until night, when death released him from his terrible suffering and left a widow and orphans in a lonely cabin in the wilderness where howling packs of wolves kept vigil with the heart broken widow. Kind neighbors she had, but like "angels' visits" they were few and far between.

Talcott Perry ever kept the sad incident vividly in his memory until November 11, 1845, he died and was buried in Concord cemetery, where a marble slab marks his resting place.

The pioneers lived in peace and harmony although surrounded by many privations, yet crime was hidden in the secret recesses of some breasts. In 1837 a Mr. Bowls, who had settled on the west side of Blue Lake, murdered his wife with a hand spike. Mrs. John More, who lived on that part of section 27 now owned by J. W. Jones, known as the John Jones farm, acted as the good Samaritan and prepared her body for burial. Mrs. More found upon examination that the body was so terribly bruised as to arouse suspicion which finally culminated in the arrest and trial of Bowls. Similar to many other cases of the kind in the then wild west, no autopsy was held.

Mrs. More and Mrs. Francis Tulley, led by the hand of friendship and charity, took a prominent part in the preparation and burial of Mrs. Bowls and saw and heard all that was to be seen and heard by any one except the guilty conscience of the murderer, and were therefore subpœnaed as witnesses at the trial in Huntington, then the county seat.

Being matured in hardships, as all pioneer woman must be, and determined to do their part in bringing the guilty to justice, they mounted their sure footed horses as the rays of the rising sun began to appear and turned their faces toward Huntington, thirty-five miles distant, through an almost unbroken and impenetrable forest and no road to lead them to their destination. But those noble women, unmindful of wear and weariness of mind and body, guided their horses over logs and brush, through streams and bogs, alert always to the growl and snarl of wolves and the shrill snort of the nimble deer that often crossed their path, they wended their lonely way to the temple of justice, which consisted of a log cabin in Huntington. Who can imagine the disappointment and chagrin of those women when they learned at the close of the trial that the evidence was not sufficient to convict Bowls.

They consoled themselves by the knowledge that they had done the part allotted to them and if the guilty went unpunished

it was not their fault. Bowls soon after took his children and left for parts unknown. William Blair about this time, 1837, settled on the east bank of Blue Lake and was a noted trapper and hunter and followed the occuptaion of trapping and hunting and disposing of his products to J. B. Godfroy until about 1840.

About this time an old trapper came and stayed with Blair. For some time each one followed his usual occupation. One day when Blair was perambulating through the woods and marshy thickets looking after his traps he saw the old trapper taking and skinning animals taken from his (Blair's) traps and a quarrel ensued.

Exasperated at the treachery of the man whom he had taken in and befriended, Blair killed him with a club. After sinking the body in the river near a log, Blair confessed to the crime and fled the country.

At this time the reins of justice were loosely held, as is usual in all new countries, and legal proceedings were of difficult manipulation and no effort was made to bring Blair to justice.

Some time after this a great flood came and is memorable by the early settlers as the "biggest rain that ever fell." The body of the trapper was washed out from its hiding place. Dogs and wolves had devoured portions of the body when found, which was reinterred by the neighbors. The sudden disappearance of Blair from the neighborhood excited a great deal of comment among the neighbors, among whom was Alexander More, then a boy whose curiosity prompted him to ask his mother one night while watching at her bedside during a spell of sickness what was the cause of Blair's sudden disappearance. She told her son Alex that Mrs. Blair told her that Blair had killed the old trapper.

While reciting these sad accidents and heartless crimes we must not imbibe the notion that crime and wickedness was in advance of the progress of good. The children of early settlers were growing up and schools were to be provided for them. The first schoolhouse reared and dedicated to school purposes was on the northeast corner of Christ Long's farm now known as the Devault farm and the first teacher to call "books" was Ira Wiznar. Wiznar, being human and like other teachers, had his troubles and tribulations, taught in Francis Tully's kitchen the next winter on account of petty disagreements among his patrons. The second schoolhouse reared and dedicate to purposes of showing "the young scion how to grow" was near the corner of section 25-26 east of William S. Nickey's house. This temple of learning, a log cabin, was built by the voluntary aid of surrounding neighbors. Jacob Nickey, Otho Gandy, Jesse Long, Nelson Compton, Absalom Hyre and Mr. Fellows and others united in building the cabin and furnishing it with puncheon floors, a clapboard door, puncheon writing desks, slab benches and a magnificent and extensive fireplace in one end, and lighted by eight by ten window lights. Sawmills and sawed lumber, it must be remembered, were merely heard of but not in actual existence at this stage of the development of the country. The first teacher was Joseph Fellows, who afterwards became a doctor.

Previous to the building of these schoolhouses, however, schools had been taught

in different parts of the township and were called "subscription schools." A subscription paper was taken around the country by some one interested in school work and obtained subscription for one or more scholars at a stated sum per month. Sometimes the prospective teacher wielded the "subscription paper" among the parents of the neighborhood and afterwards wielded the "birch" among his scholars.

These schools were taught in vacant cabins wherever found, one of which was located in Churubusco on the west side of main street near where the Vandalia Railroad crosses, another on Main street in a log cabin situated on the lot where Misses Nettie and Annie Keichler now reside. Alexander Craig taught in J. B. Godfroy's kitchen.

All of the schoolhouses were primitive and supplied with the crudest paraphernalia and the ingenuity of the teacher was taxed to its utmost. Corporal punishment was in vogue those days and the teacher put in a good deal of his time wielding the gad across the backs and legs of the recalcitrants. His morning hours before school took up or "books" were called were occupied with his keen edged penknife in making and repairing goose quill pens and "setting copies." A popular one was "Command you may, your mind from play." Steel pens were unobtainable and the goose quill was always on the market and in good demand during the winter months.

Isaac Claxton, who taught near the crossing of Main street and the Vandalia Railroad, was the first to introduce the teaching of geography by singing. He established geography singing classes in the schoolhouses of the neighborhood and taught these at night, using "Pelton's Key to Geography" as his guide. It must be remembered that in the building of dwellings and schoolhouses and their equipments nails were not a necessity and many ingenious shifts were made by the early settlers.

Window glass and other hardware were procurable at Piqua, Ohio, more than one hundred miles away. Doors were hung on wooden hinges, whose squeaking was generally prevented by an application of a little soft soap and supplied with wooden latch with a buckskin string always hanging on the outside. Clapboards riven from a nearby straight grained tree by an instrument called a "frow" were carefully laid on "ribs" and held in place by "weight poles" extending the full length of the roof, formed the covering of the cabin.

The seats or benches for schools were slabs split from a log and smoothed with a broad-ax and writing desks of the same material supported by pins driven into auger holes in the logs on one or two sides of the schoolhouse. It was considered by the smaller scholars quite an honor to occupy a seat at the "writing desk."

The third schoolhouse was on the Harter farm, now owned by L. F. Metsker and the fourth on the Joseph Pence farm.

About this time the movement of taxation for public schools was agitated and became a political question that was very bitterly discussed between all classes. The Democrats in opposition and the Whigs in favor. The Democrats claiming it wrong to tax property owners who had no children for the benefit of those property owners who had children and for the benefit of

those children whose parents had no property.

The Whigs claimed the property of the country should be taxed for the benefit of the country and that free education was the greatest benefit to the country. The Whigs won and public schools were established and supported by taxation. This movement was of great benefit not only as an educational procedure but was of vast help to the man of moderate means in procuring a home. Great tracts of land at that time were held by speculators, who refused to sell the land they had entered at one dollar and a quarter per acre at a reasonable advance.

The tax for school purposes being assessed on their lands in addition to other taxes for general improvements, caused many to sell their lands in small tracts for prices ranging around five dollars per acre. Thus the Whigs were building better than they knew, for that aspect of the question had not been agitated.

From this period on the structure of school houses took on a more pretentious appearance and a frame schoolhouse occasionally appeared here and there as a monument of the improvement of the country.

The congress of the United States had granted section 16 to each township for school purposes and about this time section 16 became renowned as the guidepost for the home seeker.

These were the days of old-fashioned spelling schools, when to be the best spellers and the "last one down" was the highest ambition that could possess a boy or girl.

The tallow dip for lighting purposes was a voluntary donation. A block with a hole bored into it served for a candlestick. The chandeliers—their description is one of the lost arts. The teacher with a greasy tallow candle in one hand and the Elementary Spelling Book in the other pronounced the words. O, how the young man's heart would throb with joy when the school ma'am would ask him "please snuff my candle?" but how humiliating when he would snuff the light out, sometimes intentionally. Spelling schools were the principal entertainments and attended by the parents, who generally kept good order.

The fond mother anxious to protect her children from disease and sickness provided them with the magic charm in the form of a little sack of sulphur or asafœtida suspended from a string around their necks. This talisman, however, did not ward off the omnipresent itch mite nor the voracious louse. The itch was as fashionable a disease as lagrippe or appendicitis of to-day, but afforded much more pleasure to the square inch than either of the latter. The persistent enjoyment of scratching was continuous day and night until life became a real torture, mixed with less and less of pleasure. Its possessor was shunned and abused, yet heartily pitied. No one shared his seat nor played with him. He was lonely and forlorn, with everybody's hand against him. The pugnacious louse afforded less enjoyment but was as persistent in attracting one's attention to his specialty, which consisted in burrowing into the scalp by means of his proboscis, armed with three sharp claws on each side.

Who does not remember the ordeal of the fine-toothed comb in the hand of his mother, while he reluctantly and irreverently knelt at her feet with head bowed between

her knees and firmly held as in a vise, while she, intent upon catching every living thing upon the hair or under the hair, upon the scalp or under the scalp?

The squirming and writhing and cry of pain unheeded, the process went on, and with unerring presure of the thumb nail produced a report that sounded the death knell of the pesterous "pediculus capitis." No church bell's funeral toll could sound it better than that familiar "snap." Like the buffalo, the itch mite and the louse have about become extinct, and we should appoint a day of thanksgiving.

The old "town ball," "bull pen," "sock ball," "three or four hole cat" and "shinny on your own side," were plays of the larger boys. Anxious to get at the ball game, every one swallowed his corn bread, cold buckwheat cake, sometimes, about "butchering time" the meal was diversified with a piece of frozen mince pie, spare ribs, backbone and maple syrup, which was carefully placed in the dinner basket by the thoughtful mother.

Oh! tell me a tale of the airly days—
  Of the times as they us to be.
"Piller of Fi-er" and "Shakespeare's Plays"
  Is a'most too deep fer me!
I want plane facts, and I want plane words,
  Of the good old-fashioned ways,
When speech runs free as the songs of birds
  'Way back in the airly days.

Tell me a tale of the timber-lands—
  Of the old-time pioneers:
Somepin' a poor man understands
  With his feelins's well as ears.
Tell of the old log house,—about
  The loft, and the puncheon flore—
The old fi-er-place, with the crane swung out,
  And the latch-string thrugh the door.

Tell of the things jest as they was—
  They don't need no excuse!—
Don't tetch'em up like the poets does,
  Tel theyr all too fine fere use!—
Say they was 'leven in the fambily—
  Two beds, and the chist, below,
And the trundle-beds that each helt three,
  And the clock and the old bureau.

Then blow the horn at the old back-door
  Tel the echoes all halloo,
And the children gethers home onc't more,
  Jest as they ust to do;
Blow fer Pap tel he hears and comes,
  With Tomps and Elias, too,
A-marchin' home, with the fife and drums
  And the old Red, White and Blue!

Blow and blow tel the sound draps low
  As the moan of the whipperwill,
And wake up Mother, and Ruth and Jo,
  All sleepin' at Bethel Hill;
Blow and call tel the faces all
  Shine out in the back-log's blaze,

And the shadders dance on the old hewed wall
  As they did in the airly days.

—*Riley.*

The 15th day of September, 1834, was a joyous day for Mr. and Mrs. Francis Tully. On that day a little cherub in the person of Rosana first saw the light of day as the first white child born in Smith township and

probably the first in Whitley county. Rosana afterwards married John Krider and is now living in Columbia City. The first in the township to mourn a loss by death was Wyatt Jeffries and wife over the death of a child in 1834. The first potatoes that came into the possession of George C. Pence were procured at Beach Chapel in Thorncreek township, which he and his two sons, Henry and Abe, carried home on their backs a distance of six miles. Henry Pence and Richard Bowhan as traveling companions made a trip to Elkhart to procure corn meal and other necessaries of life and all went well with them until they returned as far as the Indian camp on section No. 7, near where the old bridge was. Here their wagons broke through the ice and they were compelled to stay over night with the Indians. Next morning, after many strenuous efforts, assisted by the Indians, they got their wagons across the river and proceeded homeward rejoicing.

The young men who contemplated entering the state of matrimony had many difficulties to face. However, there were no barriers that could frustrate his plans. And for the lack of lumber the little cherub, when he made his appearance, was not rocked in the fine cribs and rubber tired baby cabs of today. A convenient poplar tree furnished the material for a sugar trough in which his babyship was rocked and put to sleep by the sweet lullaby of his fond mother.

When Henry Pence convinced himself that marriage was not a failure and resolved to try it he walked to Huntington to procure the necessary license. Henry, no doubt, had not heard of the laundered shirt, the ready made suit, the thoroughbred horse or the rubber tired buggy. His homespun and his home made suit was good enough for him to stand up in before the minister and declare his intentions.

Corn, being one of the staples of food, was often gotten up in different styles, one of which was hominy, but not store hominy, as we buy it today. The hominy block was one of the necessities of every house, or at least every neighborhood. A block about three feet long was cut from a suitable log, sycamore or gum preferred, and set on one end. On the upper end a fire was built and attentively looked after until a bowl shaped receptacle was burned sufficient to hold three or four gallons.

It was then thoroughly cleaned of the adhering charcoal by a chisel or gouge.

Sometimes the man who had time and was esthetic formed them with their crude tools into the shape of an hour glass. Into the receptacle or hopper the corn was poured (generally the eight rowed or flint was preferred), upon which warm water was poured and covered closely so as to soften and loosen the husk. After a certain time the corn was beaten with a pestle until the husk was well off the grain. The pestle consisted of a stick split at one end and surrounded by an iron ring and into the split end an iron wedge was inserted. The product was finished by winnowing in the open air or by a fanning mill. The hominy was put into a large iron kettle, properly seasoned with salt, early in the morning and hung on a "crane" in the fireplace and cooked until evening.

This was generally a solicitous day for the mother lest her hominy should burn.

The finished product when cold was cut in slices and fried or otherwise warmed and made a dish that would surely satisfy the taste of the epicure.

The wool was clipped from the backs of the sheep, generally by the wife, and well washed and hung on poles and fences or spread upon the green grass if such a spot was obtainable, to thoroughly dry. It was then put into blankets and folded up, using large thorns for pinning up closely, and taken to the "carding mill" run by water power.

The most coonvenient "carding mill" for the pioneer of the township was in Thorncreek township at Beach chapel. The wool was formed into rolls and spun into yarn on the "big wheel" and woven into all wool goods or with cotton chain into linsey, which was afterwards taken back to the carding mill and "fulled," the product of which was called "fulled linsey." Anxious and busy days were then spent by the family in anticipation of the new clothes that were cut out and sewed by the slow process of the needle and thimble. The gray stocking yarn made from the wool off the old black ewe was knit into stockings by the light of tallow dip or old iron lamp supplied with rag wick and fat.

We little know of the long and weary hours our mothers spent in securing comforts for their children while they lay sleeping sweetly in their trundle bed.

On Sunday mornings in well regulated families the members took a thorough bath with soft soap and water, after which they were attired in their cleanest and best and started to Sunday school and frequently (as Uncle Joe Pence tells us) with the motherly admonition "to not get your feet dirty."

Many amusing incidents happened that may not be devoid of interest. One Joseph Fellows, who taught the first term of school in the second school house in the township, was a Sunday school teacher. Every one had a sheepskin in lieu of a saddle for horseback riding. Mr. Fellows, unfortunately, lost his sheepskin for several months. One day Joseph thought he saw a huge snake coiled up in a clump of bushes and hurriedly procured his rifle and shot at it several times, but his snakeship refused to budge or exhibit signs of distress. Joseph's father armed himself with a heavy club and cautiously advanced towards the snake to reconnoiter, and to his great surprise he found the object to be his long lost sheepskin and exclaimed with delight, "Joseph, it's our sheepskin," which from exposure to rain and sun had curled up into a firm roll.

For many months Joseph underwent jibes and jeers of the neighborhood. One Sunday, while instructing his Sunday school class and the story of Joseph being clad in various colors and sold in bondage was under discussion, he asked his class the question, "What did Joseph do?" when a little fellow rose up with great pride and answered "He shot his father's sheepskin." Joseph Fellows afterwards became a doctor and was killed in Ohio.

Although the pioneers were greatly interested in clearing up their farms and the preservation of themselves and families, many of them were not negligent in their religious duties. Samuel Smith's name must be transmitted and honored as the first to organize a religious congregation. He and a few other early settlers met at Samuel Nickey's cabin and organized the first church in the township. The spiritual wel-

fare of the organization was looked after by Samuel Smith, Otho Gandy and an occasional itinerant minister until 1840. The first meeting house in the township and also the first in the county was erected at Concord, it being a log building which served the purpose of religious meetings until about 1851 or 1852. A frame building was at this time erected under the guidance and energy of David F. Striker.

In 1848 the United Brethren erected a church house on the southwest corner of Concord. Both of the houses of worship at Concord were used for the purpose for which they were built for many years, but they were finally abandoned.

Schoolhouses becoming more numerous were frequently used as places of worship, at which many exciting religious revivals were held, to which many of the families of early settlers are indebted for the good qualities transmitted to their posterity.

The women of those days were not imbued with the eagerness of the present day to exhibit their fine and costly costumes. The generation to use the plumes of the ostrich and skinned birds, costly ribbons and shirtwaists with wide, flowing and rustling skirts was unborn.

The maiden who went to "meeting" had about sufficient expansion in her skirts to enable her to make a decent step in walking. The ten or fifteen yards of material for a skirt of the present day was unheard of and an abomination. The young man laid by his sickle or ax and went to "meeting" clad in his shirt sleeves and "every day clothes." The worn out cow hide shoes were zealously preserved, from which were made buttons which his mother sewed on his trousers. Saturday was the busy day of the good mother, who occupied her time in doing her "Saturday's work." This consisted of baking bread and pies in the "out oven," scrubbing the floors with sand and water, brightening tinware and pewter plates with bulrushes gathered from the nearby stream, patching and darning the worn and threadbare clothing of the family. The clothing store or the boot and shoe store were not established. No doubt it is difficult for the present generation to imagine the condition our country would be in without clothing stores and shoe stores, but such was the condition of the pioneers. Here the reminiscences of Joseph J. Pence will illustrate the life of pioneers as it is almost a counterpart of every settler. It is given below in his own language.

REMINISCENCES BY JOSEPH J. PENCE.

"My father came to Whitley county, arriving November 18, 1836. We came from Fayette county, Ohio. He had bought section 19 in Smith township for $1,200. There were ten children, of which I was the youngest, being five years old. They were Henry, Abraham, John, Absalom, Willis and Joseph J. and three girls. My oldest sister married James H. Rousseau, who was on the first jury that ever sat in the county. They moved west and are both dead. Sister Elizabeth married John Vanhouten and she lies in Concord cemetery. My youngest sister, Catharine, was the first wife of Michael K. Zorger.

All my brothers and myself had farms in section 19. Four of my brothers and one sister lie in Blue River cemetery.

The only settlers in Smith township when we came were Francis Tulley, Richard Baughn, Jesse Long, Samuel Smith and John More. More came a few months before we did. He was out hunting near Concord on November 18, 1836, and came across the tracks our horses had made and followed the tracks to see what new settler had come, blazing his way so he could find his way back. He found us at our land and said our horses were tied to bushes and our tent up and habitation established. The snow was nine inches deep.

Some months afterward Jerry Hartsock's uncle came to our hut in search of flour; said he had hunted two days without success. We had eighteen pounds and could spare none. He went away with a very heavy heart and father called him back and divided with him.

It was in 1838 that Preacher E. Holdstock started to get married and the Indians stole his pony and he had to go afoot or miss getting married. He went on foot and stayed over night at Uncle Nat Gradeless'. Some years ago he was stationed in Columbia City as Methodist Episcopal minister.

The year after we came we had several hogs and one day we heard a great noise of dogs and hogs about eighty rods away. Father and a couple of my brothers hurried there and found the Indians had already killed one of our hogs and one Indian was just dragging the carcass onto his pony when father shot at him and he rode hurriedly away with a great yell. They all got away very fast, but though they had killed one of our hogs they did not get the meat. Father followed them nearly to their village on the Silas Briggs farm and then gave up the chase. After that we put a cowbell on the old sow so we could tell when lost or in trouble.

Father gave half an acre of land for a cemetery and Rousseau's child was the first burial and it went by the name of Rousseau's graveyard. My brother Absalom is buried there. There were about thirty persons buried there, Benjamin Harter being the last, about twenty years ago. My nephew, John Pence, the butcher in Columbia City, now owns the land.

In those early days in the summer we cooked on a fire built side of a log outdoors and until it became so cold we could not do so, then by a fireplace in the cabin built of sticks and clay mortar. We had a tub made by a neighbor out of oak staves and bound by hickory hoops, but such a thing as a washboard was not to be had till brother John split out a piece of slab and with his knife cut irregular grooves in it. I often helped mother wash. She would wash the garments with her hands in the tub and I would then take them and facilitate the work by pounding them with a flat paddle on a block. One day I got tired and turned my paddle edgeways, nearly spoiling a garment, when my mother proceeded to use the paddle on me.

Fortunate was the family who had an ox team to go to meeting when there was any and our girls would cut the wool from the sheep and with their own hands put it through every process necessary up to their clothing and I think they were better looking than the girls of to-day.

Our clothes lines were basswood poles denuded of the bark or ropes made of basswood bark, and if clothes pins were used at

all they were thorns with which clothes were pinned to the pole or line. Our clothes were all made by hand and at home, from fibre to finish, and the scraps of all entirely worn out boots or shoes cut into buttons.

Our folks managed to have coffee of rye on Sunday mornings and later we had it once a day. All other hot drinks were of spice brush or sassafras, the latter indispensable for a month or two in the spring to get our blood in order. All the sugar we had was made from maple trees.

One day father and myself were dropping corn and brother and two sisters were covering it and they sent me home for water and the sisters wanted something good to eat. Mother had nothing to send but a piece of dry corn bread about four inches square. The girls were not pleased, but one of them said philosophically: "I have three articles of food—upper crust, lower crust and crumbs."

Fort Wayne was a sort of market, but food was scarce there. We often went to the Elkhart Prairie for corn, sometimes paying a dollar a bushel for it. Father once drove to Michigan City for supplies and was gone a long time.

The first mill we had was Hall's, in Noble county, then Richard Baughn built one at the Barney place. I often went there with a sack of corn in the morning on a horse and waited all day without myself or horse having anything to eat. Once in the evening I was lying down and Baughn called: "Get up, Joey, the last grain of your corn is in the mill."

The first time I went to preaching was to reward me for some extra labor I had performed the week before. It was to an old log school house in Thorncreek township near where Charles W. Hively now lives. I was dressed in my linen pants and shirt, washed clean and gallowses properly sewed in place and my feet washed good and clean. The last admonition mother gave me was to be careful not to get my feet dirty.

At this same school house at a night "meetin'" ten boys made up to ask ten girls to see them safe home, and each agreed if he got the shake to hollow it right out. The girls found out what was going on and fixed up a job too. The boys lined up in front of the door and as each girl went out the usual question was propounded and in every case the response was "No." Every fellow bawled out, "Got the mitten." But when the girls found the predicament they were in they recanted. Every fellow got a girl, but perhaps not the one allotted to him in the deal.

Mrs. Lyman Robinson was superintendent and general teacher of the first Sunday school I attended at Nathaniel Gradeless' in 1841.

The first itinerant preacher who came to the neighborhood was Rev. Samuel Smith, father of William Smith, who was about Columbia till a few years ago. He was sent by the Methodist Episcopal conference and preached at Uncle Nat Gradeless' house. He had a four weeks' circuit and preached every day or night at a different place, and I heard him say his Monday night audiences were generally the best. He preached also at South Whitley and Summit in Richland township in this county. Then came a man named Flammens, who preached several years.

Uncle Zack Garrison came in 1836. He

was a Methodist Protestant, and was a good man and powerful preacher and did much good. His church finally played out and he went to the Church of God. He died some twenty years ago and is buried at the Garrison cemetery near Collins."

In 1852 and 1853 religious revivals were in progress and "camp meetings" were held in those years in "God's first temples" a little north of Mrs. D. W. Nickey's residence. Otho Gandy, M. Eaton and Zachariah Garrison and others were the local leaders in the dissemination of religious thought. These meetings, like many others of the kind, were the scenes of many affrays and disorder. Luther Nott and Christ Long getting into a mixup, Long cut Nott with a knife. Abe Pence, acting as the good Samaritan and peacemaker, bound up Nott's wounds and poured on him the oil of kindness and induced him to take supper with him. After supper Pence persuaded Nott to join with him in keeping order, which he did to the great delight of everybody. During the meeting that evening a drunken man came staggering down through the audience, and being unable to stop tumbled over the "bull pen," as it was then called, but is now denominated as the "mourners' bench" or altar. This was Nott's first opportunity to show his ability to keep order, and forthwith he took the drunken man under his protection. However, Nott certainly relaxed his careful watch over his ward, whose name was Ben Madden, the Madden who was afterward hanged by the side of Keefer in Fort Wayne.

About the year 1850 Jacob Brumbaugh built a sawmill run by water power and turned out a great deal of lumber for the neighbors during high water and freshets, and in three or four years after Alphus B. Gaff and his brother George built the second sawmill in the township, on the former's farm, also run by high water and freshets. Both mills discontinued business about 1863 or 1864.

In 1855 Joseph Brown erected a steam sawmill on the site which Val Brown's mill now occupies and has since been owned by Thomas H. Hughes and Tom Jones, Doctor Gandy and T. A. Rhodes, William H. Hughes and Thomas H. Hughes, S. G. Clark, Theodore F. Gilliland and Randolph & Brown, the latter of whom bought out the former in about 1884, since which Valorous Brown has operated the mill and made a large fortune. But Mr. Brown, like most other men, met with a misfortune in the total destruction of his mill by fire on the morning of June 16, 1906. He is now (January, 1907) building a large mill on the site of the old one.

Organization of Smith township, so named in honor of Samuel Smith, who came in 1834, originally included Union and Jefferson. Election for justice of the peace on the first day of November, 1837, by order of the Huntington county commissioners. First county officers elected on the first Monday of April, 1838, who met in May and organized. In 1837 the population of Smith township, which at that time included the territory of what is now Union and Jefferson townships, had increased so much that some more convenient civil and judicial movement became a necessity.

The county commissioners of Huntington county authorized an election for justice of the peace and constable on the first day

of November, 1837. Election was held at J. W. More's house, which is now known as the John Jones farm. J. W. More was elected justice of the peace and Eli McClure constable.

John W. More was a man of more than ordinary muscular strength and many wonderful feats are told of him. If his horse fell through a bridge or in a bog he only had to take him by the tail and pull him out. He was also a man of honor and a lover of justice and peace and it was well for some of his neighbors that he was exceedingly slow to anger. And in the administration of his office he was compelled by his sense of justice to render judgment against poor pioneers that caused his heart to ache. As an instance we will cite one case in which he entered upon his docket the following: "15th of January, A. D. 1840. Execution issued on the 27th to-wit: The plaintiff do agree that execution shall be stayed for one month from this date by the defendant delivering to the plaintiff twenty dollars' worth of property which the defendant doth agree to do, and delivered to the plaintiff the following property, to wit: One side saddle worth $12; three quilts and one coverlid worth $8.00, this 27th day of January, 1840. February 29, 1840, received my damages on the above judgment.'.....Plaintiff."

The 11th day of March, 1840, Justice Moore had a very rushing business, as we find that he disposed of five cases similar to the following except names of parties, which we give "verbatim et literatim," which shows a very interesting period in the history of Smith township. On page thirty is recorded as follows: "Be it remembered, that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1840, personally came before me John W. More, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Whitley, and state of Indiana, George C. Pence and Jacob Sine, overseers of the poor for Smith township, and made application for a summons for Benjamin Jones and Winifred, his wife, to show cause why they don't comply with an act concerning free negroes and mulattoes, servants and slaves, and on the 12th of the present month a summons is issued directed to Eli McClure, constable, returnable on the 16th of March, 1840, at ten o'clock a. m., and the said Eli McClure made return thereof on the 12th instant., served on the 12th of March, 1840, at which time, to wit, on the 16th of the present month, came the parties, and the cause being fully heard it is adjudged that there has been no cause shown why Benjamin Jones and Winifred, his wife, don't comply with the provisions of an act concerning free negroes and mulattoes, servants and slaves. And on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1840, came Benjamin Jones and made application for an appeal on the above case, which was granted." On the same day at 12 o'clock a. m., "Wyatt Jeffries and Eliza, his wife, Lucinda Jones at 2 p. m., Brinton Jones at 3 p. m. and Claborn Pompy at 4 o'clock p. m., were required by the overseers of the poor to show cause why they did not comply with the provisions of the same act.

In explanation of the filing of the above suits it may be well to say that the legislature passed a law requiring all "free negroes, mulattoes, servants and slaves" on entering the state to give bond for five hundred dollars to indemnify the state against their becoming public charges.

On the 22d day of March, 1841, the

monotony of Justice More's court was interrupted by the filing of a complaint by James Vaughn. It appears that a couple of men in passing through the country took lodging with Jacob Sine on the Goshen road north of Churubusco, and in payment of which one of them proffered a five-dollar bill, which Sine suspected to be counterfeit. But by the persistent assertions of the men the bill was taken and the two companions went on their way. Sine was yet unsatisfied and showed the bill to some of his neighbors who were at his house, among whom was James Vaughn, all of whom pronounced the bill a base counterfeit. Mr. Vaughn went to Justice More and filed complaint and a posse of men was sent on to keep in touch with the strangers, who had left the main road after traveling several miles, and went into camp for the night. With as much haste as possible James Vaughn had entered on Justice More's docket the following: "State of Indiana, Whitley county, Set: Before me, J. W. More, a justice of the peace of the county aforesaid, this day personally came James Vaughn, of the county aforesaid, who, being by me duly sworn, sayeth that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1841, at the county aforesaid, Alexander Smith and John Adams, late of said county, did on the 22d day of March, 1841, pass spurious money to the amount of five dollars in one bill on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company purporting the same to be good, and further deponent sayeth not. James Vaughn.

"Subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of March, 1841, before me.

"John W. More, J. P."

On the same day a warrant issued against the said Alexander Smith and John Adams on the aforesaid charge and a subpœna for one witness directed to L. Nott, constable, returnable forthwith and afterwards, to wit: "On the same day, aforesaid warrant was returned by L. Nott, constable, executed, and the bodies of the said Alexander Smith and John Adams brought before me, who, after hearing the charge, pleads not guilty to the charge. After hearing the proofs and allegations it is adjudged that the said Alexander Smith is guilty of said charge and be recognized in the sum of two hundred dollars to appear at the next circuit court for the county of Whitley and answer to said complaint and in default to recognize to be committeed to jail of said county to be dealt with according to law. And that the said John Adams is not guilty and is therefore acquitted. And on the 23d day of March, 1841, a mitimus was issued direct to L. Nott, constable, March the 27th, 1841, the said L. Nott, constable, made return, 'I have taken the prisoner to the jailor as commanded.' "

It will be noticed that the prisoner was delivered to the "jailor," there being no jail in the county at that time. Rather than incur the expense of transporting the prisoner to Fort Wayne jail he was allowed his liberty and at the next term of court was tried and convicted and sentenced for two years in the penitentiary.

In the trial of this case John Adams, the pal of Smith, let his anxiety to free his friend overcome his better judgment and swore that the bill in evidence was not the bill that his friend Smith had passed. The identification of the bill was so positive that Adams was taken from the witness chair and

arrested and detained until the grand jury, which was in session in an adjoining room, found an indictment against him for perjury and arraigned before court. The whole procedure was completed in less than one hour.

The prisoner was granted a change of venue to Allen county, where he was convicted the following week and followed his companion in crime to the penitentiary for two years. The Smith trial was the first of importance in Whitley county and the jury adjourned to a big black walnut stump to deliberate on its verdict. Every man in those days was more or less a hunter of wild game and the barking of squirrels and the gobble of wild turkeys caused the bailiff a great deal of trouble in keeping the jury together and attentive to business. The jury consisted of George C. Pence, John L. Hamilton, John Buck, John Thompson, Jesse Briggs, Samuel Andrews, Joel McPherson, Louis Kinsey, Robert Gaff, James B. Smock, George Harter and Zebulon Burch. Justice More terminates his official career thus:

"June 14, A. D. 1843. So ends the time of my office. J. W. More, J. P."

In the year 1848 the population became quite numerous by the addition of new comers and the establishment of a postoffice began to be agitated. Huntington, Fort Wayne, Goshen and Elkhart were metropolitan villages of the country where mail was received and distributed.

The name of the new postoffice was seriously discussed by the neighbors at Appleton Riche's house where they had convened for the purpose of establishing it. Many names were suggested and it being about the time of the Mexican war, the battle of Churubusco had been fought and won by the American army on August 20, 1847.

Miss Eliza Rich, who had taught school and consequently was considered authority, remarked to the assembled neighbors, "Why not call it Churubusco?" So it was unanimously decided to christen the new postoffice Churubusco in honor of the achievements of the American army in Mexico.

Miss Eliza Rich afterward married Sampson Jackson and resided with her husband in this township for many years. They now live in Fort Wayne with their children. The first postmaster, Joseph Scott, who kept a store on what is known as the Jacob Sine farm, who built a brick house near the site on which the postoffice and store house stood. This was the second store in the township, J. B. Godfrey having the first as is elsewhere stated. The ox, on account of the two-toed formation of his foot, was frequently used as a beast of burden, and was used by the mail carrier in preference to the horse on account of his ability to travel through deep mud, mire and swollen streams.

This was certainly very slow for the anxions lover to send his "billet-doux" to his sweetheart in the east, for which he must pay a "fippenny-bit" or six and a fourth cents.

Churubusco postoffice remained where established until 1853, at which time the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad was surveyed and on which a great deal of work was done during 1853 and 1854. William Buchanan Walker about this time laid out the town of Franklin north of the proposed railroad, and David Craig laid out the town of Union on the south side.

On account of the prospect of the two

towns becoming the emporium of the country, William B. Walker, a Democrat, was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Pierce.

The new postmaster removed the postoffice and all of Uncle Sam's paraphernalia in a red bandana handkerchief into his log cabin, the only house in town, and which stood on what is now lot No. 5, Walker's first addition and is owned by W. S. Candy.

Abraham H. Krider, now of North Manchester, presided over the destinies of the second postoffice in Smith township, surprisingly, probably to the present generation, without solicitation on his part.

Mr. Krider lived on the east bank of Round lake, on the northeast quarter of section 7. Thorncreek postoffice, frequently called by the citizens "Round Lake" postoffice, was established August 15, 1853, with Samuel Kinsey as postmaster, who came from Ohio and soon returned, having sold out his small stock of goods in Bloomfield to Samuel Deck, (the postoffice going with the store) on January 16, 1854.

On July 16th of the same year, Abraham Krider and others were cutting wheat just across the road on the farm now owned by McConnel. He heard a commotion and calls for help. When they arrived at the place they found Mr. Deck laying on the floor lifeless in his store.

He was burried in Round lake cemetery. Warren Mason, who was postmaster at Columbia City, took possession of the postoffice and took it to Mr. Krider's cabin, about a half mile south of Bloomfield. The mail was carried from Columbia City to Albion twice a week. On the approach of the mail carrier he would proclaim his coming by hollowing at the top of his voice, "Mail!" "Mail!" and the postmaster would jump from the log on which he was chopping and run to his cabin to change the mail.

It being unlawful to change the mail in the presence of others, Postmaster Krider was compelled to hang up a quilt at the foot of his bed, and there secure from the scrutinizing eyes of his wife and babies, changed the mail. Krider did not long endure the arduous labor of postmaster. He sold out to Aaron Hyre in August and no one wanting the honor of postmaster, Mr. Krider took the paraphernalia and mail to Churubusco postoffice.

In 1871, on the completion of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, the town of Collins was laid out. A postoffice was established and called Collins, in honor of James Collins, the then president of the Detriot, Eel River & Illinois Railroad.

This, like many other countries, became the resort of criminals of all grades. Noble county, especially, being probably more infested with horsethieves, counterfeiters, highwaymen and thieves than any other county. To such an extent was outlawery carried on, that a man hailing from Noble county, was suspicioned and shunned from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the gulf. Yet Noble county was not more frequently the scene of the depredations of blacklegs than other counties. But from its topographical features it furnished ideal hiding places in her heavy timber, marshes and tamarack swamps. It was one of the headquarters of an organized band of criminals that spread over adjacent states. In 1856, their lawlessness became intolerable and patience ceased to be a virtue. Organi-

zations of regulators were made with the greatest scrutiny, lest a confederate of the blacklegs would be admitted. 1857, was a serious and busy year for Noble and adjoining counties in organizing and working out a campaign against the blacklegs.

On January 16, 1858, a demonstration was made in Kendallville by the Regulators of the surrounding country. The next day, January 17th, active hostility began by the arrest of a dozen or more of the most notorious blacklegs. This was in a few days followed by the hanging of Gregory McDougal, a tripple murderer and an all-round criminal, on Tuesday, January 26, 1858, at 2 p. m., on the banks of Diamond lake, near Ligonier. This execution broke the backbone of the black-legery. Smith township was represented by several of her citizens as Regulators, but unfortunately, by the lapse of time, only a few of their names can be mentioned. Among them were Sampson Jackson, James Jackson, Western Ackley, Nathan Smith and Daniel Geiger. The writer taught school in the winter of 1856, near Avilla, and in 1857 and 1858 in Jefferson township, Noble county, and can attest that it was safest to be off the road at night.

In approaching the matter relating to the colored population of Smith township, we find many perplexities and erroneous views. It has been the general opinion that those who were of dark skin were of African blood, and in forming this opinion, physiognomy stature and actions of those of dark skin were not taken into consideration.

To such an extent do we find this opinion that to give all parties as near justice as possible it is necessary to separate this question into two divisions, and in doing so, we hope to arrive at the truth as nearly as can be at this late day.

First. The original pioneers have all died and but few of their children are left in the neighborhood. Benjamin Jones, a native of Greenville county, Virginia, moved with his family to Greene county, Ohio, in 1825, and in 1835, moved to Smith township. Benjamin was the father of nine children, of whom we can mention Eliza J. Brinton, Peterson, Curtis B., James and Hulda. Wyatt Jefferies, a native of Greenville county, Virginia, came to Greene county, Ohio, where she married Eliza J. Jones, daughter of Benjamin Jones, in 1835. Wyatt Jeffries was of Indian and French extraction and the father of Augustus W. and Annie. Clayborn Pompy, the uncle of Fielding and Dawson Pompy, came about the same time. These families may be considered the original stock of the colored population. Their zeal for religion and the elevation of themselves was manifested in the erection of a small frame church in 1861, and the establishment of a very neat cemetery nearby. The church was dedicated in December, 1865, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, president of the Methodist Episcopal College, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In consequence of the deaths and removals to other parts, the membership became almost annihilated, and religious services and Sunday-school were discontinued, the house abandoned and torn down many years ago.

They were industrious, enterprising and moral. Some accumulated property in the form of real estate until they were among the largest landowners in the township.

They were imbued with a moral and religious spirit that prompted them to be good and kind neighbors.

It is a significant fact showing the wonderful mutations of time, that although Benjamin Jones, with his sons, who had large families, and the Pompys, who also had large families, are all dead or left the township, except Mrs. Peterson Jones, George Burdan and wife, and their two daughters, whose African blood is much attenuated, and three grandsons of Wyatt Jeffries. Mrs. Peterson Jones (Eliza Countee), is seventy-six years old and was born in Washington, D. C., and was married in Fort Wayne fifty-five years ago by the Rev. Ball, a Methodist minister. Peterson, at that time, was a hostler at a hotel, and after their marriage, they moved to Smith township on a farm.

Second. Herbert Jeffries, a native of Greenville county, Virginia, was married in North Carolina, to Ridley Pruitt, a French woman. Herbert was of French and Indian extraction and his children in this township, have always claimed to be free from African blood, which their stature and physiognomy does not belie. Herbert Jeffries and Ridley (Pruitt) Jeffries were the parents of Martha, Mortimore, David, Marcus, Nathan and Amorilla, all of whom were born in Greenville county, Virginia. Amorilla, the youngest daughter, being two years old when they moved from Greenville county, Virginia, in 1832, to Green county, Ohio, where they remained until 1843, in the spring of which year they removed to this township. Being of dark complexion and settling in this township as neighbors and in proximity to those who were of African extraction, they were supposed to have been the descendants of Ham.

To such an extent was this sentiment among their neighbors that the right of suffrage was refused them until 1860, when this family voted for Lincoln against the most urgent protests and demonstrations of their neighbors. To prevent a repetition of their again exercising the right of suffrage, the citizens of the township elected Wells Smith, a republican, as trustee, who declared that if elected, he would prevent them from exercising their rights by refusing to take their ballots.

This question of suffrage in connection with the strenuous times of the Civil war, created a political furor among all parties. The refusal of Mortimor Jeffries' ballot by Trustee Smith, was the straw that broke the camel's back, and he immediately resorted to the intercession of the courts. The case, on change of venue, was taken to Noble county, where it was bitterly fought by the best legal talent obtainable, but Mortimor lost out.

During the trial one witness assumed to be an expert in distinguishing traces of African blood by a critical examination of the hair. Mr. Jeffries' attorney presented to this witness a lock of hair clipped from the judge's head, which the witness, after a very careful examination pronounced to be African hair.

Mr. Jeffries did not lie down supinely, but being more determined to secure his rights, carried his case to the supreme court and was granted suffrage for himself and brothers, which they afterward exercised undisputed under the scornful eyes of some of their neighbors. Mortimor Jeffries

fought his legal battle for the rights of himself and brothers, as descendants of Indian and French.

Two other families by the names of Keen, from North Carolina, settled in the township sometime previous to 1850, who were of Indian and French extraction, a few of whose descendants are now living in the township. In industry, progress and education, these people have been the equal of their neighbors and as for morals and religion, have held equally as exalted a position, having many obstacles thrown in their path in school privileges until Mortimore Jeffries and his brothers achieved their victory in the supreme court.

In early days the water used for drinking and culinary purposes was obtained from dug wells of various depths. The country was not drained and shallow wells were quite common. They were generally walled up with niggerheads, sometimes with timber and at others a hollow tree was upended into the well and served for a wall.

The digging of these wells was frequently attended with more or less danger from "damps," which frequently proved fatal. A fatal occurrence of this kind happened on the Wolf farm, where now lives Nat Metsker. Ebenzer Maxwell, in about April, 1842, was digging a well, when one morning he was let down into the well to resume his work. He did not reach the bottom until he gave the signal to his companions to draw him up, which his companions did with all the speed they could, but unfortunately, just as Mrs. Wolf (grandmother Wolf) was about to grasp him by the locks of his hair to pull him out, Maxwell fell out of the bucket to the bottom of the well lifeless, in full view of his co-workers. His body was brought to the surface by means of steelyards.

About 1865, William Coulter brought to this township full-blooded Berkeshire hogs and sometime after, James Jackson secured Poland China and Cheshire and the improvement of swine was so rapid that "elm peelers" have long since become extinct.

Mr. Jackson was also among the first to introduce the Durham cattle. Scott Vanmeter was the first to introduce Polled Angus. Through the efforts of Noah Long and Evan Coulter, the imported Percheron, Norman, Clydesdale, Belgean and Coach horses have been introduced for many years, so that the surrounding country can boast of a superior grade of horses.

As an agricultural and grazing country, Smith township is superior to many and is equalled by few.

The topographical features of Smith township may be briefly described as hills, some of which are abrupt and interspersed with fertile prairies especially adapted to the culture of corn, onions and potatoes. These prairies furnish the best of blue grass for grazing. These hills and prairies are principally confined to the northern tier of sections. The middle and southern portion is level and rolling, furnishing an abundance of fall for drainage, systems of which have been inaugurated all over the township, so that many acres of land only a few years ago considered worthless are now in a prime condition of cultivation.

Cereals of all kinds are raised abundantly and to perfection in Smith township. It is also pre-eminently a grazing country. A great interest in the graveling of roads has

been manifested in recent years and most of the main roads in the middle and southern portion are well graded and graveled, so that we travel over the old "corduroy" unconscious of its presence.

Blue Lake, a beautiful body of water about one mile long and three quarters of a mile wide, is situated in the northern part, surrounded on the north, east and south sides by bluffs, which make ideal sites for summer cottages, quite a number of which have been built on the east end by Thomas McGuire, and on the south side many others erected by O. Gandy. Mr. Gandy built a magnificent cement block residence here in 1906, for a permanent abode. Blue lake furnishes a pleasant summer resort for a great number of residents of the larger towns. Black and rock bass, pike and perch, blue gills and sunfish furnish the piscatorian with remunerative rewards. The efforts at fish culture a few years ago is being rewarded by an occasional catch of waleyed pike.

Although Blue lake has been the scene of joy and pleasure to many thousands, it has also been the scene of the saddest hours of many. On April 17, 1856, Samuel McClintock, with his brothers and some neighbor friends, crossed the lake on their way to work for Pierce Brothers. After crossing the lake, Samuel and Nathan McGuire began a scuffling contest in which Samuel's ankle was injured so that he returned home accompanied by Nathan. On their return trip the canoe capsized and as both were expert swimmers, each one felt content to care for himself. Before making the opposite shore Nathan, who was clinging to the stern of the canoe, heard Samuel's cry for help. On looking, Nathan saw Samuel go down and never to rise again. Nathan reached shore overcome with grief and became unconscious until the next day, when he pointed out the exact spot where his friend's body could be found, which was hooked out of its watery gravé by Freeman Ford. Samuel McClintock was about sixteen years of age and left his parents, brothers and a sister to mourn their loss.

In April, 1893, Blue lake was the scene of another sad drowning, in which J. W. Powell, a popular salesman for a Toledo firm but living at Bryan, Ohio, lost his life and ex-Auditor Charles E. Lancaster, was only saved from a watery grave by the most heroic efforts of friends. Mr. Powell was standing up in the boat and fired at a flock of ducks when the rebound of the gun threw him out and capsized it. Being loaded down with a belt of loaded shells and heavy clothing, he was rendered unable to help himself. He sank never to rise, till Robert Dolin brought him to the surface many hours afterward, during a terrific gale of wind. Lancaster, clung to the capsized boat until his last desperate effort had about failed, when he was rescued just in the "niche of time."

Again in the summer of 1898, a Mr. Koontz, of Fort Wayne, while fishing alone in a boat, fell overboard and was drowned. It was generally supposed that during an attack of some heart trouble he suddenly lost his balance and was probably dead before he reached the bottom of the lake.

On July 28, 1902, a pall of sorrow overspread the country around about as the news of one of the most popular young men of the neighborhood had met his death at

the bottom of Blue lake. Patrick Maloney, ever joyful and sprightly, but an inexperienced boatman, entered a leaking boat for the purpose of fishing. He proceeded but a short distance when he found his boat fast filling with water and in his strenuous efforts to reach shore, he fell overboard, and being encumbered with heavy rubber boots, he arose and sank the third time, when assistance was almost at hand. His body was recovered after persistent seach by his friends about nine o'clock the same night by his uncle, James Maloney. Patrick Maloney was twenty-eight years old, the son of John and Mariah (Hull) Maloney, and had been married but a few months to Miss Maud Nickey, daughter of J. W. and Mina Nickey.

Louis Turnbull, a n experienced saw-mill man, was operating a mill near Collins, when, on December 16, 1879, the explosion of the boiler caused the most horrible and appalling catastrophe that ever happened in the history of Smith townhsip. Louis Turnbull, the proprietor, and his two sons, Robert and Wesley, their cousin Lorenzo Turnbull, and Elzie Gleen were the victims. Their bodies were torn and mutilated beyond recognition, except by the remnants of their clothing. Shreds of their clothing and bodies were found hanging upon the limbs of trees many feet distant and scattered broadcast over the surrounding debris. The explosion was heard for many miles and when the near neighbors arrived and beheld the horrible and ghastly scene, there were but few who had the courage to render assistance in gathering up the mangled arms, legs and bodies of the unfortunate victims. Small shreds of mangled flesh hung dangling from almost every object in the immediate vicinity, which were carefully placed in baskets for burial. What remained of the bodies was neatly wrapped in sheets and decently interred in Eel River cemetery. The boiler was torn to pieces, some of which were thrown a quarter of a mile distant, which attested its soundness. In the opinion of experts the boiler was dry and the escape of steam prevented by the weight of a heavy scantling, which had been frequently used for that purpose, notwithstanding the many warnings by those who frequently visited the mill.

The schools of Smith township have always hovered around the apex of education under the efficient management of F. P. Loudy, present trustee, E. E. Stites, his predecessor and others gone before. The corps of teachers have been selected with care and generally from home talent. Among the more recent teachers of the public schoo! may be mentioned, P. J. Maloney, T. B. McGuire, Zella McLain, Stella Pence, Ollie Pence, Edith Kent, Fred Metsker, Bulah Tulley, Ollie Krider, Bessie Magers, Hale Brubaker, Ed Beavers and others. The present corps of teachers are: No. 1, Maud Griffith; No. 2, Ollie Pence; No. 3, Hettie Zeigler; No. 4, Sadie McLain; No. 5, Edith Lynch; No. 6, P. J. Maloney; No. 7, Zella McLain.

COLLINS.

In the two-story brick school of Collins is taught a three-year high school under the following corps of teachers: A. R. Fleck, principal; Tobe J. Krider, intermediate; Stella Pence, primary.

The patriotism of Smith township cannot

be questioned when we look over the "Roll of Honor" and see the names of those who answered the call of their country during the Civil war, in which may be mentioned the fact, the population of the township during the early sixties was not more than forty per cent. of the present population.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Bose, Philip.
Birney, William.
Brubaker, William.
Crabill, Martin.
Craig, Alexander.
Demony, Albert.
Demony, Albert.
Geiger, William A.
Geiger, James W.
Geiger, Edward.
Geiger, Jacob.
Garrison, Levi.
Gaff, George.
Gandy, O. J.
Geiger, Nathan.
Hickman, Joseph.
Hazen, George.
Keller, I. N.
Krider, George.
Luthborrow, John.
Miller, Daniel.
McGuire, Thomas.
McLain, Samuel.
McMahan, Peter.
McNear, Josiah.
Rauche, Edward.
Richey, Henry.
Richey, Lemuel.
Rollins, Zacariah.
Pence, Anderson.
Pence, Henry.
Smith, J. W.
Smith, Joseph.
Sumney, William.
Slagle, Clayton.
Slagle, Harvey.
Slagle, Aaron.
Wade, O. J.
Waugh, David.
Waugh, Joseph.

Those who followed the flag in the Spanish war were:

Baker, Judson.
Dull, Charles.
Fullam John.
Gilbert, Willis.
Jackson, Lawrence.
Gross, Ray.
Kronk, Charles.
Knott, Frank.
Knott, George.
Pence, Elmer.
Rapp, John.
Rapp, Fred.
Russell, Earl.
Squires, Lloyd.
Squires, Morton.
Squires, Horatius.

KEEP A PULLIN'!

"Ef the tide is runnin' strong, keep a pullin'!
Ef the wind is blowin' wrong, keep a pullin'!
'Tain't no use to cuss and swear—
Wastes your breath to rip and tear—
Ef it rains or ef it's fair, keep a pullin'!

"'Though it's winter or it's May, keep a pullin'!
Ef you're in the ring to stay, keep a pullin'!
'Though you can't see e'en a ray
Sun is bound to shine some day,
Got to come 'fore long your way, keep a pullin'!

"Fish don't bite just for the wishin', keep a pullin'!
Change your bait and keep on fishin', keep a pullin'!
Luck ain't nailed to any spot,
Men you envy like as not
Envy you your job and lot! Keep a pullin'!

"Can't fetch business with a whine, keep a pullin'!
Grin an' swear you're feelin' fine, an' keep a pullin'!
Summin' up, my brother, you
Hain't got no *other* thing to do:
Simply got to pull her through! So keep pullin'."

CHURUBUSCO.

In 1865 Churubusco consisted of one store building owned by Joseph Richards in which is now George B. Slagles' meat market, a tavern kept by W. B. Walker in the building owned by Jacob Keichler, used as a grocery and bakery, a small frame house on the corner where the Exchange Bank now stands, an old shack and residence on the southwest corner of Main and Whitley streets, an old frame where Geigers' Telephone Exchange is located and a frame building adjacent to the railroad and now occupied by Dr. Bruce Hart as residence and office. The dilapidated house north of the electric water and light plant was owned and occupied by Alfred Jennings and an old log house now where E. E. Candy lives. On the south side of the railroad, the saw-mill run by Thomas H. Hughes and Thomas Jones, a blacksmithshop in a woodhouse on the lot now owned by Ed Flanegan. Anos Yocum was the blacksmith who afterwards built a blacksmith shop and residence where James W. Burwell now keeps hardware. Grandmother Wolf lived in the house now owned by Joseph N. Richards and a small house north, where now stands Ed Flanegan's residence, was occupied by David V. Miller. The first harness shop was opened in this house by Alfred Hosack, who made his first set of harness for Dr. F. M. Magers in 1872. Hughs and Jones did an extensive custom sawing for the surrounding country and hauled the product of their mill to Fort Wayne, where it was difficult to dispose of the best of it at ten dollars per thousand.

Churubusco remained in statu quo as far as business and enterprise was concerned until about 1870. The grist mill now owned by Jacob and Michael Keichler (now leased by W. A. Geiger and John Deck), was built. A brief history of its building may be of interest. About 1869 the grist mill at Heller's Corners burned down and was a total loss. Jacob Hose and Alexander Hall came to ask what inducements Mr. Heller would offer them to rebuild the mill. They also came to Churubusco to investigate the prospect of erecting a mill. They asked one and one-half acres of land, all the framing timber and stone for the foundation. Through the energy and enterprise of James M. Harrison, ex-mayor of Columbia City, who was then clerking for his father-in-law, Joseph Richards, subscription papers were circulated by Samuel Jackson and Alex Craig, and in a few days more was subscribed than asked for. John Deck donated one acre of land and James M. Harrison held himself as security to Deck in the sum of fifty dollars for the half acre, which afterwards was paid by subscription.

Dr. James McDuffy donated seventeen large oak trees for the heavy frame and others delivered stone for the foundation. Hose and Hall contracted with J. W. Hudsel for the construction of the building. Mr. Hudsel worked for several weeks without pay except what Mr. Harrison paid from his private purse. Finally about seven hundred and fifty dollars was paid, but the project became more visionary and uncertain.

At this juncture John Deck was induced to buy out Hall, who, with Hose, completed the mill, the first wheel of which was turned by Joseph Kichler, Sr., who was installed

as the first miller. David Shillings and William Waterson afterwards purchased the property and sold out to the present proprietors, Kichler Bros.

In 1871 the construction of the old Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad was resumed and completed and the first through train was run in October of the same year and Churubusco became a booming town. Laborers and tradesmen of all kinds flocked in faster than houses could be built for their accommodation, and in a few years became the second town in population in the county. It soon became one of the best trading points on the new railroad, and still maintains that position.

Among those who took an active interest in the upbuilding of the town may be mentioned John Deck, Western Ackley, F. M. Magers, James M. Harrison, H. C. Pressler, J. F. Criswell and W. B. Walker, etc. The merchants of the town were Harvey McCullough and Joseph Richards. F. M. Magers built the store room now occupied by J. H. Grisamer, and with William Ross opened up a dry goods, grocery, clothing, boots, shoes and drugs store about the time the railroad was completed. Business houses were in great demand and business and professional men came in so that in a short time it became unnecessary to drive fifteen miles to Fort Wayne when you wanted a piece of hoop iron, a suit of clothes or a fine silk dress. Ed Geiger, present county commissioner, could cut your hair and scrape your face with a razor.

Among the substantial brick buildings which have taken the place of frames and the date of their erection may be mentioned: Keller & Kahn, a two-story brick, now occupied by L. Isay, in 1881; T. A. Rhodes, two-story brick, now occupied by Arthur Bros., in 1888; M. Kocher, 1892, occupied by the owner; Ida Forsyth, now occupied by Stamets & Frazier, in 1895; Exchange Bank, by O. Gandy, in 1898; Smith Bros., in 1899, now occupied by J. W. Smith; Ort Bros., a two-room store, now occupied by the proprietors; S. Emerick, now occupied by the owner, in 1903; the Truth building, in 1903, now occupied by the Geiger Telephone Exchange; Truth Printing Office and Dan Lung on first floor for saloon, restaurant and pool room. Besides the above, Churubusco merchants have large stocks of goods in frame buildings. Churubusco, "Busco," "The Blessed City," has become the best stock market on the Vandalia Railroad, which is carried on by Emerick & Madden and George B. Slagle and son Charles.

The sawmill owned by Dr. Gandy and T. A. Rhodes was rushed in filling orders for the railroad and building material for houses. Land was platted into lots by William B. Walker, John Deck, Western Ackley, F. M. Magers and others. Through the representation of railroad officials the citizens purchased about four acres of land and presented it to them in anticipation that the town would be the location of the railroad shops.

But oh! how vague and dim were their ideas of railroad manipulations. In place of the railroad shops they built a grain elevator and stock yards. From inability to procure brick the business houses as well as residences were frame structures. The first brick house was built by Dr. F. M. Magers of brick of his own make in 1874. the Meth-

odist Episcopal brick church was built in 1875 under the pastorate of I. H. Tobey.

The same year (1875) under the trusteeship of George Gaff the brick school house was built. For some years previous to this the old school house in the south end in which James E. Witham resides became too small for the increasing population and schools were taught in different rooms wherever procurable. William Knisely taught in the room over Ed Geiger's store, also in the room over S. F. Barr's furniture store, which was built on lot No. 6, Walker's first addition, at which time the Corean millionaire, L. S. J. Hunt, was a young man under the tutelage of A. J. Douglas, County Superintendent. W. S. Gandy and George W. Maxwell taught in the old schoolhouse. Afterwards, W. S. Gandy taught a term or two in "Ammonia Hall," as it was called from the fact that a livery stable was kept below and profusely evolved the fumes of ammonia. From the fact that there were different schools and as many teachers and their adherents a great deal of controversy and jangling was indulged in. On the completion of the new school house with four rooms a systematic grading was organized. The new school house, quite plain on its exterior and devoid of any attempt at modern architecture, answered its purpose but for a few years, when remodeling of its interior became necessary to accommodate the increasing attendance. Finally it became necessary to erect the two-room frame building located upon the same lot. Churubusco's schools have flourished under the superintendency of J. B. Humphry from 1883 to 1889; W. W. Williamson in 1889 and 1890; A. R. Thomas, 1890-91; Paul Wilkie, 1891-94; L. F. Chalfant, 1894-95; George H. Mingle, 1895 to 1899; D. Hayden Richards, 1899 to 1900; Claud Belts, 1900-1904; L. L. Hall, 1904-05; and Joe Colburn, 1906-07. Under Claud Belts it became a commissioned four-year high school in 1902. It is attended now by common school graduates of all the surrounding townships.

The disciples of Esculapius and Hypocrates who have at various times located here are Drs. Magers, Kelly, Spratt, Criswell, Birney, Modriker, Keller, Aldrich, Kester, Squires, Morrison, Briggs and Hart, of whom Drs. Magers, Criswell, Morrison, Briggs and Hart are at this date looking after the sick. Among the followers of Blackstone are Ed A. Mossman, Frank A. Brink, W. S. Gandy, J. W. Orndorf and George W. Keichler, and Ed C. Downey, Ed. C. Benward, notary public, real estate and insurance agent. Those who have represented the profession of dentistry are F. F. Cook, L. D. Palmer and George and Samuel Keiser, of Bryan, Ohio, who visited one week in each month for about eighteen years when, in 1895, F. B. Weaver became a permanent resident and dentist now doing business over L. Isay's store.

Churubusco, like other booming towns, gave the aspiring printer his opportunity, and in 1876 William E. Gross established the "Churubusco News," which eventually passed into the hands of Chase Milice, who changed the name to the "Herald," which almost died "a-bornin'," but was revivified by Daniel M. Eveland, whose political proclivities overcame his business judgment and issued a "red hot" Republican paper and made some very bitter criticisms of his Dem-

ocratic patrons and their "grindstone conventions." Major J. R. Harrison, who was just out of his short pants, while entertaining Mr. Eveland's daughter Lizzie in the printing office, came into possession of circulars containing very serious strictures of some Democrats which we doubt the major ever returned. In consequence of the withdrawal of many Democratic patrons, Mr. Eveland withdrew from the field of journalism in Churubusco. Colonel I. B. McDonald purchased the plant and installed William Haw and son as editors and publishers, under whose management the paper became as rabid a Democratic paper as it had been Republican. Haw & Son controlled the paper for a short time, when it passed into the hands of Charles and F. M. Hollis, whose careers as newspaper men were of short duration, and Colonel I. B. McDonald removed the plant to Columbia City.

Charles L. Kinsey and Lizzie Eveland established the euphoneous "Sunbeam" in 1878 and about the same time the "White Elephant," the protege of Anos Yocum, the postmaster, made its debut, both of which, like their proprietors, have "folded their tents" and left.

It remained for V. A. Geiger to make a success of the newspaper in Churubusco. He purchased the "Sunbeam" plant, which had been changed to the "Sunday People," and transformed it into the "Truth," which at this date is one of the most readable local independent papers of the surrounding country. "Virg," as he is called by friends, assumed control of the "Truth" during his boyhood days and has grown to manhood in its service. From the proceeds of his little printing plant he has established a complete cylinder printing machine run by a gasoline engine, with all the paraphernalia belonging to a first-class printing office, all housed in a two-story brick building of his own. V. A. Geiger and his father, William A. Geiger, in August, 1902, established a telephone exchange with thirty patrons, which has at this time increased to six hundred and fifty, with toll lines at Albion, Garrett and Fort Wayne, and whose lines can be used to all parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

About the year 1888, William A. Allman, of Sturgis, Michigan, a deaf mute but wealthy and of good business qualities, established the first bank in a little frame building where now stands Emerick & Madden's meat market, "The Bank of Churubusco," with a capital of $10,000. Unfortunately by the loss of the health of Thomas Beals, the cashier, by exposure at a fire the affairs of the concern were amicably settled and the bank closed.

Soon after, about 1889, C. K. Hollingsworth established the "Citizens' Bank" in the came building with John Starbuck as cashier, which by the retirement of Hollingsworth and Starbuck was resumed under the same name by an organized stock company, composed of leading citizens and farmers, by John W. Paris with William Miller as president and M. L. Campbell cashier. This being one of the links of the Zimri Dwiggins chain of banks, established in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, closed its doors the last day of May, 1893.

On September 11, 1893, Oscar Gandy established the "Exchange Bank" under the firm name of O. Gandy & Co., with a capital of $10,000. The Exchnage Bank has al-

ways done a prosperous business and is considered one of our most substantial financial affairs and has increased its capital to $25,000. The present officers and employes are O. Gandy, president; E. E. Gandy, cashier; John A. Pressler, assistant cashier; Ursula Magers, bookkeeper; Minnie Anderson, stenographer, and George Gump, janitor.

In 1872 John Deck, to supply the increasing demand of the traveling public, built the hotel near the depot, which he sold to Alexander M. Long, who for some years operated it and sold out to Thomas Larimore, who some years after sold to George W. Stites, the present landlord.

Among those who acted as landlords during the interim between Long and Larimore may be mentioned William Waterson, John W. Hutsel, Jr., Joseph Parks, I. N. Keller, Fred S. Shoof and John Girdinck, and Thomas Larimore, who sold out to the present proprietor, George W. Stites. This hotel has been operated by Mr. Stites or some of his children since 1882. A Mr. Smedley, a traveling man from Fort Wayne, was found dead in his room one morning with a bullet in his head and a revolver clased in one hand. By misrepresentations the hotel became a little unpopular among the traveling public for a year or two.

Patrick Fullam has the honor of being a boarder at this house for the longest time. Patrick has made this his home since 1881, and has paid money enough for board to pay for the whole establishment. His sojourn at this hotel has been about twenty-six years.

In 1882, it becoming necessary for the better preservation of order, uniform improvement and for the betterment of the schools, the incorporation of the town was agitated by her citizens.

On June 20th and 21st a survey was made by C. B. Tulley of the territory and contained "one hundred and eighty-six acres, three roods and twelve rods of land." A census of the population of the territory was taken by Josiah F. McNear, F. M. Magers and J. W. Orndorf and showed 786 persons.

A petition to the county commissioners was presented September 9, 1882, by F. M. Magers, J. W. Orndorf, George W. Maxwell, J. F. Shoaff et alias for an election to decide the question of incorporation, which was granted, and said election was held on October 7, 1882, at the office of J. W. Orndorf, J. P., with Charles W. Walkley, inspector; F. P. Loudy and De Lavern Young, clerks. There were 160 votes cast, of which 106 were "yes" and 54 "no."

On the 12th of January, 1883, the first election for officers was held and resulted in the election of John Deck, Lemual Richey and George W. Maxwell as trustees; J. W. Brand, clerk; William C. Smith, marshal, and W. A. Geiger, treasurer. On January 24, 1883, the town board at an adjourned meeting elected the first school board consisting of John L. Isherwood, John F. Criswell and Jacob Keichler. The town and schools were carefully looked after by the two boards and on May 7, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of an act concerning incorporated towns an election was held at the office of W. S. Gandy and resulted in the election of W. A. Geiger, First ward; Lemual Richey, Second ward; George W. Maxwell Third ward; F. M. Magers, clerk and treasurer; Charles Erickson, marshal. Political strife did not enter this election and the results were a mixture of Democrats and Republicans. On the 4th of Feb-

urary, 1886, a contract was entered into by George W. Orndorf, George Richards and Edward E. Cutter as trustees with Charles Byers for the construction of a town hall for $820, to be completed on the 1st day of June, 1886. On November 29, 1886, an engine and hose cart were purchased of Rumsey & Co., of Seneca Falls, New York, for the better protection against fire, for the sum of $967. The 1st day of December, 1886, an exciting election was held upon the question of stock running at large, resulting in 102 voters who thought they could live without milk and 29 voters were sure they would starve if the cows could not run at large. The first fire company was organized on March 31, 1887, by the passage by the town board of ordinance 39 and afterwards Frank P. Loudy was chosen first chief, who has served continuously since.

In July and August, 1892, Main street was graveled and has proved to be the greatest improvement Churubusco has made, the contract being let to O. Gandy and the gravel procured on the farm of George W. Ott.

In 1898 a majority of the board of trustees of Churubusco decided that the town required more metropolitan utilities and to that end passed an ordinance and entered a contract for the establishment of an electric light and water plant at a cost of over $20,000.

The high handed manner and pugnacity with which the majority of the board entered upon this unpopular movement prevented even a referendum and called out from the public the most bitter criticism and condemnations. At least ninety-five per cent of the people were in opposition to the movement.

The vote of the board on the proposition is recorded as J. H. Grisamer and T. Ray Morrison in favor, and to the honor of Alex. B. Craig be it said, he voted in opposition. It was not long until the proverbial "elephant" was on hand seeking funds wherewith to be fed. Troubles mountain high came swiftly, litigations numerous and expensive with C. B. Magers as receiver, who by order of United States court sold it to Josie Kingdon for about $5,000, who is now operating the plant.

Churubusco is now (in the beginning of 1907) living in the proud expectation of an interurban railroad from Fort Wayne to South Bend. The route has been surveyed and resurveyed with a subsidy of $10,000 voted, and the prospect for its completion among the laity is good. The grain market of the town compares most favorably with any town of its size in northern Indiana. The surrounding country also compares well with the best. The inhabitants are industrious and prosperous. Many are religious and moral and some are "virtuous and happy."

In the summer of 1892 the body of William Hicks, an old soldier who had recently received his pension, was found lying in an old lumber shed near the Vandalia depot with a heavy piece of timber across his neck and a bloody scalp wound. A coroner's inquest was held, traces of blood were traced to a low resort and many other evidences of a foul murder were established to such an extent that suspicion of a man was almost convincing. The case was in

the charge of F. J. Heller as prosecutor and W. S. Gandy as justice of the peace. That the perpetrator of this horrible crime went unpunished has always been a problem unsolved by the public.

On the morning of April 13, 1905, the people of Churubusco were aroused from their slumbers by a terrific report of the explosion in the large safe in the Exchange Bank.

When the surprised citizens made their appearance upon the streets they found themselves held up in real western style by two sentinels passing back and forth in front of the bank, firing occasionally into the air and sometimes at a citizen who failed to obey their command. O. Gandy and wife, living near the bank, were made the special object of their firing, Mrs. Gandy receiving a flesh wound on the neck while standing in front of her house.

It required but a few minutes to complete the business by the two men who were in the bank and join their pals on the street and hurriedly left with a buggy and horse stolen from G. R. Hemmick's barn.

After the robbers took their leave and it became safe to approach the building it was found that the safe was blown to pieces, the fixtures and furniture broken up and the building badly damaged. The robbers in their hurry overlooked the greater portion of the contents of the safe but secured over $4,700, which, with the loss by the explosion, amounted to over $6,000.

The debris was cleared away and quiet restored and at 10 a. m. the Exchange Bank was doing its usual business.

The commercial and industrial enterprises of Churubusco are principally represented in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and clothing by Leslie & George Arthur, E. Geiger, Leopold Isay and S. F. & F. C. Ort; drug stores, J. F. Criswell & Son and Miss Mary Eikenberry & Co.; groceries, Bert Brubaker, Frazier & Stamets, J. H. Grisamer, Jacob Kichler, grocery and bakery; harness, O. Deerdorff; meat markets, S. Emerick & Madden, G. B. Slagle & Son and Charles H. Long; millinery, Mrs. Mabel Frazier, Mrs. Amanda Hemmick and Mrs. Eliza Walters; jewelers, G. R. Hemmick and W. E. Summers; hardware, J. W. Burwell & Son and J. W. Smith; furniture and undertaking, F. M. Sonday; wells, pumps and supplies, Elvin, Tompson & Stroh; plumbing, Patrick Fullam; lumber and staves manufacture, Valorous Brown; lumber, cement and lime, James B. Grawcock; blacksmiths, Homer Cutter, George W. Sefton and Frank Witham & Charles Harter and Harris Ketchem; livery and feed barns, Bair & McCurdy, Lou Long, Carmi E. (Tom) Richey; saloons, A. Anderson, Dan Lung, Joe Throp and William H. Wolf; hotel, W. W. Madden and C. W. Stites; restaurants, Dan Lung, Mrs. Del Harter, John Deck; butter, eggs and poultry, Beyer Bros., butter, eggs and poultry, Clyde Jones, manager; barber shops, Arthur Benward and Emery Geiger.

Under dispensation the Ancient Free and Accepted Masonic Lodge met on the 11th of March, 1875, and on May 25, 1875, the first meeting under charter with the following officers: Ed. A. Mossman, W. M.; Andrew Anderson, S. W.; G. W. Fair, J. W.; John R. Ross, secretary; S. F. Barr, treasurer; I. N. Whellenbarger, S. D.; Henry M. Wyatt, J. D.; Samuel Hosack,

tyler, and George W. Slagle and Charles Erickson, stewarts. William Carr, special D. G. M., on July 29, 1876, instituted the lodge as Churubusco Lodge, No. 515, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with fourteen members.

The present officers are W. S. Gandy, W. M.; A. S. Kline, S. W.; Frank J. Gandy, J. W.; John A. Pressler, secretary; Jacob Keichler, treasurer; George R. Hemick, S. D.; Pearl Sible, J. D.; F. P. Loudy, tyler. Number of members, 69 at last report.

Oliver P. Koontz instituted Lodge No. 462, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on August 18, 1875, which a few years afterwards was discontinued.

Churubusco Tent, No. 113, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted April 12, 1895, with Francis M. Richards sir knight commander; William A. Devault, sir knight record keeper.

The present officers are Lawrence A. Boggs, sir knight commander, and William A. Devault, sir knight record keeper. The lodge is now the owner of its equipments.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD.

Churubusco Hive, No. 113, organized 19, 1900, by Sarah Eliot, with forty-six charter members, with Ettie R. Diller, post commander; Emma Pressler, lady commander; Myrtle Douglass, lieutenant commander; Caroline Rich, record keeper; Sarah A. Smith, finance keeper; Almira J. Smith, chaplain; Madge Slagle, sergeant; Mildred R. Weaver, mistress of arms; Effie K. Diller, sentinel; Ada Hull, picket. The present officers of this lodge are Amanda Hemmick, lady commander; Katie Ort, record keeper; finance keeper, Emma Pressler; chaplain, Katie Geiger, with nine members.

Oliver P. Koontz instituted Lodge No. 462, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on August 18, 1875, which a few years afterwards was discontinued.

Charles G. Archele, of Kendallville, instituted a Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 2,109, on March 11, 1880, which has also discontinued.

Churubusco Tent, No. 113, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted April 12, 1895, with Francis M. Richards sir knight commander; William A. Devault, sir knight record keeper. The present officers are Lawrence A. Boggs, sir knight commander, and William A. Devault, sir knight record keeper.

Zion Temple, No. 177, of Pythian Sisters was organized October 5, 1898, with twenty-nine charter members under the following officers: Most excellent chief, Mina Nicky; excellent senior, Carrie Leiter; excellent junior, Mary Devault; manager of temple, Jennie Rhodes; mistress of records and correspondence, Nettie Keichler; mistress of finance, Katy Ort; protector of temple, Allie Wyatt; guard of outer temple, Nora Smith; past chief, Rose Grisamer. Present membership, sixty-one, with the following officers: Past chief, Rose Grisamer; most excellent chief, Etta Ort; excellent senior, Margerite Coulter; excellent junior, Allie Reed; manager of temple, Nettie Keichler; mistress of records and correspondence, Annie Geiger; mistress of finance, Maggie Loudy; protector of

temple, Delpha Richey; guard of outer temple, Lettie Greenwalt.

On April 20, 1893, Ephraim K. Strong, special deputy, assisted by the Columbia City Lodge, organized a lodge of Eastern Stars with thirteen charter members, with the following officers: Sarah Morrison, W. M.; Leopold Isay, W. P.; Katie Geiger, associate matron; W. A. Geiger, treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Pressler, conductress; Eva Johns, associate conductress; Myrtle Kent, Adah; Maggie Loudy, Ruth; Tilly Isay, Esther; Amanda Hemmick, Martha; Rachael Arthur, Electa; Ellen B. Baker, warden; Charles Erickson, tyler.

Present officers of the Order of the Eastern Star: Worthy matron, Tillie Isay; worthy patron, V. A. Compton; assistant matron, Emma Pressler; secretary, Hettie Gandy; treasurer, Viola Welsimer; conductress, Edna Cline; associate conductress, Ocie Hall; chaplain, Jennie Orndorf; marshall, Emma Stites; organist, Ottie Smith; Adah, Veru Potter; Ruth, Jessie Sordlet; Esther, Georgie Geiseking; Martha, Mary Devault; Electa, Julia Krider; warden, Susan Long.

Simonson Post, No. 151, Churubusco, Indiana, was organized March 2, A. D. 1883. Charter members: W. R. Anderson, William Brubaker, Isaac Claxton, E. E. Cutter, A. T. Esterbrook, John M. Fowler, Edward Geiger, David Glor, H. A. Grim, George Gaff, Nathan Gray, D. C. Green, Joseph Hood, Joseph Hosack, George Hannan, M. G. Heffelfinger, Wesley Johnson, G. H. Johnston, C. H. Kreston, Samuel Kissinger, A. K. Krewson, Ira Kinney, G. W. Krider, F. P. Loudy, L. A. Millier, W. C. Moor, Amos Miller, Charles Rapp, George W. Stites, William Sible, A. D. Skidgel, Frank Stamets, Abraham Weaver, William Watson, Jonathan White, I. Winebrenner.

MODERN WOODMEN.

Chapter 8026, Churubusco Camp of Modern Woodmen of America, was organized April 25, 1900, by Deputy W. W. Renley, with thirteen charter members with the following officers: Consul, E. J. Smith; adviser, S. E. Briggs; banker, J. L. Long; clerk, J. W. Leiter; escort, H. A. Cutter; watchman, Jess Greenwalt; sentry, Elijah Kissinger; managers—C. I. Bechthol, Ed Miller, F. E. Long. The present membership is fifty-six and the following named officers: Consul, Albert Jackson; adviser, Logan Killworth; banker, O. B. Clase; clerk, William H. Hawk; escort, Arlo Hawk; watchman, Harry Scarlet; sentry, Edward Ramsey; physician, Jesse Briggs; managers, E. C. Jackson, Charles Harter, E. Bridegan. Through the efforts of William A. Devault the, present postmaster, Rural Free Delivery route No. 1 was established on November 1, 1900, with Alfred Geiger carrier; No. 2 route on February 1, 1904, Walter T. Raypole carrier and Harvey Raypole substitute; No. 3 route, February 1, 1904, Edward T. Vorhees carrier and Lewis D. Strong substitute; No. 4, established October 1, 1904, Chancy Bear carrier and Alfred Bear substitute. The present salary is $720.

CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP.

BY S. P. KALER.

By reference to the general chapter on organization in this history our readers will get much detail information, which to give here would only be a repetition. Cleveland township was organized and named in 1836, more than a year before the organization of the county. The county was organized in May, 1838. A year before this, or, to be exact, May 1, 1837, Joseph Parrett caused to be surveyed and platted forty-two lots on Eel river, and called the town Springfield.

Before this time, to-wit, on the 25th day of February, 1837, a postoffice was established in the locality. In view of the coming town which it was understood should be christened Springfield, that name was asked for the postoffice when the application was made, but there being another Springfield in Indiana at the time, the authorities named the office Whitley, as it was the only place in all the new and unorganized Whitley county that made any pretentions to being a village. All other present towns in the county were a dense forest. Anything approaching to the dignity of a town was considered synonymous with Whitley county. This action of the department did not deter Joseph Parrett, Jr., from naming his town Springfield, and we thus have the origin of the two names that have caused so much confusion. On the establishing of a postoffice at the new county seat a little later it was called Whitley Court House, and Whitley postoffice was changed to South Whitley on the same date, and this caused still more confusion.

Though Springfield was surveyed and platted May 1, 1837, the plat was not acknowledged and recorded until January 9, 1840, but in the meantime he began selling lots. It might have been recorded in Huntington county, but the proprietor wanted to patronize home institutions and wait to have it recorded in the new county when organized, and even when that was done held it from the record nearly two years. In this later day of abstracts and perfect titles people would hardly want to take deed for a town lot of a town without an existence except a plat on paper the proprietor carried around in his pocket or kept in the family Bible, the only book in his cabin.

However, on July 8, 1837, Parrett sold to Richard C. Meek inlot number two for sixteen dollars, and this was the only conveyance prior to the county organization, but there were three other conveyances before the plat was recorded. On May 16, 1838, a week after the county organization, lot twenty-six was sold to Daniel Lesley for fourteen dollars, and on April 10, 1839, Samuel Obenchain bought lots four, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty for seventy-four dollars and twenty-five cents, and on May 25, 1839, Solomon Stiver bought lot twenty-seven for twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents. From this early and small beginning Springfield has grown to be a fine town with two railroads, and has held its place as first in the county, outside of the county seat. Twenty additions to the original plat have been made from time to

time, though some of these have been only the platting of larger outlots or subdivisions.

On the 9th day of February, 1846, Smith Rambo procured the services of George Arnold and surveyed and platted the town of Millersburgh, and on the 23d day of March following acknowledged and caused the plat to be recorded.

September 8, 1849, a postoffice was established. The name asked for was Millersburgh, but as there was already a town and postoffice by the name in Elkhart county, the authorities named it Collamer, in honor of Jacob Collamer, then postmaster-general, and it is now known as Collamer. There were ten lots surveyed. Lot one was three by eight poles, lot ten was ten poles on the north line and bent around river. The other lots were four by eight poles. The first lots were sold on February 6, 1847. On that day Rambo sold four lots or parts: To Christian Harter, lot one and a rod off the south side of lot two for sixteen dollars and ninety-six cents, and to John W. Nottingham, lot seven for fourteen dollars, and lot six for eleven dollars and sixty-six cents. The next sale was November 25, 1847, lots four and five to Ellis Miller for twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. Ellis Miller had built the dam across the river in the summer of 1845 and sometime in the winter of 1845 and 1846 began to grind corn and shortly after wheat and other small grain. The mill and dam remain, the only water-power left in the whole county, the South Whitley dam having gone out on the dredging of Eel river a few years ago. Millersburgh, or Collamer, though having the only water-power mill in the county and having the Vandalia Railroad, and being in as fine country as the world affords, has made no headway and is no better town than a half century ago. The railroad station has been abandoned and it has been hinted that the postoffice will soon yield up the ghost before the march of rural delivery.

The place has two churches, the Christian and Church of God, and a few years ago an attempt was made to erect a Universalist house of worship, but on the theory of being saved anyhow, enough force could not be generated to get even a foundation.

While the first town and postoffice in the county were at South Whitley, and Cleveland township was the first organized, there were two or three, perhaps more, settlers in Smith township prior to the Eel river settlement. It is impossible to ascertain who was the very first settler or to determine the priority of several of the first ones. James Chaplin lived on section 7 in 1835 and blazed a trail or road from his farm to intersect the Squawbuck trail in Richland township. This was the highway to Oswego and Turkey Prairie. It is most likely that the Clevelands, Parretts, Samuel Obenchain and John Collins were all settlers before January 1, 1836. Joseph Creager soon followed. Creager and Joseph Parrett settled on land now covered by South Whitley. The Goshen and Huntington road was the only established road in that part of the county at the time of organization. The only other in the county was the Fort Wayne and Goshen road in the northeast part of the county, though there were several applications pending at the time of organization, proceedings began in Huntington county and concluded in Whitley. Soon after the establishment of the county seat a road was

blazed through, practically what is today called the "North, Whitley and Columbia road." It was blazed almost through in 1839 and finished early in 1840. Soon after the river road was opened up to what is now Collamer, Liberty Mills and North Manchester.

There were no Indian habitations or villages about South Whitley when the settlers came, the villages were south and in Huntington county and in Columbia township. They gave some trouble as beggars, but the settlers forgave this propensity so much different from what they had expected of savages.

Henry Parrett's remains were deposited in what is now the South Whitley cemetery in 1845, August 21st. It was used as a private family burying place for some time and gave no more prospect of becoming the beautiful city of the dead it now is than several other places now obliterated. Some time in the same year Benjamin Cleveland was buried in section 11, what has since been known as the Cleveland cemetery. We omit reference to the burial of that old settler on John Edwards' lot in South Whitley, as it is fully detailed elsewhere in this book. The old cemetery adjoining the South Whitley cemetery to the west was also started as a family burying place in that same year—1845. John Collins' body was the first deposited therein.

It is settled that the first death in the township was Roxina Chaplin, September 18, 1836. She was buried on her father's farm on section 7. The first birth was also in this same family—Byron Chaplin—born April 14, 1836.

When the postoffice was established February 25, 1837, Henry Parrett had a little store on the west side of State street near the bridge. The street now runs over the exact spot where it stood, in the Huntington and Goshen road. The postoffice was installed here, in the name of David D. Parrett. This rude store contained a few notions and curiosities and some staples. The supplies were mostly brought in from Fort Wayne by wagon, but were sometimes shipped by canal from Fort Wayne to a point near Huntington and hauled in.

In the summer of 1839 Parrett sold the store to Arnold & Townsend, from Stark county, Ohio, and Arnold was made the postmaster.

In 1838 another small store was started farther north on the same road and did a good business. This was the beginning of the Combs & Edwards general store that was of so much importance to the community for many years.

The first saw mill was erected by William Parrett in 1841, on section 34, just north of South Whitley, called Wetzel's mill for many years. It entirely ceased operations in 1872. A year later Milton Grimes and David Clapp built a saw mill a mile southeast of South Whitley.

The most important milling enterprise ever in the township was the Arnold water-power mill. Work on the dam began in 1848, but the mill was not put in operation until about January 1, 1851, and at once the Arnolds came to the front as millers, bankers and general merchants and remained at the front until the disastrous and far-reaching results of their complete failure a few years ago, which is well described in the article on Banks and Banking in this

history. For many years this mill drew the milling business from many miles. The writer remembers when a boy of being sent to this mill a distance of ten miles, starting in the night and arriving at the mill about the time it opened up in the morning and awaiting his turn, got his grist of eight bushels just after dark and making the return trip the next night, the roads then being entirely different from the present.

The marriage record discloses the following as the first in the township: Isaac H. Collins to Nancy Cuppy, December 27, 1838; John Cuppy to Nancy Hale, February 8, 1839; A. Rambo to Margaret Collins, September 16, 1839.

John Parrett began the hotel business when the town began taking on airs in 1837, furnishing the primitive entertainment for man and beast, and even that early there was considerable travel and his cabin hotel of two rooms below and a loft above was often taxed to its limit, and at no time could a weary traveler get a room to himself with steam heat and bath.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

JOHN F. MOSSMAN.

The most interesting incidents of Indian history before and during the war of 1812 center in what is now Union township; but it is found recorded in detail in other chapters. However, the village of Coesse, in which the first house was erected in 1855, by Joseph Root, preserves the name of one of the latter chieftains of the Miamis. In 1846 they were removed to Indian Territory, Coesse accompanying them; but he returned and died while visiting near Roanoke, Indiana, where he was buried. Talcott Perry was the original settler in Union township, coming as did Benjamin Gardner, Dr. Joseph Pierce, Horace Cleveland and George W. Oman, in 1837.

Perry and Oman selected the name of the township at the first election held July 4, 1839, at which Perry was chosen justice of the peace, an office to which he was again chosen four years later. Dr. Pierce, the first physician, had a Mr. Starkweather associated with him in a general store for some years, most of their trade being with the Indians, it not being an unusual sight to see three hundred of them in and about the store. Upon the death of a little son of Starkweather's, treated by Dr. Pierce, a quarrel arose between the two men, resulting in a dissolution of partnership.

The first saw mill of the township, if not in Whitley county, was built by Dr. Pierce in 1839, and the late James Worden, who had come from New York to work for the doctor, claims that he and William Van Meter hauled the first saw logs to that mill. The first steam saw mill was erected in 1854 by Nathaniel Allen and John Stagle and James Burton built the first grist mill, on Eel river in the northeast part of the township. A distillery was operated for a time by a Mr. Kepler in the southeast part of

the township where peach brandy was a principal output. In 1852 B. A. Cleveland sold merchandise for a couple of years, Freeman and Fuller keeping a general store on the Yellow River road and later one mile east of the present site of Coesse. This village was laid out by Peter Simonson in the winter of 1854, Joseph Root erecting the first building. Christ Rummel had the blacksmith shop. Very little growth occurred for ten years. The first goods sold in the village was by Simon Herr & Brother. B. A. Cleveland, Thomas McCune, F. Smith, J. H. Clark and J. S. Baker were among those who have sold goods at Coesse, as are Luke Tousley and William Swarts, Kaufman & Levi, I. Kinsey, Allen Bros., F. Smith and W. E. Mossman.

The first postoffice was kept by Horace Cleveland on the Yellow River road, its removal to Coesse being in 1856 with J. H. Root as postmaster.

Cornelia Bonestel taught the first school in Union in 1839, receiving $1.50 per week. This was in a cabin on Horace Cleveland's land, though the "school house on the hill" standing on the north side of Beaver Run was the first school building. Mrs. Simon Sherod in 1845 taught in her own home in the extreme northwest part of the township. Mary Brown, Amanda Tousley, Eliza Young, Cornelia Travis, George Lawson, E. A. Smith, Riley Merrill, Maxie Foust and Miranda Root, all of whom labored faithfully and left strong impress for good on the minds of their pupils.

Esther Omans was the first white child born in Union township, though it is claimed that David, a son of Talcott Perry, was born in 1836, and Whitlock, son of Benjamin Gardner, was born in 1837.

Henry Hull and Jane Gardner were married December 18, 1839, which was doubtless the first ceremony of this kind.

The first death was Robert Starkweather in the fall of 1838, though in March, 1839, William Clater was killed in a barn raising but in Lake township, Allen county. James Worden helped to build the first bridge not only in Union township but in Whitley county. This was over Eel river though probably the same year, 1838, some movers made a rude log bridge over the stream at Akers. G. W. Oman kept tavern on his farm in 1837. The next year Isaac Taylor began to accommodate the travelers though it was four years later that he hung a sign.

Rev. Jacob Wolf was doubtless the first minister, organizing a Presbyterian church October 15, 1841, with eight persons, George Walker and wife, Jacob Vanhouten and wife, Mrs. Vance, William Park, and James Pringle and wife. Rev. Wolf was a graduate of Harvard and naturally a man of finest impulses. In 1854 he erected "Wartburg College," named in honor of Wartburg Castle near Eisenach Saxe-Weimar, founded in 1067 and renowned as the refuge of Martin Luther after the diet of Worms and where he finished his translation of the Bible. Wolf's ambition was to educate young men for the ministry and with Rev. A. J. Douglas as an assistant conducted a school for two years. Mr. Wolf's heart was right and to advance the cause he loved so well made provision to have most of his property go to Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

In 1844 a "hallelujah band" was organized by the Methodists under direction of Rev. Jesse Sparks and held worship in

school houses till 1857 and didn't secure a church of their own until 1870. Rev. Wells, an educated and accomplished gentleman and an orator of no mean ability, organized a Lutheran church in 1857. A Christian church was started in 1854 by Rev. Van Sickle baptizing several converts in a hole cut through the ice on Mud creek.

Judge Hannah, of Fort Wayne, addressed the first Sunday school picnic and the late Bishop Anthony, of California, was present as a pupil.

The first candidate for congressional honors to speak in Union township was Samuel Brenton, who had been presiding elder at Fort Wayne, and who walked with a crutch owing to paralysis. The meeting was held at Oman's home, his advent being declared by the hoisting of the stars and stripes on a tree still standing in George Oman's yard.

John Pecker induced J. H. Clark to bring several paw paw bushes from Ohio on horseback to propagate the fruit. His description of the delicious flavor and temptingness of that delicacy being such that Clark's mouth watered and continued to do so whenever paw paws were mentioned, until in his haste and enthusiasm he tasted the green fruit.

George Slagle produced the first brick used in the township. Making a circular box five feet high and ninety feet in circumference he shoveled in clay and drove a yoke of cattle over it until it was reduced to stiff mortar, when it was molded, dried and burned.

Many beaver dams are still to be traced, indicative of the thousands of those industrious animals that must have existed here.

Social conditions among our forefathers were such that there ever existed the warmest community of interest. Horseback riding was the usual mode of travel, a young man often having his lady love seated behind him, though there were none of the ladies but could ride and easily control the wildest steeds.

When Rachel Wagner was fifteen, she rode with her brother Harmon Beeson to Warsaw to attend the wedding of another brother Benjamin. Starting to return Benjamin's wife's father, Mr. Sapp, handed her a willow switch, saying "stick that in the ground, it will make a nice tree." She did so and today it is a landmark at least two feet in diameter, standing close to the walk on the main street as you go to the Pennsylvania depot, making the site of Lee Bros. blacksmith shop, which is just being demolished as these lines are written, January, 1907.

HAZEL COT CASTLE.

In 1842 Eli Pierce, while a medical student in Philadelphia, married a rich English lady who soon purchased a large tract of land in the northeast part of Union township, where they settled in 1844. Dr. Pierce practiced somewhat, but mainly devoted himself to the clearing of the land and in building a castle after the style of an old English lord and which, with its extensive outbuildings, became the wonder of the entire region. The house had broad porches, sweeping verandas and huge columns, the barn being also pretentious. In 1892 the ruins of the barn were cleared away and the remains of the house a year later. Mrs. Pierce died in 1868 or 1869

and the doctor fell dead at Arcola in 1872 or 1873, both being buried at Lake Chapel cemetery, it having been a portion of the farm. Their children were five sons and two daughters. Mrs. Pierce retained her old English customs, living in state and ever exhibiting that courteous bearing characteristic of the patrician class. Charles Hughes, then county treasurer, was once invited to dinner by Dr. Pierce, and when asked by Mrs. Pierce if his office was one of much dignity he replied, "None at all." She turned her attention to other guests.

Many years ago, when the people of Ireland were said to be starving to death, I think it was in 1846, Union township people were the only ones in the county to respond. Although they were poor and had about all they could do to take care of themselves, they responded liberally. My father gave the largest amount, five dollars. George Walker led in the movement, and was assisted by others among whom was the Rev. Jacob Wolf.

I remember well when Wise went over the country in a large balloon before the Civil war. He started at St. Louis and landed in Canada. He passed over Coesse about five o'clock in the afternoon and was so close to the ground that James Worden and Zebulon Park motioned to him and he responded. He crossed the county from the southwest to the northeast. Near South Whitley an old woman who saw him ran into the house crying, "Jesus is coming."

About the first of January, 1877, a large meteor crossed the county, making a belt of fire clear across the heavens and a thundering noise. It lighted the whole sky and seemed to go over the entire county. Through Union township it was at an angle of about thirty degrees. One hundred and fifty miles north of here it seemed to be at about the angle of seventy-five degrees.

On Monday, May 14, 1883, a cyclone seemed to gather and start in the south central part of Columbia township, at about five o'clock in the afternoon. Clouds seemed to come from the northwest and southwest and to meet at that point. The first damage was near Compton church, section 19, Union township. It tore down the brick church, on the foundation of which the present one was built, leaving but a few brick in one corner. Shingles and debris were scattered for more than two hundred yards. It moved northeast to the corner of Union township where it seemed to let go its force and drop what it had gathered. Its path was more than a half mile wide and it took everything in its way, stripping forests, moving and tearing down buildings in its path. Simon Akers' barn was moved thirty feet off of its foundation and demolished and part of his house was torn down. The damage was frightful. Only one person was injured, Henry Schrader, who was hurt by a flying rail striking him on the head. He was reported dead, but soon recovered and is living yet.

Before closing this article, I want to remark the difference in our schools. New branches are now taught and the course is more thorough, but they have stopped teaching courtesy and manners as we were taught in the old log schoolhouse. The children of the early day were courteous and respectful to older persons but Young America is independent and lacking in refinement and manners.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY R. H. MARING.

One of the best, if not the best township in Whitley county, is Washington, which is a regular government township of thirty-six sections and is the middle of the southern tier of three townships and is bounded on the north by Columbia township, on the east by Jefferson township, on the south by Clearcreek township in Huntington county, and on the west by Cleveland township. It was organized September 8, 1840, just in time to participate in the great presidential election of that year. The first election was held at the house of Abraham Leslie, Sr., and Daniel Leslie was inspector. At this election the following electors were present: George Rittenhouse, David Rittenhouse, George D. Rittenhouse, Jr., Frederick Weybright, Adam Creager, John Oliver, Abraham Leslie, Daniel Lesley, William Leslie, Enos Miles, Jacob Ecker, Joseph Ecker, Samuel Braden, Reuben Long, William Kates, Jesse Baugher and Henry Bayler. These men are now all dead except William Leslie, who lives at South Whitley, Indiana, in his ninetieth year. For several years the various elections were held at the house of Abraham Leslie, who was always ready to receive every one in a hospitable manner. In those days there was not much political antagonism at elections but a general good feeling prevailed. At the election held at the house of Daniel Leslie, on the first Monday in April, 1845, there were eighteen votes polled and at the presidential election on November 8, 1904, 349 voters exercised the right of franchise in the township.

The township was named in honor of the father of our country, "Washington," but was nicknamed "Swamp township," as at the time of the first settlements and for many years after, a vast portion of the township was covered with almost impenetrable swamps, which to the prospector at that time did not seem possible ever to be worth anything. But now, after the lapse of nearly three-quarters of a century, these swamps have practically all disappeared and thriving farms and beautiful homes have taken their places, and where once the muskrat and bullfrog held kingly sway, now seventy-five bushels of corn per acre are raised.

The first permanent settler of whom any authentic account can be given was Joseph N. Ecker, who settled on section 7, in the northwestern part of the township in the fall of 1836. He was the first man assessed in the township, the amount of his taxes being twenty-four and one-half cents. The following is a partial list of those who settled in the township prior to 1845: Joseph N. Ecker, Reuben Long, John Oliver, Adam Creager, Samuel Braden, Frederick Weybright, William Sterling, Abraham Leslie, Daniel Leslie, William Leslie, Jonas Baker, Henry Emery, John Arnold, Henry Shank, John Wise, William Kates, Michael Sickafoose, Martin Bechtel, George Rittenhouse, David Rittenhouse, Enos Miles, Henry Baylor, Philip Maring, Calvin Maring, Jacob L. Maring, Ira Jackson and David Jackson.

The first marriage to take place in the township is said to have been that of Adam Creager and Susan Stoner, who were mar-

ried on December 18, 1839, by Henry Swihart, justice of the peace; the second was that of Levi Creager to Margaret Fulk, December 7, 1842, by Aaron M. Collins, justice of the peace, and the third was that of David Rittenhouse to Margaret Fullerton, April 14, 1843, by John Sickafoose, justice of the peace.

The first birth in Washington township occurred about 1843 and was that of Jacob Shank, who died in infancy. His was probably the first death of a white person in the township.

When the settlers began making the first improvements within the limits of what is now Washington township their methods of procedure and the tools with which they worked corresponded with the general order of things in that early day. In clearing the land of the timber, the ax was about the only tool worth considering in felling the trees and in getting the logs ready to roll. A good chopper with a sharp ax could cut off a log or fell a tree in a less space of time than would seem possible to the present generation. The only cross-cut saws in use were the old brier-tooth saws, the very remembrance of which is enough to make an old settler have the backache. There were few men who would not rather chop off a log than to help saw it off with a saw of that description. A tree intended for saw logs was chopped down, butted off with the ax and chopped off at the top and the saw was only used to cut the body of the tree into sections. Sawing down trees was not known until many years later.

Oxen were used almost exclusively in squaring the logs ready for the log heaps. The plows were rude affairs. In plowing new ground the one side shovel plow was generally used to scratch up the soil among the roots. Corn was dropped by hand and covered with a hoe and in cultivating the shovel plow was used, but the hoe was more to be depended upon than the plow in keeping the weeds in check among the stumps. All grain was cut with sickles or cradles and bound by hand. Grass was cut with scythes, raked up by hand and the only use for horses in making hay was to haul it to the barn or stack.

Jacob L. Maring relates his experience in taking care of a field of wheat soon after becoming a resident of Washington township in 1844. After the wheat had been cut and shocked he and his father, Philip Maring, cut two poles about ten feet long and laid them on the ground about two feet apart, then put on two shocks of wheat at a time and carried them to the stack. They worked in this way until the wheat was all taken care of.

The first blind ditches were made of poles. After the ditch was dug two straight poles would be placed on each side of the bottom of the ditch and sometimes a third pole would be laid on top of the others and sometimes the bottom poles would be covered with puncheons that were split out of oak timber. Later on planks in the shape of an inverted hog trough were used. These ditches answered the purpose very well for a few years until the timber gave out or the ditches became stopped up by the working of crawfish and other causes and they had to be taken out and reconstructed. The old timber ditches have long since served their time and now the soil of the township is underlaid with miles and miles of tile that

have done so much to make the county what it is to-day. Several county ditches have been constructed through the township, among which are Stony creek, Sugar creek, etc.

At first and for many years after the first settlements, the clearings and fields were fenced with rails that were split from the timber and many rails are still in use that were made fifty and sixty years ago; but the rail fences are rapidly giving way to the modern woven wire fence, many miles of which have been erected in the township during the last few years.

In 1840, there were no permanent roads in the township but mere trails and wagon tracks that had been cut out around the swamps, but soon after a number of roads were surveyed and located on section lines as far as possible. "Work on the roads" often consisted in cutting brush and laying it across the mud holes, then covering the brush with dirt. Later, plowing and scraping dirt into the roadways with the dump scoop was the mode of grading the roads and often more ingenuity was exhibited in trying to see how the time could be exhausted with the least work than there was in trying to give the roads any real benefit. Undoubtedly, enough time and work have been expended upon the roads of Washington township to put every road in the entire district in first class condition, had it been properly done. Nevertheless, the roads are in good condition generally the greater part of the year and many of the principal ones have been graveled. Once where the only way to cross a stream was by fording or on a foot log now there is an arched bridge of concrete and stone.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was constructed through the northern part of the township in 1881, and the Indianapolis, Huntington, Columbia City & Northwestern Traction Company have surveyed a line through the central part of the township and have been voted a subsidy of seven thousand dollars and it is to be hoped that the road will speedily be built.

In early times, the malarial fever and ague were very prevalent among the settlers and there was scarcely a family in which one or more of the members were not sick. Dr. F. M. McHugh, of Columbia City, was said to be the first physician to practice his profession in Washington township. He was an Irishman of much skill and learning. Doctor Banta located in the eastern part of the territory about 1843 and for several years was the principal physician and surgeon in the community. Notwithstanding the sickness, there were few deaths and the settlers braved the discouragements, pushed on and made a country which their descendants are now enjoying. All honor to those brave and struggling souls who have done so much in the development of this fair land of ours.

Washington is strictly an agricultural township. With the exception of lumber, brick and tile, very little manufacturing has been done in the township. Grain, hay, fruit and vegetables have been produced in large quatities and considerable attention has been given to raising live stock. Some of the finest horses, cattle, hogs and sheep in the country can be found in this township. No large towns are located in the township. When the Nickel Plate Railroad was built in 1881, a station was located in the north-

ern part of the township and named "Peabody" in honor of S. J. Peabody, Whitley county's lumber king and soon after a postoffice was established at the place and Amos E. Redman was the first postmaster. Mr. Redman also conducted a general store in connection with the postoffice. Henry J. Ummel is conducting the business at the present time and is the present postmaster. A saw mill did an extensive business here for many years under the management of Lewis Gross, James B. Peabody, Cox & Sons, etc. George W. Irwin, Henry Lucke and Noah E. Hoops have also conducted stores here. Peabody is a good shipping point; large amounts of hay, grain, live stock and lumber have been shipped from this point.

The early settlers were at great inconveniences for many years in regard to postal matters. Those living in the north part of the township were obliged to go to Columbia City or South Whitley for their mail, while those living in the southern part went to Huntington or Liberty Mills. What a contrast now when most of the residents have their mail delivered daily at their gates. June 27, 1855, the first postoffice was established in the township and was named "Washington Center," and Martin Bechtel was the postmaster and kept the office at his residence one mile south of the center of the township. He was succeeded by William Chamberlain but the office was discontinued many years ago.

A little town had sprung up in the western part of the township in the Dunkard settlement and during Cleveland's first term as president a postoffice was established there and was named "Tunker." Tunker is an old town in years, but time has never blessed it with a great population, yet it is proud to say that it is not on the decline. Frederick Weybright, who located here in 1839, was the first settler near the present site of the village. He was soon followed by John Wise and Phillip Holler, Sr.

The first store in the village was started about thiry-six years ago by Messrs. Prich- and Fisher, of South Whitley, in a residence building now owned by Earl Hossler. They were followed by Joseph Holler, Henry Benner, William Ollinger and R. F. Gardner and in 1888 Henry K. Kitch erected a building on the northwest corner of the crossroads, opposite the Dunkard church, in which he placed a stock of general merchandise and did a thriving business, enlarging his store from time to time until June 18, 1903, at the hour of midnight, the fire fiend left his store in a heap of ashes. Early in 1889, Mr. Kitch had been appointed postmaster and the office thrived until December, 1900, when a rural mail route from South Whitley was established through the village, but the citizens were loth to give up the postoffice and it was not until after the fire in June, 1903, that the office was discontinued.

During this era, other enterprising industries have been carried on in the village. John Benner and Philip Holler conducted saw mills about twenty-four years ago and Levi Connell operated a tile and saw mill until a few years ago when he moved his mill to Huntington county. At present Lewis Holler is the proprietor of the saw mill, Henry K. Kitch operates a broom factory, Chester Snyder and M. F. Kemmel are the general store-keepers and Firmer Snyder con-

ducts a butcher shop. At present the population of the village is about eighty.

Politically, Washington township has always been strongly Democratic, the "Gibraltar of Democracy" in Whitley county. At presidential elections it has always gone Democratic and since 1861 has invariably elected Democratic township officers. In 1860 Joseph Stults, now of Huntington, was elected trustee on the Republican ticket, defeating Martin Bechtel, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Stults was re-elected in 1861, defeateing Enos Goble, but at the April election in 1862 Mr. Goble defeated Mr. Stults for trustee and held the office until the fall of 1874, when he was succeeded by William Chamberlin.

At the last presidential election, 1904, two hundred and tweny-three votes were cast for Parker and one hundred and five for Roosevelt, making a Democratic majority of one hundred and eighteen.

Since 1859 the following citizens have held the office of township trustee: William E. Merriman, Joseph Stults, Enos Goble, William Chamberlin, Peter Creager, John Gross, John A. Snyder, Francis M. Smith, Joseph Creager, Charles D. Strickler and William A. Hauptmeyer.

Among those filling the office of township assessor have been Jacob A. Baker, Lewis Gross, John Gross, Enos Goble, Peter Regg and Frank L. White.

Justice of the peace: George D. Rittenhouse, Jacob Ecker, Adam Creager, Joseph Stults, John Alexander, Frederick Richard, A. F. Chavey, Francis M. McDonald, Charles W. Alexander, Charles D. Stickler, Henry M. Keel, Franklin B. Stallsmith, D. V. White and George W. Kesley.

The following named citizens of Washington township have been elected to a county office:

Clerk of the court: William E. Merriman, 1858.

Treasurer: Jacob A. Baker, 1874, re-elected in 1876; Joshua P. Chamberlin, 1886, re-elected in 1888; John Gross, 1890, re-elected in 1892.

Commissioner: Adam Creager, Milton B. Emerson, Peter Creager and Noah Mullendore.

County councilman: Isaiah Lehman and Elisha Swan.

The pioneers of Washington township were God-fearing men and women and as soon as they were settled in their rude homes, they began to make efforts to establish religious meetings. At first the ministers who occasionally visited the township held services in the settlers' cabins or in the log school houses and sometimes in the shady groves. The first church organization in the township is said to have been of the Roman Catholic faith, about the year 1845. This was in what was called the "Nix Settlement" in the southeastern part of the township. The society soon after built a church which some years later was destroyed by fire. The church was rebuilt and served the congregation until 1899, when it was replaced by the present large brick building which is a credit to the congregation as well as to the community at large. It is known as "St. Catharine's Church."

Like Pilgrims of old, the early adherents of the Dunkard faith in Washington township met in the homes of the brethren and worshiped God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences and in the

year 1866 they erected a large brick church, forty by eighty, in what is now the village of Tunker, and is known as the "Sugar Creek Church." The house was erected at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars and the present value of the property is about three thousand five hundred dollars. Rev. David Bear preached the sermon of dedication and David Shoemaker did the carpenter work on the building. About thirty-five years ago Rev. Kripe manufactured the seats with which the church is now furnished. He worked at the seats during the day and preached to the people at night.

At the time of the building of the church the members were: Messrs. and Mesdames Philip Holler, Sr., John Wise, Martin, Frederick, Lewis and Jacob Weybright, Solomon Kitch, Joseph Montz, Reuben Long, David Arnett, Jacob and Osias Metz. The church is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of nearly one hundred. R. B. and Isaac Bolinger are the ministers and Henry Kitch is the instructor in music. The church has prospered during all these years and has been a power for good in the community.

April 18, 1846, a Baptist church was organized in the Bechtel neighborhood in the southern part of the township under the ministrations of Elder George Sleeper. The church was organized in the old log cabin of Martin Bechtel and in 1869 the society erected a frame church which is still in use. Andrew Clark was the contractor and the building cost about one thousand four hundred dollars. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. David Scott. Among those who have ministered to this congregation have been Revs. Fuller, Dunon, Collins, Wilder, Price, Worth, Robinson, Gooden, Ward and Sanders. One of the charter members of this church was Bazaleel Tracy, who recently passed away at his home in Huntington, Indiana, aged nearly ninety-one years.

The Washington Center United Brethren church was organized at the house of Martin Penn in 1866 by Rev. Fletcher Thomas. The charter members were: Martin Penn and wife, Peter R. Goble and wife, John Smith and wife, Peter Wagner and wife and Milton B. Emerson. In 1873 the society erected a large frame church at a cost of about two thousand dollars, which was dedicated by Rev. Cassel. The building committee was composed of Peter Creager, Milton B. Emerson, Levi Sickafoose, John Smith and S. P. Wagner. The contractors were Samuel Wolf and Samuel Sickafoose. In 1905 this church was replaced by a modern brick church building at a cost of three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and was dedicated on Sunday, December 31, 1905, by Rev. H. H. Fout, D. D., of Dayton Ohio. Waterfall & Son, of Columbia City, were the contractors and William H. Waterfall was the architect.

Pastors of this church from 1873 to 1895 were: John B. Bash, William Simmons, E. E. Light, Andrew Wood, Abijah Cummins, John Eby, S. C. Norris, George T. Butler, John A. Farmer, J. T. Keasey, Frank Parker, Charles Parker, C. M. Byerly and S. H. Yeager. Rev. C. A. Spitler is the present pastor. The church is in a flourishing condition and has a large membership.

About forty years ago ministers of the New Light Christian church began holding meetings at the school house in district No

1, in Washington township, and afterward a church was organized which maintained services for many years and in 1888 the society, assisted by the community at large, erected a frame church building just across the road from the school house. A few years after the building of the church the society disbanded and the property passed into the hands of the United Brethren denomination and a society of that faith was organized. This society remodeled the church and has since held regular services in the building which is known as "Maple Grove Church."

The third United Brethren church in the township is located in the eastern part, about one mile south of the village of Forest, and is known as 'Forest Chapel." This society was organized at the Maring's school house in Jefferson township and its history may be found in the history of that township.

In 1857 a Methodist class was formed in the vicinity of No. 9 school house in Washington township, some of the early members being: Michael Holmn and wife, John Smith and wife and Levi Creager, At first the meetings were held in the log school house, but in 1869 a frame church was erected at a cost of about $2,000, the building committee being Michael Holmn, Frederick Morrell and John Decker. Samuel Sickafoose was the contractor, and the house was dedicated in October, 1869, by Rev. Monson, and was known as "East Bethel Methodist Episcopal church."

The church membership was never large and through deaths, removals and other causes it gradually dwindled until the church could no longer support regular preaching and the society disbanded. The last protracted meeting was held in 1903 and in the fall of 1904 the church was sold to a contractor in Huntington and the building was torn down and moved away. The lot upon which the church stood was sold to Charles Walker, the present owner of the Frederick Morrell farm, and thus the old East Bethel Methodist Episcopal church fades from the portals of action and the history of what it was and what it has done for religion and civilization is written.

Not many public cemeteries have been located in Washington township. In the years that have passed the people living in the eastern and northeastern part of the township went to Evergreen cemetery in Jefferson township to bury their dead, while some in the southeastern part went to the Lutheran cemetery in Huntington county, those in the northern part to the Eberhart cemetery in Columbia township and those in the western part to South Whitley.

In an early day a cemetery was commenced where the Baptist church is located on section 28. The first burial here was a daughter of Walling Miller and the second was Grandma Alexander. This city of the dead has steadily grown and among the pioneers buried here are: Sylvester Alexander, Martin Bechtel, William Kates, James and Thomas Merriman, John Stallsmith, Elias Smith, etc. The place is kept in good repair and there have been a number of handsome monuments erected to mark the burial place of some of the people sleeping here.

About the time the first Catholic church was built in the Nix Settlement a few graves were made near where the said church stood, which was some distance southwest of where the present church stands. When the sec-

ond church building was erected at the cross-roads a cemetery was laid out which now contains quite a number of graves.

Cornering the farms of Daniel Baker, Charles Baker and Joseph Stults, on section 20, is an old abandoned cemetery which was started about the year 1845. Jonas Baker owned the land at that time and the lot originally contained about one-half acre of ground but at the present time the space given to this city of the dead is a lot of about seventy-five by one hundred feet. A recent visit to this place revealed what time and neglect have done for many similar places in Whitley county; it is overgrown with vines and shrubs and not one of the monuments or tombstones that had been placed at the graves by loving hands is now standing, but all are leveled with the earth, and the inscriptions, many of which were quite artistic at the time, are now deciphered with difficulty. This cemetery was nicely located on a high piece of ground, at the foot of which winds a little brook and had it been continued as a cemetery, could have been made a beautiful place. As near as could be ascertained from the inscriptions on the time-worn grave stones, the first person buried here was Jacob Shank, a young son of Henry Shank, who died in February, 1845, and as before stated was the first birth and the first death in the township, and the following April, Susanna, wife of Henry Shank, was buried here. The last person buried here was John Shank, who died April 16, 1865, aged fourteen years and six months. The oldest person interred in this place was Jacob Ollinger, who was born May 4, 1777, and died in 1855.

Some of the names of persons buried here are: Bills, Shank, Weybright, Harber and Karns. About thirty years ago the remains of some of the persons buried here were removed to other burial places by relatives and friends and the place was abandoned as a cemetery. Fourteen graves were found but it is likely that there are several more which were never marked and are now grown over with grass and weeds and cannot be found.

The grave of an Indian child was found near the center of section 24 in 1844. A cavity had been chopped in a large poplar log, the remains of the child placed therein and a slab of wood neatly fitted over the place. It was not disturbed further than to discover what it really was and the log laid there until time reduced it to mother earth again.

In early times wild game was plentiful in Washington township and many of the early pioneers were successful hunters. Deer and wild turkeys were quite numerous and occasionally a bear was seen. Wolves made night hideous with their howling and sometimes the scream of a panther was heard at night in the woods.

Jacob L. Maring, who lived on section 24 from 1844 to 1864, has the record of killing fifty-seven deer and it said that he killed the first and the last deer at which he shot; they were both bucks, and the last one was shot in James Broxon's cornfield in Jefferson township, but it led the hunter a lively chase and it was in the vicinity of "Devil's Holler," in Allen county, that the game was finally killed. Anthony Poinsett and Robert S. Bell, of whom mention is made in the history of Jefferson township, often hunted in Washington township. The former had a double-barreled shot gun and when two reports in quick succession were heard

in the woods it was known that Mr. Poinsett was in the vicinity.

Robert S. Bell related that in 1844 he went hunting one day when there was quite a snow on the ground and at about 1 o'clock he killed a deer and dressed it, then hung the carcass on a bent sapling and started on his back track for home. It was getting dark when he reached home and the next morning he got one of his neighbors to help him and it took them nearly all day to get the game home, for they had to follow the tracks of the day before. Afterward, when Mr. Bell was better acquainted with the country, he found that he had killed the deer within a quarter of a mile of his own cabin. Mr. Bell also related that about two years later he was hunting one day when the snow was quite deep and having gone about two miles from home he saw a man with his sleeves rolled up above the elbows, raking and digging in the snow with both hands. When he came closer he saw that it was Jacob VanDorsen, and on inquiring the trouble, Mr. VanDorsen said that as he was about to shoot at a deer, the hammer had fallen off his gun in the snow and he was trying to find it but before the hammer was found the deer was gone.

Bazaleel Tracy once killed a wild turkey gobbler with a rifle and although he fired only one shot, the ball passed through the turkey's head and broke both legs and both wings. There was only one way in which this could be explained. The turkey was strutting and at the moment the fatal shot was fired it was about to pick up something between its feet.

John W. Johnson, who settled on section 10 in 1853, had the record of killing thirteen deer after he came to the township. One evening Mr. Johnson had gone to a neighbor's, and on his return and just after he had entered his cabin, a panther screamed near the door, having followed him home. A gun was fired to scare the animal away. Soon after this a panther killed a two-year-old heifer for Mr. Saunders.

John Kaufman was a successful hunter and killed a number of deer and much other game.

An old resident of the township says that the last successful and genuine old-fashioned fox hunt in Whitley county was in Washington township on Saturday, January 4, 1873. Captain F. M. McDonald was manager and Enos Goble secretary. Several hundred men and boys formed lines entirely around the township and pressed to the center. The lines started under the lead of captains at nine o'clock and at eleven o'clock they had a number of foxes surrounded in Peter Creager's field. Six foxes were killed and the carcasses sold at auction. They brought from one dollar and five cents to one dollar and thirty cents each exclusive of the scalp. At that time the county paid a bounty of two dollars and fifty cents for fox scalps. This law remained in force until March, 1883, when it was repealed.

About 1867 David Ummel was killed by falling from a wagon while going to Columbia City and on February 8, 1877, Luther Jones was killed by a falling tree near what is now Maple Grove church. January 29, 1889, Lewis Cupp was killed by a log rolling upon him while hauling logs near the village of Peabody and John P. Rittenhouse was drowned at the gravel pit near the northwestern part of the township on June 17, 1888, and on May 5, 1885, John Wolford was killed by lightning at Peabody station.

In January, 1880, Mathew Tracy, a resident of Washington township and a son-in-law of Martin Bechtel, mysteriously disappeared. He had gone to South Whitley on horseback and late in the evening, after taking supper at Rev. P. J. Ward's, the Baptist minister's, had started for home and as he did not reach home search was instituted the next morning, which resulted in finding the horse in a corn field with the saddle still on but no rider; further search was made and on the bank of Eel river a package of coffee and a first reader that Mr. Tracy was known to have purchased for his little boy was found, also indications of a struggle and marks in the snow that appeared as if something might have been dragged into the river. It was believed by many that Mr. Tracy had been murdered and his body thrown into the river, but no further evidence to prove this theory was discovered and the mystery has never been explained. It has been rumored that Mr Tracy has been seen in the west and there are many who believe that he voluntarily absconded for reasons of his own and endeavored to leave evidence that would convey the impression that he had been murdered.

In educational matters Washington township has had about the same experience as her neighboring townships. The first schoolhouses were built of logs with puncheon floors, slab benches and writing desks along the wall. At first the schools were sustained by subscription and usually continued for eight or nine weeks during the winter. John E. Kates, who became a resident of Washington township on October 2, 1840, says that his first experience in going to school, he went with a sister and two brothers nearly three miles from home to a log schoolhouse in Huntington county, following a blazed trail through the woods. In winter they started about daylight and did not get home until after dark. Once it rained all day and in the evening everything was afloat and before they got home they had to wade water up to their armpits and their clothing was frozen stiff.

Josiah Kates, Joseph Stults, William Stults, Enos Goble, William E. Merriman, Milton B. Emerson and John Alexander were among the first teachers in the township. The first order to pay school funds to teachers was dated April 11, 1853, was for $26.50 and was issued to John Alexander. In 1858 the township was divided into nine school districts and each district had a log schoolhouse. The division remains the same today, but each district is now provided with a modern brick school building, which is up to date in every way. The schoolhouses are located just two miles apart over the township.

Under the old law all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years were enumerated and in March, 1858, the enumeration of children amounted to one hundred and fifty-one males and one hundred and fifty-seven females, making a total of three hundred and eight pupils. Under the present law all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years are enumerated and the number enumerated in 1906 were: Males, two hundred and twenty-nine; females, two hundred and nineteen, making a total of four hundred and forty-eight.

The old "Hickory" schoolhouse, or, as it was sometimes called, "Washington Hall,"

is said to have been the first institution of learning to be planted in Washington township and was erected about sixty years ago, the exact date cannot be given. It was not a building of extraordinary facilities, but the way in which it was built and the material with which it was constructed made it famous. In dimensions it was sixteen by eighteen, with ceiling about seven feet high, and was constructed entirely of peeled hickory logs or nearly eighteen inches in diameter. The floor was made of hickory puncheons; the writing desks were made by driving pins into auger holes in the wall, on which a wide board was laid, and the seats were hickory puncheons with pegs driven in for legs. A horizontal window, eight feet long, containing one sash, admitted the light. The door was closed with a latch string and the roof was clapboards held in place by weight poles.

The first teacher was Josiah Kates and he was followed by William Stults, Abner Hines, Enos Goble, Zephaniah Johnson, William E. Merriman and others. Some of the pupils were: George W. Stults, Melissa, Anna and Mary Ellen Bechtel, Mathew Tracy, George, Henry, John E. and Elizabeth Kates, David, George, Benjamin, Jacob and Mary Hennemeyer, John and Thomas Sickafoose, Thomas, Sabina and Mary Emery, Fanny, Elizabeth and Henry Huffman, Henry Decker, Martin, Lewis and George Weybright, Catharine and Elizabeth Shank, Elizabeth, Daniel, Margaret and Jane Baker, Elizabeth and Mary stults and perhaps others.

In winter one of the sports of the children was to take one of the puncheon benches and slide down the large hill just south of the schoolhouse, which was located on section 29, on the farm now owned by John F. Kepler.

About forty-five years ago this primitive schoolhouse was vacated for school purposes and a frame schoolhouse was built on the northwest corner of the farm owned by the late Frederick Morrell. This house was quite modern at that time and in dimensions was about eighteen by twenty-two feet. Harmon Holmn commenced teaching the first term of school in the building, but after continuing about two months, in some mysterious way the building took fire and burned to the ground. The patrons were determined that education should not be abandoned and in two weeks' time they had erected a hewed log house and school was progressing at the same place as if nothing had happened. The teachers in this house were: Joseph Stults, Seneca Heath, Elizabeth Kates, John Miller, Miss Henry and Sabina (Emery) Wince.

In 1874 the log schoolhouse was vacated and a frame house thirty by forty was erected on the southwest corner of the Henry Emery farm. Enos Goble was the township trustee and Edward Burch and Jacob Swartz contractors. This school district has been known as No. 9 and the frame building served the district until 1905, when the patrons of the school voted that they should have a new school building, similar to the one in District No. 4, and accordingly William A. Hauptmeyer, trustee, awarded the contract to R. F. Gardner, of Huntington, for $3,570, and a brick structure with all the modern improvements was erected. Miss Florence Essig taught the first term of school in the new building and Miss Chella Kaufman is the present teacher.

The old frame schoolhouse was pur-

chased by Thomas Emery and has been converted into a corn crib and wagon house. Some of the teachers who held forth in this building were: Julius A. Vergon, Louisa Goble, Addie Foster, Alonzo B. and James Joe Goble, Rufus C. Saylor, Martin Wagner, Frank Douglas, Lemon A. Connell, H. M. Carson, Robert J. Emerson, Lesta Emerson, Carl Souder, H. E. Emery, Lincoln L. Lee, Charles E. Weybright, Bessie Kepler and J. Lee Emery.

The first term of school in what is now district No. 1, in Washington township, was taught by Jacob Huffer about 1853 in a log house that belonged to Elijah Johnson and stood about eighty rods west of where the present schoolhouse in the district stands. It was a subscription school of two months and among the pupils were two young ladies who were taller than the teacher and at the beginning of the term they did not know their "letters," but they learned very rapidly and at the close of the term they could read and spell quite well.

Abouttwo years after this a log school house was erected on the southeast corner of section 2, where the Maple Grove church now stands, which was used for school purposes for about six years and among the teachers who taught in this house are remembered: John W. Crowell, John Best, Simeon Huffman, Philander Ginger, etc. About 1862 the log schoolhouse was vacated and a frame schoolhouse was erected for the district by Enos Goble, trustee, a few rods south of the crossroads, on the east side of the road. It is said that after the building was completed it was necessary to put in a center post to keep the house plumb, but Mr. Goble declares that the center post was not in the contract. Among the teachers here were: Miss Adaline Foster, Miss Mary Ellen Bechtel, D. V. White and others. In the early 'seventies this house was destroyed by fire, Miss Irene Haney being the teacher there at the time. A frame schoolhouse was then built on the corner where the present school building stands, which served the district until the brick schoolhouse was built, the old house being sold to John Gross and moved to his farm near by. Jacob A. Montavon taught the school at this place during the winter of 1877-78, but was taken sick and died before the term was finished.

In early times this school was known as the "Poor Hook" school, but while the name might have been appropriate at that time, it certainly is a misnomer now and is justly resented by the people of the district and the school is now known as the "Maple Grove" school. Charles R. Stoner is the present teacher.

The writer has been unable to collect any data of the early history of the school in District No. 2 in Washington township. this school is known as the "Shafer" school and in 1899 was provided with a modern brick schoolhouse with all the up-to-date conveniences of this progressive age. Joseph Creager was the township trustee at that time and John Bennet was the contractor. Miss Dora Goble is the teacher of this school at the present writing.

More than fifty years ago a log schoolhouse was built near the center of section 8, in Washington township, the location being then in the midst of a virgin forest and not near any public road. It seems strange that a schoolhouse should be so located, but the

reason given is that it was the most convenient for the pupils attending.

Reuben Long was one of the board of trustees at that time and Jacob Olinger was the first teacher. Some of the pupils attending this school were: Mrs. Lewis Weybright, Washington, Elijah, Jacob and Lewis Long, Mrs. Catharine Obenchain, John and Albert Montz, etc.

This building was finally vacated for school purposes and a frame schoolhouse was erected about eighty rods west of the location of the present schoolhouse in district No. 3, on the north side of the Illinois road. Joseph Stults says: "I was township trustee at that time. One night there was a meeting of the patrons of the school and by the light of blazing logs a decision was reached that resulted in the building of the little 'red schoolhouse.'"

This house served the district until 1881, when the present brick schoolhouse was built by William Chamberlin, trustee, and is the only one now standing of which the history of Washington township of 1882 says: "There are at present four neat brick schoolhouses, costing about $3,600." D. V. White taught the first term of school in the brick schoolhouse and some of the teachers who have served the district in the past were: John W. Stoner, Noah W. Krider, Amos E. Redman, Charles E. Weybright, Edward Metz, H. E. Emery, Mrs. Mae Carter, Wilbur Miller, J. Lee Emery, B. Frank Stickler and others.

In 1862 Joseph Stults, trustee, assisted by the citizens of the community, erected a hewed log schoolhouse where the old brick schoolhouse that was afterward built for district No. 4, in Washington township, is still standing. Elizabeth Stults was the first teacher and she was followed by Frank Harber, John Bash, Mary (Emery) Huffman, Fanny (Huffman) Emery and others. The log house was vacated for school purposes about 1872 and a brick house thirty by forty was erected in its stead by Enos Goble, trustee, David Shoemaker being the contractor. Martin Wagner was the first teacher and he was followed by Leroy Thoman, Frank Harber, Rufus C. Saylor, Joseph Wagner, Hattie Shank, Frank Emerson, Lemon A. Connell, Sherman Weybright, John Lung, George W. Laird, Charles Lawrence, Horace S. Kaufman, Charles E. Weybright, Marion Grable, H. E. Emery, Earl Henderson, Asher McCune, Rose Coverstone and Maud Obenchain.

After serving its purpose about thirty years, a more suitable building was needed and the patrons of the district voted for an up-to-date building with all the modern conveniences. Charles D. Stickler was the trustee and the contract was awarded to Waterfall & Son, of Columbia City. The building, which was erected in the fall of 1903, is of brick and is heated by hot air. Miss Florence Essig was the first teacher and was followed by Mrs. Bessie Keiser. The school is in a prosperous condition and has an enrollment of about forty pupils.

In 1878 Peter Creager, trustee, erected a substantial brick schoolhouse at the center of the township, which was provided with an ante-room for election purposes; but man proposes and time disposes, and in 1882 the county commissioners divided the township into two voting precincts, known as north and south Washington, and ordered that elections be held in the north

precinct at No. 2 schoolhouse and in the south precinct at No. 8 schoolhouse, so the election room at the center was no longer used for election purposes. This brick building replaced an old frame schoolhouse that had served the district for many years. Among the early teachers here are remembered Oliver P. Koontz, afterwards county sheriff; Rev. J. D. Coverstone, Miss Mollie Glazier, H. H. Wagner and others.

The brick schoolhouse served the district until 1901, when it was replaced with the present high school building by Charles D. Strickler, trustee, Erdman & Wyankoop, contractors.

Elisha Swan, who was one of Washington township's teachers forty years ago, relates the following experience:

"I taught school in the old Red Front schoolhouse in district No. 6, about one and one-fourth miles west of the Maring's settlement. The house was made of planks, with the front end weatherboarded and painted red. Some of the schoolhouses in the township at that time were log houses. I had fifty-one scholars enrolled and an average attendance of forty-seven. One cold morning, soon after commencing the day's work, James Merriman opened the door and told us that the house was on fire. Everybody was excited. We boosted Adam Metzler up through the scuttle hole in the ceiling, handed him a bucket of water and a tin cup and told him to be careful to get the water on the fire. The fire was soon put out and Thomas Merriman and Philip Wince brought an iron kettle, made a fire and heated some water, then dug up the frozen ground and made mortar, with which they built a flue around the stovepipe. We went on with the school work and they finished about noon.

"A few days later the school was again thrown into a state of excitement. A flock of wild turkeys crossed a fence a few feet from one of the windows of the schoolhouse. Roscoe Kaufman ran across the floor and asked me to let him go home and tell his father about the turkeys. I let him go of course. Mr. Kaufman went after them, but did not get any, as some one had gone through the woods and turned the course of the birds."

In the early 'seventies the old "Red Front" schoolhouse was replaced with a substantial frame building by Enos Goble, trustee, and S. G. and D. C. Robbins, contractors. This building served the district until 1891, when it was vacated and a brick schoolhouse was built for the district and located one-fourth of a mile east and one mile north of the former location. This school is known as district No. 6, and Earl Moyer is the teacher at the present time.

The school in district No. 7, in Washington township, is known as the "Catholic" school, as the schoolhouse is located across the road from the Catholic church and the greater portion of the patrons are of the Catholic faith. It is supplied with a substantial brick schoolhouse and Miss Maggie Ness is the teacher there at the present time.

The school in district No. 8, in Washington township, had about the same experience in its early struggles as those in the other districts in the township. Some time in the 'sixties a frame schoolhouse was erected for the district, but the architect evidently did not lay his plans as well as did the one who designed the great Mormon temple at

Salt Lake City, as the building had not been completed very long until it became badly swagged and its ungainly appearance gave it a name that clung to the school for many years and it was known as the "Sway-back" schoolhouse, but by those who did not like that name called it "Tracy" schoolhouse.

The old "Sway-back" schoolhouse has long since served its time and the district is now supplied with a modern brick school building and Miss Grace Alexander is the present teacher.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BY R. H. MARING.

Jefferson township, located in the southeast corner of Whitley county, is the youngest township in the county in regard to both organization and settlement. It is a regular government township of thirty-six sections and is bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Aboite township in Allen county, on the south by Jackson township in Huntington county and on the west by Washington township.

It may seem strange to the present generation that the first settlements in the county were made among the hills of the northern part, while the beautiful level land in Washington and Jefferson townships were left; but this is accounted for from the fact that at the time of the first settlements this part of the county presented a very forbidding appearance, a great part of it being covered by swamps and swales and the balance or higher portions were covered with a heavy growth of timber. Also at that time a great deal of the best land was held by speculators. Lot S. Bayless, of Allen county, Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, and Charles Lewis, of Huntington, were among the large land owners of the township. Another reason why settlers avoided this part of the county was that the "ague," the terrible disease of that period, was not so severe in its ravages among the hills as it was around the swamps of Washington and Jefferson townships.

The first permanent settler was Moses Fairchild, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 19, 1811. When a young man, he worked by the month until he had accumulated one hundred dollars, and in 1837 he joined the tide of western emigration and in his travels visited this part of Indiana and, being pleased with the appearance of the country, entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 18, in what was afterward Jefferson township. He immediately returned to Ohio, where he remained one year, making money with which to begin life in the wilderness of Indiana. In September, 1838, he came west with his family, which consisted of his wife and one child, which he left at Lot Bayless's, who was living in Allen county, near the line, until he could build a cabin for their reception. In order to reach his land he followed a road cut by William Plummer, who was located in the southern part of Union township, and from Mr. Plummer's he cut his way south to his land. Here, with the

help of three men, he erected a rude cabin, sixteen by eighteen feet, into which light was admitted through one small window made by cutting a section from one of the logs. Into this shelter, with no floor or fire-place, he moved his family, and shortly after added a puncheon floor, a fire-place with a stick chimney, and a table made of split boards and fastened to the side of the building. At this time, two dim Indian trails were the nearest approach to a road in the township, and soon after his settlement he cut a road about seven miles eastward, along the blazed section lines to Lot Bayless's, thus giving him a nearly direct route to Fort Wayne. This took twelve days of hard labor, was the first permanent road in the township, and has ever since been known as the "Fairchild road."

Mr. Fairchild's wife, Eve, died August 13, 1850, leaving a family of six children, an infant dying soon after the mother's death and a daughter, Ann, dying some years later. The husband and father survived until June 3, 1879, when he died at the age of sixty-eight years and his remains lie buried in Oak Grove cemetery, three miles southeast of Columbia City. Moses Fairchild was an eccentric character, with no book education, but was a shrewd business man, a successful farmer and acquired considerable property. He owned the first combined reaper and mowing machine in the vicinity. The writer well remembers seeing him on horseback, sowing oats broadcast, with a covering over his horse's head to keep the grain out of its ears. It was said that he could not be lost in the woods in the day time. When others became lost while in his company, he would point in a direction and say, "That is the way to go," strike right out and soon it would be proven that he was right. Only two of his children are living at this writing and both are residents of Jefferson township. They are Mrs. Mary Jane Brock, wife of Samuel Brock, and Solomon Fairchild, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest permanent resident of the township, having been a continuous resident since September, 1838.

About the time Fairchild settled in the western part of the township, or perhaps a year or two before, a man by the name of Dunlap settled in the eastern part on the county line in section 24, on the farm now owned by Michael Oser. He erected a small cabin and cleared a few acres. If the meager accounts concerning him can be relied upon, he remained in the township only about one year. During his residence here, he lost a small child which was buried in Allen county and was perhaps the first death of a white person in the township.

Nathaniel Decker became a resident of Jefferson township about the year 1840, and occupied the cabin vacated by Dunlap. He was a remarkable hunter and trapper and was known as "Hunter Decker," or "Bloody Decker." When he killed a deer, he would throw it across his shoulder and carry it home; thus his clothes would nearly always be bloody, hence his name, "Bloody Decker." His rifle was an old-fashioned flint lock, the barrel alone weighing eighteen pounds, and one pound of lead made only twenty bullets for his gun. He was an expert bee hunter and could look squarely at the sun and not wink an eye. He was a very tall man, and the stumps of the trees that he cut down were from twelve

to sixteen inches higher than those cut by an ordinary man. He could stand erect and touch his knee-pans with the tips of his fingers. Mr. Decker was a man of family and it is said that if a stranger approached his cabin in the summer time, the children would scatter to the woods like so many pheasants. Among the children were two girls named Alabama and Louisiana. Mr. Decker and his family left Indiana in 1851, going to Illinois and afterward drifting to Missouri. It is said that during the war of the rebellion he and one son wore the gray, while two of his sons fought under the stars and stripes. Mr. Decker was an expert oarsman, and during the war he was hired to row some men across the Mississippi river. When he reached the opposite shore the wind was blowing so hard that he was afraid to undertake the return trip. He laid down in his boat to await the falling of the wind and being very warm from rowing, took cold while asleep, which developed pneumonia from which he died.

While living in Jefferson township he and a brother, Levi Decker, who was staying with him at that time, cut down a large oak tree for bees. The tree in falling bent down a hickory-elm tree until the top nearly touched the ground but it did not break it, and, becoming loose in swinging back, threw a large limb which struck Levi Decker and killed him instantly. This happened in the winter time, when a big snow was on the ground, and Octavius Phelps hauled the body to the house on an ox sled. He was buried on a knoll somewhere on section 24, near the reserve line, but the place is now plowed over and no one knows the exact spot where sleeps the unfortunate bee hunter.

The next on the list of Jefferson township pioneers is Patrick Clark, of Irish nativity, who settled on what was afterwards the Illinois road, in the spring of 1839. It is well known that since St. Patrick's Day frogs and snakes have been unknown in Ireland, and a little incident which this fact explains is related of Mr. Clark. When moving west after his arrival in this country, he passed a pond where a chorus of frogs were "singing," and he stopped to get "some of those young ducks," 'as he supposed them to be. He continued his efforts until a man came along and gave him a short lesson in natural history. A number of Mr. Clark's descendants still live in the vicinity where their ancestor first settled nearly seventy years ago.

It is to be regretted that the names and experiences of all of the old settlers cannot be given with greater accuracy and detail, but the following list contains the names, so far as obtainable, of those who settled in the township previous to its organization in the spring of 1845: Moses Fairchild, Patrick Clark, Nathaniel Decker, Jonathan Chadeayne, Israel Poinsett, Anthony Poinsett, William Phelps, James Blee, Thomas Blee, William Blee, Latham Blee, Absalom Bayless, Thomas McGlaughlin, Robert Gage, Michael C. Crowel, Leonard S. Maring, Clement Deering, Henry C. Crowel, Chancy Hadley, Benjamin F. Davis, John Chandler, John McTaggart, James McDorman, James Kincaid, Daniel Barcus, Hiram H. Clark and Robert S. Bell. As near as can be learned, the above named pioneers are now all dead, Henry C. Crowel being the last to pass over. He died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, January 14, 1906, in his ninetieth year.

Jonathan Chadeayne was a blacksmith and erected the first forge in the township, which was located on section 34. Mr. Chadeayne afterward sold his property in the township and invested his all in a canal boat and a cargo of corn, but while on his way to Toledo with his load, the boat was sunk near that city and the corn lost. Soon after this, Mr. Chadeayne died in Toledo.

Anthony Poinsett was a noted hunter. He owned the northwest quarter of section 29, a portion of which he named the "Buck Patch." He had married in New Jersey, before coming to Indiana, but his wife had died and left a little daughter in the east. Mr. Poinsett made his home in Whitley county until the spring of 1884, when a niece came from the east and took him home with her.

William Phelps settled on the northeast quarter of section 25, in November, 1841. He emigrated from Franklin county, Ohio, ten miles north of Columbus, making the trip in a wagon in which he hauled his family and household goods and drove a number of cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Phelps afterward moved to Allen county, near Fort Wayne, where he died. He was the first road supervisor in Jefferson township and his district included the whole township. His son, Octavius Phelps, still resides in Jefferson township, on section 25, where he has lived continuously since 1841, except a short time that he resided in Allen county. He was born June 8, 1825, has taught school and been an honored and useful citizen.

The Blee brothers settled in Jefferson township in December, 1841. They were born in Ireland and came to America in 1833. The brothers, James, John and William, lived for many years in a large brick house on their farm in section 25. They never married and lived to be very old.

In the fall of 1843, a company of emigrants left Richmond county, Ohio, with ox teams, with the intention of making homes in the western wilderness. Their first stopping place in Indiana was at Anderson, in Madison county, and a part of the company spent the following winter at Marion, Grant county. Leonard S. Maring and his brother, Calvin, and two brothers-in-law, Ira Jackson and Robert S. Bell, pushed northward to Huntington, where they were induced by Charles Lewis to visit some land that he had for sale in the southern part of Whitley county. Mr. Lewis accompanied them on their prospecting tour, and after looking at several tracts of land, they returned to Huntington, not very well pleased with the looks of Whitley county. However, after some further prospecting, they returned to Whitley county and each purchased land in what is now Washington and Jefferson townships. Mrs. Leonard S. Maring drove the oxen and wagon, while her husband and companions cut the road through the woods to their land. Mr. Maring erected a log cabin on the piece of land purchased by him, being a part of the southeast quarter of section 24, in Washington township, and moved into the same, January 1, 1844, in the meantime, camping out, sleeping in the covered wagon and cooking by a log heap. The vicinity was known for many years after as the "Maring's settlement," and is located about one mile south of the village of Forest. Several other families soon located here and in 1847 the set-

tlement had increased to quite a colony. Mr. Maring soon disposed of his land to his brother Jacob, and purchased the west half of the northeast quarter of section 18, in Jefferson township, which was ever after his home and where he died February 22, 1892.

Up to this time the township had not been organized for the transaction of business and at the presidential election of 1844 a number of the residents went to Washington township to cast their votes. In the spring of 1845 a number of the residents of the territory petitioned the board of county commissioners to organize the township for civil purposes, and when the petition was being circulated several names were suggested. Some proposed "Raccoon," in honor of Raccoon Village in the southeast corner of the township on the Wabash & Erie Canal; others favored "Polk," as James K. Polk was then the newly elected President of the United States; Moses Fairchild, the first permanent settler of the township and who was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, wanted the township named "Fairfield." Chancy Hadley was the last to sign the petition and after writing his name, he wrote the words "Jefferson Township" on the outside of the paper. He and his family had recently moved from Jefferson township, Richland county, Ohio, and in remembrance of his old home he desired that the new township be called "Jefferson." When the petition was presented to the board of commissioners the name "Jefferson" was adopted, and it was ordered that "the citizens of said township meet at the dwelling-house of Michael C. Crowel, in said township, on the first Monday in April, 1845, then and there to open and close an election according to law, and elect a justice of the peace and all township officers that the law requires; that Michael C. Crowel be inspector of said election and that they do their civil business under the name and style of Jefferson township."

Pursuant to the above order, ten voters met at Mr. Crowel's on Monday, April 7, 1845, and set running the political machinery of the township. Mr. Crowel's residence was on the northwest quarter of section 8, on the Illinois road. The ten voters, as nearly as can be learned, were: Michael C. Crowel, Henry C. Crowel, Moses Fairchild, Patrick Clark, Jonathan Chadeayne, Leonard S. Maring, Latham Blee, James Blee, Chancy Hadley and Robert S. Bell. For justice of the peace, Leonard S. Maring received nine votes and Jonathan Chadeayne one vote. Latham Blee was elected one of the board of trustees, but the names of the other officers elected could not be learned. Mr. Maring soon after filed his bond with Michael C. Crowel and Moses Fairchild as sureties thereon, and qualified as the first justice of the peace of Jefferson township and held the office three years; he was also a member of the township board of trustees from 1848 to 1851.

In 1844 Benjamin F. Davis and his brother-in-law, John Chandler, settled on the farm now known as the Samuel Braden farm, which is the southeast quarter of section 23. They erected a double log cabin, Davis occupying one room and Chandler the other. Mr. Davis and his wife were well educated, and here in the spring of 1845, in the room occupied by the family, Mrs. Davis taught the first school in Jefferson township. She was paid by subscrip-

tion and had a school of about seventeen small scholars. Mr. Davis came from Camden, Jay county, Indiana, where he had an interest in a nursery and it is said that he propagated the celebrated "Ben Davis" apple. Mr. Davis soon left Indiana and it is said he went to Arkansas, where he died.

Robert S. Bell was a successful hunter and during the early days of the settlement killed many deer and it is said that he killed the last one seen in the vicinity. This was killed during the winter of 1865-66, in Moses Stewart's corn field on the farm now owned by Dr. S. R. White in Washington township. Once the people of Maring's settlement were out of meat and Mr. Bell undertook to supply their wants. In the evening he and a companion made their way to a pond nearly a mile away where the deer often gathered and soon the report of a rifle told of his success. Soon it became quite dark and there was danger of the hunters getting lost unless they had some guidance. This was given by Mrs. Philip Maring, who blew a conch shell until the men came, one carrying a deer and the other the gun. Mr. Bell is the hero of a wolf story that is worth relating here. He was roaming through the woods one day with his gun when he found a hollow log in which he discovered some young wolves. At the risk of an attack from the old wolves, Mr. Bell crawled into the log and secured the young ones. The county offering a reward for wolf scalps at that time, he took them to Columbia City but was told that he must kill them before he could collect the bounty. This he did, but they were such innocent looking little creatures that to kill them Mr. Bell declared was about the hardest work he ever did. Mr. Bell claimed to have killed four hundred and eighty-four deer; some of them, however, were killed in Ohio before he came to Indiana. He raised a family of eight children and the game killed by his trusty rifle was a great help in supplying their wants. Mr. Bell's home was the southwest quarter of section 30, which was his home until his death, January 18, 1878.

Absalom Bayless, who died in August, 1843, was among the very first of the pioneers to pass away. His remains were buried in a lot on the southeast corner of section 24, which was made a family burial ground and some tall evergreen trees mark the spot to-day.

When the township was first settled, Indians were quite numerous and were frequent callers at the settlers' cabins. One of their trails passed near the cabin of Mr. Fairchild, where they frequently called to beg a little meal or salt, or to borrow a kettle to do their cooking. He always treated them kindly and in return they would sometimes bring him a piece of venison or some fish, and they sometimes stored their hides at his house until they were sold. Leonard S. Maring related that at one time he had killed a deer which he had hung up near his cabin. He had a large dog which he left to watch the deer. Soon an Indian approached and Mr. Maring had hard work to keep the dog from attacking the Indian, who stood his ground and kept saying: "Good dog, good dog." He evidently admired a dog that was so faithful to his trust.

Patrick Clark was not so friendly with the Indians, and regarded them as a worthless, good-for-nothing set for whom he had no use. They would roam over his land with

their dogs, cut down trees for bees and coon, which became very annoying to Mr. Clark. At one time a band of Indians had camped in a deserted cabin on Clark's land and he concluded that the best way to get clear of them would be to tear down the cabin. Accordingly, he took his axe and commenced to demolish the building when forty Indians came out and slunk away in the woods. Mr. Clark's son, Thomas, afterward, in relating the incident, declared that he would not have done what his father did for all of Jefferson township.

The Indians that were here when the first settlers came, generally were harmless and were rarely known to steal, although their begging proclivities were equal to those of our modern gypsies.

In the early days of the settlement the roads or trails were so obscure that they were easily lost and many a belated traveler has been obliged to camp out and build a fire to keep the wolves away. Moses Fairchild and Patrick Clark once attended a convention at Columbia City, where the excitement and enthusiasm were so great that it was near sun-down when they started for home and darkness was on them before they had gone many miles. When they separated to take different trails, it was not long before they both became lost. Mr. Fairchild finally tied his horse to a tree, built a fire and lay down to wait for coming day, with the wolves howling all around him. When daylight arrived and revealed his situation, he found himself near the edge of his own clearing.

Game of all kinds was plenty and the early settlers would many times have faced starvation had it not been for the deer, turkeys, squirrels and other game that was brought down with the trusty rifle. Wild honey was in abundance and added a luxury to the homely fare, while maple syrup and sugar were depended upon not only to supply the sweets, but to exchange for clothing and other supplies for the family.

Going to market and to mill was no pleasant task in those early days, as the roads were but wagon tracks through the dense woods and the streams all had to be forded. The women and children were often left alone for days while the husbands and fathers were gone. Most of the settlers went to Fort Wayne for their milling and other supplies, and would often have to wait a day or two for their turn at the mill, and in coming home would sometimes be obliged to camp out two or three days until the subsidence of the swollen streams would allow them to cross. Sometimes they would plunge through with cattle partly swimming and wagon and grist completely under water.

Excepting the ague, the settlers generally had good health, but sometimes the children sickened and the anxious parents worried in the rude cabins until relieved by returning health or by death. If the latter, a father would sometimes be compelled to dig a grave in the woods for the body of his own child. Who can describe the burial scene when the parents are the only mourners? But these scenes were not numerous; for although the neighbors were few and widely scattered, in time of sickness or death there were willing hands to assist.

Sometimes, perhaps, a sturdy pioneer would be laid low by the falling of a giant oak, or by the accidental discharge of a gun, and some spot must be selected in which to

bury the dead. A number of such places were marked in Jefferson township in early days which, sad to say, are unknown to-day, and where once a mound of fresh earth designated the sacred spot, now grass and grain are growing unmolested.

Three permanent cemeteries are in use in Jefferson township at the present time, an account of the beginning of which will perhaps be of interest here.

About 1850, Samuel Braden, who lived at that time on the southeast quarter of section 23, lost a small child which was buried near the southeast corner of said section, and soon after Mr. Braden deeded to the public for a burying-ground about one acre of ground. A child of William M. Gillespie was the next to be buried there, and Mrs. David Aker was the first adult person to be interred in the new cemetery. There are perhaps between two or three hundred graves in the place to-day and it is known as the "Broxon Cemetery." A large monument marks the grave of Samuel Braden, the donator of the ground, and there is also a nice monument at the grave of Andrew Scott, who was accidentally killed at a wolf-hunt on February 1, 1854, an account of which will be found at another place in this history.

The body of Mrs. Albert Hatfield, mother of James M. Hatfield, of Huntington, has lain in this old cemetery for more than forty years, and a few feet from her grave is the grave of her mother, Jane Dyer, who was born in Virginia in 1784, and a few feet further away lies Sarah Jeffries, a half sister of Mrs. Hatfield, who was born on the first day of the nineteenth century. Jane Dyer had a brother, Robert Buckles, who was a soldier in the army of General Anthony Wayne in his campaign in 1793-4 against the forces of Little Turtle, when that great Indian chieftain was defeated and routed, but the life of Robert Buckles, given up on the banks of the Maumee, was a part of the price paid for that victory.

Elza Roberts, one of the pupils at the old red schoolhouse near by, became a soldier in the war of the rebellion, but died in the service and his body was brought back and buried in this cemetery.

On Saturday, May 24, 1856, Flora Catharine Maring, daughter of Leonard S. Maring, died, aged eight years and one month. The parents decided to bury their child on the home farm for the present and perhaps in the future the remains could be removed to a more desirable spot. Accordingly, after a funeral service at the old family residence, on a beautiful spring Sabbath morning, conducted by Rev. Keplinger, she was buried in what was then a corner of the woods. Jackson Ihrig dug the grave and this was the beginning of Evergreen cemetery on section 18. Soon after, James Dunfee and several others were buried there and it was decided to make the place a permanent burial ground, and Mr. Maring and Minard Lefever each deeded to the public one-half acre of ground for that purpose. Some bodies were removed from other places and re-interred there and the city of the dead has steadily grown until it now contains several hundred graves.

Four soldiers of the war of 1812 were buried in Evergreen cemetery. They are, John Ihrig, who died April 19, 1867, Zephaniah Bell, died March 29, 1876, Philip Maring, died September 17, 1879, and David

Jackson, who died in August, 1883, aged ninety-seven years.

Many years ago, Anderson Smith laid off a plat of ground near the northwest corner of section 15, and donated it for a public cemetery. A child of Mr. Smith is said to have been the first person buried there, which was the beginning of what is known as Sand Bank cemetery. Among the pioneers buried there may be mentioned: James Broxon, Thomas Kemp, Rev. Hezekiah Maddox, John Saures, John Robinett, Henry Londt, Oliver Smith, etc.

Thomas Kemp was one of the early settlers of Jefferson township, and in his time was quite a character. He served a term as township trustee and in 1873 he was the township assessor and land appraiser. In politics he was a strong Democrat and in religious faith he was an ardent Universalist. Mr. Kemp died in August, 1880.

Rev. Hezekiah Maddox was another noted character in the early history of Jefferson township. He was a minister of the New Light Christian church and conducted a large number of funerals in the surrounding country. He died in March, 1890.

For some years after the first settlement of the township, it was customary for the settlers occasionally to engage in a wolf or fox hunt, sometimes called a circle hunt, in which a certain territory would be surrounded and at a designated hour all would march to the center, the lines being under the charge of captains. All game that was driven in would be corralled in an open field and then the fun would begin. The last hunt of this kind in Jefferson township was on Saturday, February 8, 1873. When the lines came together near the center of the township in a field, it was discovered that only one fox was in the enclosure and the fun was of short duration, as some one threw a club at the fox which struck it on the head and killed it instantly.

On Wednesday, February 1, 1854, some of the settlers residing in the southeastern part of Whitley county, in conjunction with those living in the adjoining parts of Huntington and Allen counties, engaged in a wolf hunt which had a very sad ending. James M. Hatfield, now of Huntington, and who as a small boy was living near the termination of the hunt at the time, wrote an interesting account of the incident on the fiftieth anniversary of its occurrence, which was published in the Huntington Herald of February 6, 1904. Through the kindness of Mr. Hatfield, I am permitted to copy the article, which is in part as follows:

Fifty years ago the pioneers of the northeastern portion of Huntington county, the southeastern part of Whitley county and the adjoining parts of Allen county, engaged in a wolf drive in the hope of exterminating that pestiferous creature.

Considerably more than a township in area was surrounded by lines of sturdy backwoodsmen, each armed with a trusty rifle, who carefully advanced to the center of the encircled territory, making every effort to drive in such game as then abounded in that thinly populated district. Late in the afternoon the lines of hunters concentrated about a small tract of prairie and woodland some little distance south of the Wabash & Erie canal, not far from Aboite creek. Within the lines were seven or eight deer and a few wolves and foxes. Excitement became great as the opportunity offered

to get a shot at the game thus enclosed, the deer seeming to attract the greatest interest. Men would shoot into the ring at the game without taking notice of the fact that scores of others were just beyond in the range of the bullet being fired, and the danger was increased by the fact that "buck ague" made poor shots of excellent marksmen, so great was the excitement prevailing. Occasionally a deer would fall and then a score of hunters would claim the honor of bringing it down. At one time knives were being drawn by some of the excited ones with the purpose of enforcing their claims in their assertions of ownership in a slaughtered deer, when nearby from the midst of a number of friends there rang out the sharp report of a pistol and one of those friends sank to to the earth with a bullet in his brain. The deer was forgotten and all gave attention to the unfortunate man, but help was unavailing, as the spirit of Andrew Scott took its flight but a few hours later. The pistol was being examined by a friend of the owner, who could not use it on account of something being wrong with the mechanism, when, without warning, it was discharged with deadly effect. The unfortunate turn of matters put an end to the wolf drive and it is not known that a single wolf was killed, but those driven in were permitted to escape.

Few of those pioneer hunters are left to tell the story of that day's sport and sad ending. So far as known Albert Hatfield, the C. & E. caller, is the only one of them living in this city. The next morning, on putting his hand in a side pocket of his coat, he brought out a flattened bullet which had struck some object and with spent force had fallen unobserved into the place where found. Many of those present never forgot to the last hour of life the sensation produced by whistling bullets coming all too close for comfort.

But a few rods away from the scene of the occurrence here related is the battle ground, on the banks of the Aboite river, where, years before, a band of Indians completely exterminated an armed force of whites. Less than a mile from this place of carnage, just north of the traction line, stands the old brick mansion of Ben Ruffner, who was a king among his fellows half a century ago, and whose home was the wonder of the hardy backwoodsmen of that day. The artificial waterway which permitted well laden boats to sweep past his door-yard from spring until fall, has long since fallen into disuse and in its place the traction car flies at rapid speed, propelled by a power then unknown.

The pioneer of fifty years ago conquered the forest and planted homes for succeeding generations in places seemingly for all time the abiding place of the wolf. His unerring rifle brought down the last of the fleet-footed deer, and the generations are wondering whether the stories told of that animal's presence are based upon facts, or whether some wild dream has been taken for history. All honor to the few remaining sons of toil of those days and their comrades who have fallen along the way. Those of us now living and our successors will long owe them a debt of gratitude not easily paid.

J. M. H.

J. W. Rea was the man holding the pistol when it was discharged, but his name was not mentioned by Mr. Hatfield in his write-

up, as Mr. Rea was living at that time and was doubtless very sensitive at any mention of the matter, although the shooting was purely accidental and he was wholly without fault in the matter. Mr. Rea is now dead and it is said that the accident cast a gloom over his life and for more than fifty years he was unable to forget the terrible tragedy. Mr. Scott and Mr. Rea were neighbors at the time, the former lived on the farm now owned by Joseph Maddox in section 14, and Mr. Rea on the farm now owned by Samuel Gipe in section 22.

The pistol was the property of James G. Dyer, who, being unable to make it work, had handed it to Mr. Rea who was examining it when it was discharged with such fatal effect. Mathew Custer, yet living, helped carry the wounded man to a nearby house and afterwards he was taken to the home of John Smith, Mr. Scott's father-in-law, near the Broxon corners and he was buried in the cemetery near by. Mr. Scott's widow, now the wife of John W. Grace, is living at Andrews, Indiana.

RACCOON VILLAGE.

Raccoon Village, which is prominently identified with the early history of Jefferson township, was located in the southeast corner of the township, on the north bank of the Wabash & Erie canal, and originally consisted of a brick house with two rooms and a number of log cabins, all erected by the government for the occupation of the Indians. The place was named in honor of the Chief Raccoon, who occupied the brick house referred to. After the advent of the white people, the land was sold, and the brick house passed into the hands of Jesse Vermilyea. By him it was rented to different parties, Thomas McGlaughlin being the occupant in 1843. It was built squarely on the county line, one room being in Whitley county and the other in Allen county. It is said that many years ago, a wedding took place in the brick house, the ceremony being performed by a justice of the peace by the name of Hamilton who held a commission in Allen county. During the progress of the ceremony, which was commenced in the west room, it was observed that the justice had no jurisdiction there, so the party adjourned to the east room, in Allen county, where the matrimonial knot was legally tied.

When the canal was built, this place became a landing, to which the farmers hauled their produce for shipment, and spring usually found immense piles of logs and wood here, ready for transportation. The place was also a favorite resort for idlers, and here, on a pleasant Sunday in summer, a crowd of men and boys would generally be found, smoking, discussing the topics of the day, watching the deer on the prairie to the south, or waiting for a packet boat to glide by. The last canal boat passed the place in 1879, the brick house was long since torn down and time has obliterated every trace of the historic village. In 1901 the Fort Wayne & Southwestern Traction Company completed an electric railway which occupies the site of the old canal. During the summer and fall of 1906, a gravel pit was opened on the site of Raccoon Village, which revealed the fact that Indians at one time used it as a burying ground, and a number of skeletons and trinkets were found.

About 1840 Thomas Washburn and some of the early business men of Columbia City petitioned the legislature to build a state road from Columbia City to Raccoon Village, as that was the nearest point to reach the canal in going from Columbia City to Fort Wayne and other eastern points, and in shipping goods to stock their stores. Accordingly, the road was ordered built and Lot S. Bayless was appointed commissioner, Richard Knisely, surveyor, and Octavius Phelps was one of the axmen. The road was completed in August, 1843, and extended in a northwesterly direction from Raccoon Village to Columbia City and was known as the "Raccoon Road." When the Pennsylvania Railroad was built, the Raccoon road gradually lost its usefulness and all that part which passed through Jefferson township has been vacated and the roads placed on the section lines. From a point in Union township, near the home of Adam Yagel, to Columbia City, the road is still in use.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Jefferson township is now pretty well supplied with public roads and, unlike many other townships, they are nearly all on the section lines, one of the principal exceptions being the eastern part of the Illinois road that passes through the northern part of the township. Another exception is the road that formerly extended along the north side of the canal through section 34. After the electric railway was built along the site of the canal, the wagon road was re-established a short distance north of the former site.

The main roads running east and west through the township are the "Illinois" road, the "Liberty Mills" road and the "Fairchild" road. The latter extends through the middle of the township, and was first opened by Moses Fairchild as has been previously stated.

One of the main roads passing north and south through the township is the one running parallel with the west line of the township and one mile east of said line and is known as the "Columbia City and Roanoke" road.

About the only by-road still in use is the one that passes east and west through section 18. This road was opened in an early day by the first settlers on the section and has been kept up ever since and is at the present time nearly all graveled. For many years it was traveled almost as much as any main road, as nearly all the travel from the village of Forest and vicinity to Columbia City was over this road to the main road known as the Columbia City and Roanoke road, as the roads west and north through Washington township were through almost impenetrable swamps and at many times during the year were impassable. However, the road is not likely to be abandoned as there are three permanent farm residences and a church and cemetery situated thereon and United States Mail route No. 5, from Columbia City, passes over this road.

The legislature of 1881 changed the road law and created the office of road superintendent, said officer to have charge of the roads in the entire township. At the April election, 1882, John W. McNabb was elected road superintendent for Jefferson township. He served only one year when

the law was changed back to the old system of district supervisors.

SAW-MILLS.

In 1852 the first saw-mill in the township was built by Daniel German on the Illinois road. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. German entered the Union service, in which he lost an arm. Returning home, he settled on the northwest corner of section 9, on the farm now owned by James B. Crowel, and afterward served his township as assessor. He took a great interest in potato culture and originated a number of new varieties.

In the early days of the township, Lot Bayless's saw-mill in Allen county supplied most of the settlers with the little lumber required, but as time rolled on, the great wealth of the timber gave rise to numerous saw-mills. The German mill was after a few years moved a short distance eastward and was purchased by Robbins & Frantz. In 1881 it was torn down and moved to the southern part of the township by the above named firm, where it was in operation many years.

The second saw-mill in the township was built by Bayless & Brother, in 1856, in the eastern part of the township on the Liberty Mills road. This mill, with a "corn cracker" added, continued in operation until 1860, when it was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt and again burned in 1869. It was again rebuilt and in 1876 was removed to Michigan.

In 1866 a saw-mill was built on the southwest corner of section 27, by Black, Dustman & Company. It was erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, was the first circular saw-mill in the township and did an extensive business for many years.

In 1868 a circular saw-mill was built by Martin L. Stevens on the Illinois road on section 6. This mill was afterwards purchased by Lewis Gross and after the building of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad, in 1881, was moved to the town of Peabody in Washington township.

In 1867 a shingle factory was built just south of the village of Forest, by Miller & Baker. In 1871 a stave machine was added which was sold in 1876 and the building enlarged to make room for planing machinery. The mill was afterward destroyed by fire but the shingle mill was rebuilt and operated for several years.

In 1873 Sowers & Morrolf erected a saw-mill on the southwest corner of section 16. The boiler in this mill was blown up on March 4, 1875, and some of the employes severely injured but no one killed. In the fall of 1875, Oliver J. Crowel purchased an interest in the mill and later secured the entire property, which he afterward sold to George W. Shipley, who operated the same until 1902, when he sold out to Shoda & Barger, who are the present owners of the mill, which is in operation only a part of the time. On April 16, 1894, the boiler in this mill was again blown up and Ami Hively was killed.

In 1876, Young & Metzler erected a saw-mill at Forest at a cost of three thousand dollars. The next year a flouring mill was put in operation in connection with the saw-mill, which was run for several years, but both mills ceased operation many years ago.

Soon after the building of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, a saw-mill was built at the town of Dunfee on the Allen county line, in section 1, by William Walker, who soon after sold out to Pence & Hughes. The mill did an active business for several years.

In 1872 a saw-mill was erected on section 5, on the Columbia City and Roanoke road, by Boltz & France, which was operated for several years and in 1880 was moved about two miles north in Union township, where it remained several years and was then moved out of the county.

In 1884 Giddings, Knowlton & Bond purchased a large tract of land in the southeast part of the township and put up a large mill, and while the timber was being manufactured into lumber quite a village sprung up and a large number of men were employed. After the timber was consumed, the land was sold and the mills removed to other fields of usefulness.

In 1889 a saw-mill was established at Raber Station, on the Nickel Plate Railroad, which was operated by different firms for about twelve years.

About 1886 a saw-mill was established by Taylor Brothers on the "Nickel Plate" Railroad two miles east of the town of Raber, where it was in operation a year or two, then moved to the Taylor farm in section 10, but soon after was sold and moved out of the township.

A saw-mill and feed-grinder has been in operation for a number of years in the eastern part of the township by William Pressler, and several portable mills have operated in the township during the last fifteen years, and the greater part of the lumber that is sawed at the present time is done by this kind of mills.

From the above brief history of the saw-mills that have been in operation in the township since the first settlement, it will be seen that the timber that once stood in Jefferson township was of almost inestimable value, and it is freely asserted that the said timber would to-day be worth more than the land upon which it stood, with all the improvements, for besides the lumber manufactured by these mills, millions of feet of logs have been shipped out of the township to Columbia City, Fort Wayne, Huntington, Roanoke, etc., and to other mills in the surrounding country outside of the township, and it must also be remembered that a great amount of valuable timber was made into fence rails and burned in log heaps.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

In the early days of the settlement of Jefferson township, the postal facilities enjoyed by the settlers were in keeping with the existing order of things, the nearest postoffices being Fort Wayne and Roanoke and the postage on a letter was from fifteen to twenty-five cents. But as the settlers increased in numbers, they began to demand some improvement in this respect and after considerable agitation, their efforts were rewarded and two postoffices established in the township on the Liberty Mills road and a weekly mail service followed for many years.

The office in the eastern part of the township was established January 21, 1857, was named "Saturn" and William T. Jeffries was appointed the first postmaster and kept

the office at his farm residence. The other office was named "Laud," was established June 27, 1855, and was located in the "Maring's settlement." Thomas Neal was the first postmaster and kept the office at his farm residence on the southwest corner of section 19, on the farm now owned by Frederick Brock. The mail was carried first from Fort Wayne to Liberty Mills, the carrier making the trip on Friday of each week and returning on Saturday. Afterward the route was changed and started from Aboite Station on the Wabash Railroad in Allen county.

Mr. Jeffries served as postmaster at Saturn for about three years and was followed by James T. Bayless, Eli Hatfield and James Broxon. Mr. Broxon held the office from 1867 until April 20, 1895, when he resigned and Marcus N. Aker was appointed and held the office until rural free delivery was established and the office was abolished November 15, 1900.

Mr. Neal served as postmaster at Laud until the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, when he resigned. Being an ardent Democrat, he would not serve under Republican rule, so he was succeeded by Christian Bechtel, who moved the office to his residence across the road from the former location, in Washington township, and in connection with the postoffice he conducted a harness and repair shop.

Thomas Neal was quite a character in the early history of Jefferson township and besides his term as postmaster, he served as one of the board of trustees and also a term as county commissioner for the third district.

Christian Bechtel served as postmaster until the spring of 1880, when he resigned and Marion G. Wright was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Wright moved the office to his drug store in the village of Forest, about one mile north of the original location. Mr. Wright served about one year when he resigned and sold his business to his brother-in-law, William Metzler, who, being a Democrat, was not eligible to be appointed postmaster at that time and the office was given to Mr. Metzler's clerk, Edward E. Phelps. Mr. Phelps held the office about one year when he resigned and James W. Burwell became postmaster. Mr. Burwell served the people faithfully and well until Grover Cleveland was elevated to the presidential chair, March 4, 1885, when the principle of "to the victors belong the spoils" was carried out, Mr. Burwell removed and the office given to Perry Long. Mr. Long served until the spring of 1888, when he sold his business to Messrs. Deems & Raber and Jacob C. Raber became postmaster. Mr. Raber served until the administration was reversed by the election of Harrison and L. L. Kimmel became postmaster in July, 1889. The office remained in Mr. Kimmel's charge until the summer of 1893, when, the Democratic party having again been restored to power, the office changed hands and J. C. Raber was again postmaster. Mr. Raber served until the return of Republican rule by the election of McKinley in 1896, and the administration of the postoffice was again changed and Mr. Kimmel resumed charge for a second time and served until he sold his business in the spring of 1901, when he resigned the postoffice and George W. Kelsey was appointed postmaster and served until the office was discontinued February 28, 1903.

The mail was carried to Laud first from Fort Wayne and afterward from Aboite Station until 1879, when a tri-weekly route was established from Columbia City and Joseph Yontz was the carrier. This continued until the "Nickel Plate" Railroad was built. The Columbia City route was discontinued in 1883 and a daily mail was established from Peabody Station. In 1890, this was changed and the mail was carried from Raber Station until the establishment of rural route No. 6, from Columbia City, March 1, 1902.

In the spring of 1883, a petition was circulated asking for the establishment of a postoffice at Raber Station on the "Nickel Plate" Railroad. The petition was granted the office was established and Samuel Clark was appointed the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Berry, who served until his death, July 30, 1901, when William Bogner was appointed as his successor and conducted the office until it was discontinued, March 31, 1902.

Soon after the building of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad a postoffice was established at Dunfee Station on the county line, five miles east of Raber postoffice, and George M. Singer was appointed postmaster and served until he was murdered by unknown persons on the night of September 16, 1895. Perry Gaff was temporarily deputized to take charge of the postoffice, and settled up the Singer estate as administrator, and on November 21, 1895, William McWhirter was appointed postmaster and is holding the office at the present time, and "Dunfee" is the only postoffice in Jefferson township to-day.

The people of the township are pretty well served by rural free delivery, there being three routes from Columbia City and two from Roanoke that cover territory in the township, besides a route from Fort Wayne that covers a portion of the county line road on the east side of the township.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Jefferson township has always been pretty evenly divided politically. At the first presidential election after the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, the Democrats carried the township by a majority of eleven votes, while four years later, in 1860, Lincoln had a plurality of nine votes over Douglas, but there were twelve votes cast for Breckenridge, Southern Democrat, at this election. Of the thirteen presidential elections from 1856 to 1904, the Democrats have carried eight, at an average plurality of fifteen, while the Republicans have carried the township five times, at an average plurality of ten votes. The largest Democratic plurality was in 1864, of thirty-eight, and the largest Republican plurality was in 1872, when Grant had a plurality of twenty-five votes over Greeley, but at this election there were four votes cast for O'Connor, straight-out Democrat. At the last presidential election, in 1904, Roosevelt had thirteen more votes than Parker; in 1888, Cleveland had two more votes than Harrison and in 1892, Harrison had six more votes than Cleveland; in 1900, McKinley had one more vote than Bryan in the township.

Jefferson township has always been known as a close township with the odds generally in favor of the Democrats, which

accounts for the fact that that party has had a majority of the township officers.

When the township was first organized, in 1845, the law provided for a board of three trustees and from that date to 1859 a number of citizens of the township served in that capacity, among whom may be mentioned: Latham Blee, Leonard S. Maring, Chancy Hadley, Thomas Neal, Samuel Braden, William M. Gillespie, Abram J. Gillespie, William Callison, etc. When the new law, providing for one trustee, became operative in 1859, David Allen Quick was elected trustee on the first Monday in April of that year and served one year. He was succeeded by Chancy Hadley, who was elected in 1860 and re-elected in 1861, but he resigned in March, 1862, and Abbott Green was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Green was elected in April, 1862, and served one year. Thomas Kemp was elected trustee in 1863 and re-elected in 1864, 1865 and 1866, serving in all four years. George Jeffries was elected in 1867 and served one year and was succeeded by Otho Clark, who was selected at the April election in 1868, but the law was changed, fixing the term of the township trustee at two years and providing that the election of township officers should be at the regular state election in October. At the election of the second Tuesday in October, 1870, William Bell was elected trustee, defeating Otho Clark, who was a candidate for re-election, by a majority of one vote. Mr. Bell served two years and was succeeded by Frederick Brock, who was re-elected in 1874 and served four years. Henry Vogely was selected trustee in October, 1876, but the law was again changed and provided for the election of township officers on the first Monday in April. Mr. Vogely was re-elected in April, 1878, and served four years lacking six months. At the April election in 1880, James Jeffries was elected trustee and served about one year when he resigned and John L. McLaughlin was appointed and after serving about one year was succeeded by Levi Ebersole. Mr. Ebersole served two years and was succeeded by Joseph B. Plummer who held the office two years when he turned it over to James W. Burwell. Mr. Burwell was succeeded by Albert Bush, who held the office two years and four months. Harvey Beard was elected trustee on the first Monday in April, 1890, but there had been another change in the law which provided that the township trustee should hold his office four years, beginning on the first Monday in August following his election in April. Mr. Beard held the office until the spring of 1894, when he resigned and William Schoenauer was appointed to fill the vacancy. At this time the law was changed again and provided for the election of township officers at the regular state election in November. William G. Bowman was elected trustee on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894, and took charge of the township business on the first Monday in August, 1895. Mr. Bowman resigned his office in 1899, and Thomas J. Smith was appointed as his successor. About this time another change in the law provided that the township trustees and assessors should hold over until the general election in November, 1900. Owing to ill health, Mr. Smith resigned as trustee early in 1900 and Oliver J. Crowel was appointed as his successor. At the regular election

in November, 1900, Louis W. Dunfee was elected trustee and held the office four years and was succeeded by Oliver J. Crowel, who was elected in November, 1904, and is the trustee of the township at this writing and is the twenty-first trustee of Jefferson township since the spring of 1859, when the law providing for one trustee for each township was adopted.

It may be interesting to note the majorities of some of the trustees that have been elected in Jefferson township since 1870, when William Bell was elected by one vote: 1872, Frederick Brock 6; 1874, Brock no opposition; 1876, Vogely 19; 1880, Jeffries 21; 1882, Ebersole 32; 1884, Plummer 39; 1886, Burwell 19; 1888, Bush 2; 1890, Beard 51; 1894, Bowman 23; 1900, Dunfee 20; 1904, Crowell 3.

Of the assessors that have served the township during the past forty years, the following is believed to be a correct list: William McLaughlin, Daniel German, Levi W. Bell, Thomas Kemp, Joseph Clark, John McLaughlin, Samuel Kaufman, Henry Vogely, Arthur Gillespie, James L. B. Ferrell, Jacob H. Ihrig, James M. Shroyer and W. S. Howenstine.

Of the persons who have held the office of justice of the peace of Jefferson township may be mentioned: Leonard S. Maring, Octavius Phelps, William Bell, James Broxon, Isaac C. Dickerson, Robert L. Pence, Israel Biers, Jacob H. Ihrig, Jacob Bowman, Harvey F. Connor, Roland P. Jackson, Thomas D. Watson and Anderson L. Hasty. The township is entitled to two justices of the peace, but for several years there has only been one as it is difficult to get any one to serve the people in that capacity. A number of persons have been elected justice of the peace for the township but have failed to qualify.

The following citizens of Jefferson township have been elected to a county office: County commissioner, Thomas Neal; county recorder, David A. Quick, 1866; R. Frank Raber, 1898; John Richards, coroner, 1874; Joseph Clark, treasurer, 1878; Manford D. Yontz, auditor, 1882; John W. McNabb, sheriff, 1890; Richard H. Maring, clerk of the court, 1894; Morton A. Gillespie, surveyor, 1896; Oscar T. Shinbecker, surveyor, 1900; Newton F. Watson, joint representative, 1904, and Robert Connor, member of the county advisory board, 1906.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Sixty years ago, when the people of Whitley county were struggling to clear up their farms and at the same time keep the wolf from the door, the educational advantages enjoyed by the children were few and meager. The education they did secure was principally acquired during a two or three months' winter term of school in a house that corresponded in every way to the order of things in that early day, and in the case of the stronger minded youth was often dug out at home by the light of hickory bark or tallow candle. Yet these disadvantages were largely balanced by the strength of mind and self-reliance that they tended to impart, and it was under such circumstances that a large number of eminent men of the country acquired their early education.

The first schoolhouses in Jefferson township were rude log affairs with puncheon floors, stick chimneys, etc., and were erected

as the settlements demanded, the work being done largely by the settlers without compensation. Very little public money was to be had and usually the teachers were employed by subscription. After the township became more generally settled, it became necessary to rearrange the location of the schoolhouses, and finally the township was divided into ten school districts and a schoolhouse located about every two miles. This caused a great deal of opposition and strife, as it sometimes became necessary to abandon a schoolhouse and some families who were used to having a schoolhouse near them were obliged to send their children from one to two miles to school.

On the first Saturday night in October, each year, the school patrons were expected to elect a director to look after the wants of the school and receive applications from teachers who were desirous of a position, and usually, after a number of applications were received a "school meeting" would be called and the patrons would vote by ballot for their choice for teacher, and the one having the largest number of votes would be declared elected and would be recommended to the trustee as the choice of the district for teacher and accordingly would be hired by the trustee at the lowest possible figure.

Some hard electioneering was done by the candidates and their friends before the school meetings, and it was said that on one occasion at a school meeting where there were several candidates present, some one suggested that the applicants write their names on the blackboard and each voter mark for his choice and the one receiving the most marks be declared the winner. This was done and after the names had been placed on the board, it was some time before any one had courage to cast the first vote. Finally an old man marched forward, took the chalk and marked for his favorite, and every other patron present followed suit and marked for the same applicant, much to the embarrassment of the other applicants present.

On another occasion, a young man was so anxious to secure the position as teacher of a certain school in the township that he offered to teach two weeks free if he was given the school. Always ready to receive something for nothing, the patrons elected him as their teacher for the winter and he made his word good, teaching two weeks longer than his contract called for. But the young man was perhaps well repaid for his extra labor, as during his term of school at that place he became acquainted with a young lady in the community who afterward became his wife.

In the fall of 1845 the first schoolhouse in Jefferson township was erected on the banks of Big Indian creek, on the Liberty Mills road, about one quarter of a mile east of the Broxon corners. It was a rude log affair, about eighteen by twenty feet, with a large fire-place and stick chimney, and, like all of the country schoolhouses of that day, had slab benches with no backs. One large horizontal window on each side admitted the light and here, the following winter, James T. Bayless taught the first school in the building. He was followed by Mary Phelps, Frederick Fulk, George W. Lawrence, Frederick Young, Orrin Rogers, etc. The Indian Creek schoolhouse was used for about eleven years,

when it was abandoned for school purposes and a frame schoolhouse was erected at the Broxon corners, on the southwest corner of section 24, on the land of William Jeffries, and was known as the "Red Schoolhouse." It was built in 1856, by James T. Bayless, contractor, and Octavius Phelps was the first teacher and held forth in the new building during the winter of 1856-57. In the spring of 1857, a subscription school of three months was taught there by Miss Mary Bowman. Henry C. Crowel was employed to teach the school during the winter term of 1857-58, but after a trial of five or six weeks, he resigned.

After Mr. Crowel resigned Henry Zents came into the neighborhood and held what he called a geography school, holding night sessions, teaching geography by singing the names of states, cities, rivers, etc., as locations would be pointed out on wall maps. Mr. Zents was employed to teach the remainder of the winter term and has as successors Mr. Brown, of Roanoke, Amos Shoaff, Octavius Phelps, George Jeffries, Lucinda Christy, John McCampbell, Ruth Jeffries and Nancy Jeffries.

In the summer of 1866, a schoolhouse was built one mile south, and the next summer another was built one mile north of the Red Schoolhouse, and about the same time another was erected one mile east, just across the line in Allen county, which was known as the "College Hill Schoolhouse." These three schoolhouses so divided the former school district that the Red Schoolhouse was vacated for school purposes.

The schoolhouse at "Brimstone Corner," district number six, one mile north of the old Red Schoolhouse, was built by George Jeffries, trustee, John Hiler being the contractor. William Rickey taught the first term of school in the building during the winter of 1867-68, and the house was used for school purposes until the night of December 3, 1873, when it was destroyed by fire. An old log house that stood on the farm of William M. Gillespie was fitted up and the term of school was completed in this primitive building.

During the summer of 1874, a frame schoolhouse was built at Brimstone Corners by Frederick Brock, trustee, and the house is still standing on the original location and is used by the Free Methodist congregation for a house of worship. James E. McDonald taught the first term of school in the new schoolhouse during the winter of 1874-75, and was followed by John A. Price, John P. Hornaday, Alonzo B. Goble, Barbara E. Howenstine, R. H. Maring, Arthur M. Gillespie, Althea M. Dunfee, J. Monroe Baker, Horace S. Kaufman and others.

In 1890, the present brick schoolhouse in the district was built by Albert Bush, trustee, John Bennet being the contractor.

I am told that while the old Red Schoolhouse was in use by the district, one mile south of the present location, the pupils of that school were never defeated in the spelling contests that were so popular in those days, and the good work was continued in the new location, the school seldom, if ever, being "spelled down" by pupils from other districts.

In the fall of 1847, a log schoolhouse, similar to the one on Indian creek, was built in the Maring's settlement, in the western part of the township on the northwest corner of section 30, and William Bell was in-

stalled as the first teacher and taught a school of twenty-five pupils the mysteries of the three R's, having but one scholar who advanced to the study of geography and grammar. Mr. Bell was followed by Jane Miller, John Alexander, Milton B. Emerson, etc. After serving its purpose for about ten years, the old log schoolhouse was torn down and replaced by a neat frame building which was used for school purposes for about twenty-five years. William Andrews was the contractor. Some of the teachers who held forth in this building may be mentioned: Lewis Deems, Mr. Searls, Reuben Houser, Mr. Trembly, Joseph F. McNear, Thomas Austin, Miss Sadie Cobaugh, James C. Knisely, D. V. White, John A. Metzler, Miss Nora Jackson, Joseph Bowers, John W. Brock, Hattie Holt, Solon A. Howenstine, John Barsh, etc. The building was abandoned for school purposes in 1881.

In the fall of 1881 a two-story brick schoolhouse was erected in the village of Forest, about one mile north of the location of the old schoolhouse. John L. McLaughlin was trustee of the township at that time and Benjamin Haurand was the contractor. The first term of school in the new building began on Monday, January 16, 1882, with R. H. Maring, principal, and Miss Mary Raber, primary. The school was conducted as a graded school until the new graded school building was erected at Jefferson Center in 1901, when the upper room was abandoned and since which time school has been conducted in the lower room only. Among the teachers who have taught in this building may be named: D. V. White, W. E. Murray, Miss Huldah Hatfield, Louis W. Dunfee, Miss Minnie Howenstine, Miss Jennie Raber, J. J. Kyler, Charles O. Broxon, O. E. Grant, H. L. Plummer, J. E. North, Miss Allie Cass, Clarence Ihrig, Orton L. Dunfee, M. A. Grimes, etc. The school district is known as number ten.

Some time in the early '50s, a schoolhouse was built about one-half mile north of the present schoolhouse in district number four, in Jefferson township. The building stood on the land of Jonathan Dunfee, in section 17, on the east side of the public highway, was a frame structure and stood with the side to the public road with the door in the south end. Three windows were placed in each side and two in the north end, with a blackboard between the two end windows. It was a frame structure about twenty by thirty, and the room was furnished with rude desks made of poplar lumber. The building was erected by William Andrews, contractor, who also taught the first term of school. He was followed by William Bell, Rufus King, Rebecca Swain, Reuben Priest, Philander Ginger, Mary S. Truman, Henry C. Crowel, Zephaniah Hadley, Levi W. Bell, Elizabeth Shriner, Nancy Crissinger, Francis M. Ihrig, Elisha Swan, Miss Allie Austin and Miss Sarah Brown.

In early days this building was used for religious meetings and the society known as the Evergreen Bethel Church of God was organized here in 1857, by Rev. David Keplinger. The old schoolhouse served its purpose until in February, 1871, when it was destroyed by fire. William Worden had been unmercifully whipped by the teacher the previous winter for tearing up one of the desks, and for revenge he set the house on fire. As the fire occurred during the

night, all the books and furniture were destroyed. Had he kept his own counsel, Worden would perhaps never have been found out, but the joke was too good to keep and he told some of his boy friends which led to his being arrested and lodged in the old jail in Columbia City. He was indicted by the grand jury but managed to make his escape, and Sheriff Miller found him cutting corn for a farmer in the western part of Ohio and brought him back to Columbia City. Worden had his hearing before Judge Lowry at the next term of court and after a good lecture by the judge, he was given his liberty.

When a new schoolhouse to take the place of the one destroyed was to be built, some question was raised as to the location, but the majority prevailed and the trustee, Mr. William Bell, located the house upon the site of the old one and awarded the contract to D. C. and S. G. Robbins, who put up a substantial frame building quite similar to the old one except it was larger and stood with the end to the road. Mr. Lewis Bridge taught the first term in the new building during the winter of 1871-72, and Miss Sarah Maring taught the following summer. Miss Rilla Haley was employed to teach the term of the winter of 1872-73 but the school was destined to meet with another misfortune; on the evening of Monday, December 23, 1872, the building was destroyed by fire.

As the trustee began to make preparations to build another schoolhouse, the question of location was again raised and those favoring the location at the cross-roads gaining a number of recruits by parties being enumerated at this school who had formerly sent to other schools, and being further enforced by the trustee, Frederick Brock, favoring the cross-roads location, made a strong fight and succeeded at an election held to decide the question by popular vote in carrying the day.

But the other side would not give up so easily and appealed the case to the county superintendent, Prof. A. J. Douglas. Mr. Douglas called a meeting of the patrons of the school and after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, Col. I. B. McDonald, who had been employed by the parties favoring the cross-roads location, decided that the house should be built on the old location, which ended the matter for the time, but as a compromise it was agreed to build the house on the hill a few rods south of the old location. The contract was awarded to W. H. Jackson for four hundred and fifty dollars, and a frame structure similar to the last one destroyed by fire was erected in the fall of 1873. By volunteer work by the parties favoring that location, a stone wall was placed under the building and some shade trees planted. The building is still in existence and was afterward purchased by Jacob Tschantz and moved to his farm near by and is now used for a store house and shop.

Lewis Bridge again taught the first term of school in the new building and was followed by Mrs. Maggie Bolts, Pret Swan, Edwin Dickerson, Miss Lou Gregg, George Livenspargar, R. H. Maring, Barbara Howenstine, Mattie Dunfee, May VanUrder, Levi Bridge, Althea Dunfee, Etta Chaney, Orange Ihrig, Anna Eversole, Jacob C. Raber, Jesse Kyler, Amanda Livenspargar and Clara Braden.

The schoolhouse in the district was originally known as the Brandenburg schoolhouse, as Eliphalet Brandenburg lived near by, and was one of the principal patrons of the school. The district is number four in Jefferson township, and is now known as the Grace schoolhouse.

During the summer of 1888, the present brick structure in the district was erected by Albert Bush, trustee, and John Bennet, contractor, and the conditions of the district had so changed with the passing of the years that little opposition was met in locating the house at the cross-roads. Lewis W. Dunfee taught the first term of school in the building during the winter of 1888-89, and has been followed by a large number of competent and worthy teachers, Emmett Bridge holding the fort there at the present time.

About the year 1856, the settlers living in the vicinity of what is now school district number one, in Jefferson township, desiring that their children should have some opportunity to acquire an education, the proper steps were taken to secure a building in which school could be kept. Accordingly a small frame building was erected about eighty rods west of the location of the present school building in the district, on the south side of the public road on the land of James Clark. The first teacher to hold forth in the new building was Margaret Rhodes, who was followed by Esther Oman, Mary Hartzel, Lucy Manning, James Bayless, Miss White, Miss Bechtel, William Rickey, Caroline Oliver, Cynthia Allen, James M. Hatfield, etc. The old schoolhouse served its purpose until 1869, when a new frame building was erected at the cross-roads on the southeast corner of section 2, where the present school building in the district stands. Otho Clark was the trustee and the contract was let to George Hupp for six hundred and fifty dollars.

The next teacher to follow Mr. Rickey, during the winter of 1870-71, was Albert Smith, of Roanoke, who taught only three weeks, when he was taken sick and died. William Corey, of Allen county, was employed to complete the term of school and owing to the delay caused by the sickness and death of Mr. Smith and securing a new teacher the term did not close until Saturday, April 1, 1871. Some of the teachers to follow Mr. Corey in after years at that place were Frank P. Emerson, Edwin Dickerson, James R. Simon, Minnie Howenstine, Estella Ihrig, etc.

In 1886, James W. Burwell, trustee, built the present brick schoolhouse in the district, Benjamin Haurand being the contractor. D. V. White taught the first term of school in the new building and was followed by Sherman Byall, M. L. Stephens, Mattie Kyler, Annie Kreig, etc. The old house was moved to the back part of the lot and for a number of years was used for a woodhouse for the school.

The history of the schoolhouse in district number two in Jefferson township begins with the erection of a log schoolhouse about seventy rods west of the present schoolhouse in the district, in 1855. The people of the community volunteered most of the work and Minerod Shinbeckler and Samuel Barger received thirty dollars for the carpenter work. Thomas Neal was trustee at that time and Henry C. Crowel taught the first term of school in the building during the winter of 1855-56. This primitive

school building was used for school purposes for about seven years and besides Mr. Crowel, Rebecca Swain, Margaret Lawrence and several others conducted terms of school there.

In 1861, a frame schoolhouse was erected at the cross-roads, on the southeast corner of section 4. Chancy Hadley was trustee at that time and also the contractor who erected the building, having had it bid off by a man by the name of Miller, over several competitors. Gerosha Page, Matilda Page, Ann Smith, Belle Steel, Joseph Clark, Philip Treichler, John Haley, Crawford L. Cotton, Arthur C. Fast, Charles McDonald and Albert Bush were among the teachers who wielded the birch over the youths in the said building from 1862 to 1879. Albert Bush taught the last term in the building during the winter of 1878-79. After the house was abandoned for school purposes, it was sold to Isaac Kime, who moved it to his farm and it is still in use as a dwelling-house.

In 1879, the present brick schoolhouse in the district was built by Messrs. Leitizer & Hildebrand, contractors, Leitizer doing the brick work and Hildebrand the carpenter work. Henry Vogeley was trustee. The patrons of the district hauled the brick gratuitously, and the building did not cost the township over one thousand dollars. Albert Bush taught the first term of school in the new building during the winter of 1879-80, and was followed by Daniel Haley, Newton F. Watson, Jacob C. Raber, etc.

In writing the history of the school in district number eight, in Jefferson township, commonly known as the "Fair Oak School," it must be stated that the first effort to provide for the education of the children in the community was the erection of a frame building for school purposes, one mile south of the present location, just across the line in Huntington county, which was known as the Huffman schoolhouse. The building was erected in the summer of 1861, William Truax being the contractor and Sarah Jeffries taught the first term of school in the building. After being used for school purposes for about ten years, it was vacated and is now used as a dwelling-house by John Hart, having been moved some distance west and north of the original location. Of the teachers who followed Miss Jeffries may be mentioned Julia Morrison, M. L. Stephens, Lewis Bridge, etc.

In the summer of 1871, a frame schoolhouse was built one mile north of the Huffman schoolhouse, on the southwest corner of section 27, by William Bell, trustee, and William Truax, contractor. This school became district number eight, and the building was christened "Fair Oak," presumably because it was located in a forest of magnificent oak trees. Miss Emma Corkins taught the first term of school in the new building during the winter of 1871-72, and she was followed by Theodore Aker, Levi Bridge, William McKinley, A. I. Montz, W. E. Callison and others. In 1887, the old frame schoolhouse was abandoned for school purposes, was moved some distance north and is used as a dwelling-house. The same year the present brick schoolhouse in the district was built by James W. Burwell, trustee, and J. C. Cheney, contractor, since which time a large number of teachers have held forth in the building, Fred Dunfee being the efficient and popular instructor there at the present writing.

Some time during the latter '50s, a log

building was erected about thirty rods south of the cross roads where the schoolhouse in district number three, in Jefferson township, now stands. The building stood on the west side of the public road on Henry C. Crowel's land and was intended for a schoolhouse but for some reason was never so used, the few children in the vicinity going either to the Brandenburg school, about one and one-half miles south, or one and three-fourths miles east to the Kiser school. A few years after the building of the log house, a frame schoolhouse was erected on the southeast corner of section 6 and was known as "Crowel's Schoolhouse," Henry C. Crowel being the first teacher. During the summer and fall of 1877, the present brick schoolhouse in the district was built by Henry Vogely, trustee. The old schoolhouse was sold to Henry C. Crowel and is still in use as a dwelling-house.

The first schoolhouse at Jefferson Center, in district number five, was a small frame building erected about 1858. This building was known as the "Town House," and here the elections for the township were held. In 1874, this old house was abandoned for school purposes and was sold to Jacob Berry, who moved it across the road and for many years it was used as a dwelling-house. It is still in existence and is used by Eston Gilliam for a shop, summer kitchen, etc. The same year, 1874, a frame schoolhouse was erected by Frederick Brock, trustee. It was a large and substantial building, the best school-building in the township at that time. During the winter of 1888-89, this house was destroyed by fire, and during the summer of 1889, a substantial brick schoolhouse was built for the district by Albert Bush, trustee, which served its purpose until it was torn down to give place to the present high-school building, which was erected in the summer and fall of 1901, by Lewis W. Dunfee, trustee.

Elections were held at Jefferson Center schoolhouse until 1882, when the township was divided into two election precincts, which are known as East and West Jefferson precincts. Elections in the east precinct have always been held at the schoolhouse in district number six, and in the west precinct they were held at the schoolhouse in the village of Forest until 1890, after which they were held at the schoolhouse in district number four until 1898, since which time they have been held at the schoolhouse in the village again.

In the year 1862, the people living in the vicinity of what is now school district number nine, petitioned the township trustees to erect a schoolhouse for their accommodation. Accordingly, the trustee put up a frame building on the southeast corner of section 29, on the land of Jacob Y. Goodyear, one mile east of the location of the present schoolhouse in the district. After a few years some of the patrons of the school living in the vicinity of the cross-roads, one mile west of the schoolhouse, circulated a petition asking that the house be moved to the said cross-roads. These patrons by quietly and secretly presenting their petition to persons only who favored the move, succeeded in getting the desired order and proceeded to move the building before those who were opposed to the house being moved knew "where they were at." Henry Swan was teaching there at the time and the house was placed on rollers and started on its journey westward while the school was in

session. The cunningness with which the movers proceeded and the further fact that the work of moving the house was commenced on the 2d day of February, gave the school a name that has clung to it to the present day and it has ever since been known as "Ground Hog Schoolhouse." The schoolhouse remained in the new location, serving its purpose until 1878, when it was replaced by the present brick building. The old house was sold to James Tumbleson, who moved it some rods north of the cross-roads and used it for a dwelling-house in which capacity it is used to-day by Charles White.

The beginning of the history of the school in district number seven, in Jefferson township, was the erection of a hewed-log building for school purposes, on the northeast corner of the Hine farm in section 34, in the year 1856. The building was about twenty-four by twenty-six covered with hand-made shingles and furnished with the proverbial slab benches with no backs. The house was known as the "Swamp Schoolhouse," so named because there were so many swamps in the vicinity.

In the year 1866, this old house was abandoned for school purposes and the same year a neat frame schoolhouse was erected on the southeast corner of section 26, one mile south of the Saturn postoffice and one mile east and one and one-half miles north of the old log schoolhouse. William McLaughlin taught the first term of school in the new building and it is said that he named the house the "Fenian Schoolhouse," on account of its being located in an Irish settlement and many of the patrons took a deep interest in the "Fenian" movement at that time.

During the summer of 1885, Joseph B. Plummer, trustee, built the present brick schoolhouse for the district.

In 1862, a frame schoolhouse was built at the southwest corner of Jefferson township, just across the line in Huntington county. This school was established for the accommodation of a number of families living in the vicinity; four townships were represented and it was known as the "County Line School." Among the families represented were those of John Lyons, upon whose land the building stood, John Richert, Christian Shepper, Baltzer Koontz, Jacob Van Dorsen and others.

The school became one of the most advanced of the country schools of that day, having a number of pupils in studies not then included in common school work, including algebra, physiology, United States history, etc. About fifteen years ago the house was abandoned for school purposes, was sold to Roscoe A. Kaufman and moved to his farm near by and is used for a dwelling-house.

Previous to the building of this schoolhouse, Samuel Clark had taught a term of school in an old log house that stood on the northeast corner of the cross-roads at that place, in Jefferson township. Mr. Clark also taught a term of school in a log house that stood on the land of Otho Clark, about three-fourths of a mile south of the said cross-roads, in Huntington county.

Many years ago a schoolhouse was built on the west side of the county line road in Jefferson township, about two miles south of the present town of Dunfee, in the Kelsey neighborhood. The house was used for school purposes for a number of years and among the teachers who taught there was

George Jeffries and Abbott Green, both of whom afterward served as township trustee. On the re-arrangement of the school districts in the township, this schoolhouse was vacated for school purposes, but the building is still in existence as a dwelling-house.

EARLY PREACHERS.

Following in the wake of the tide of emigration came the early circuit riders and ministers of nearly every religious denomination, who sought out and united in spirit the scattered members and friends of their churches wherever they could be found and held services at the settlers' cabins, in the log schoolhouses or often assembled their congregations in one of "God's first temples." Probably the first preaching in the township was in 1846, by Zachariah Garrison, who held services at Zephaniah Bell's in the Maring settlement and also at William Davenport's on the farm now owned by William Yohe in section 5. Part of the time he was assisted in his labors by Rev. Mr. Worth. At that time Mr. Garrison was a Methodist minister, but he afterward severed his connection with that church and became a minister of the Church of God. He was a very forcible speaker and when he warmed to his subject it was impossible for any of the congregation to go to sleep. Zephaniah Bell also preached some about this time. He was a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Milton Haun, a Methodist minister, commenced preaching at the log schoolhouse on Indian creek in the spring of 1849. The following summer a class was organized, which was probably the first religious organization in the township. Daniel Berry, who is still living in the township, was the first class-leader, which position he retained for nearly fifty years. In the fall of 1849, Haun was succeeded in the work by James Elrod, who held services there monthly for one year. He also preached in the Maring settlement, where soon after a class was organized, but it disbanded after a few years.

For some reason, Elrod named the place "Sodom," and the name clung to the community for many years. The Methodists have had three or four organizations in the township, but at the present time they have only one. For many years they held services at the Jefferson Center schoolhouse and in the summer of 1895 they erected a neat brick church at Sand Bank cemetery, one mile north of the center of the township. This church is known as "Jefferson Chapel" and was erected at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars. Some of the ministers who have served the congregation since the building of the church, are Revs. Barton, Calkins, Hollipeter, Woodruff, etc.

The first church building in Jefferson township was what was known as the "Albright Church," on the county line on the southeast corner of section 32. This church is a frame building, thirty-eight by fifty, and was built in 1867. The society had been organized a number of years before the building of the church by Rev. Fisher, an Evangelical or Albright minister, at the residence of Jacob Myers, in Huntington county. The following named persons were among the charter members: Jacob Myers and wife, William Cormany and wife, Benjamin Rupert and wife, Jonathan Dustman, Hiram Dustman, William Smith, etc., all

of Huntington county. After being used by the Evangelical denomination for a number of years, the church building passed into the hands of the United Brethren denomination and is now used by the Radical wing of that church. Rev. Migrant was their last regular minister.

The first Catholic services in the township were held at Mr. Hine's, in an early day, by Father Fowler, of Fort Wayne, and chapel exercises were held monthly for many years at Mr. Blee's in the southeastern part of the township. Of those who succeeded Father Fowler, were Fathers Fox, Shaffey and Harkman.

For a number of years before the organization of the Church of God in the township, David Keplinger, of that denomination, preached irregularly at Maring settlement and other places in the township and in 1857 he organized a church of twenty members at Brandenburg's schoolhouse, in school district number four. He was followed by Revs. Komp, Slyter, Thomas, Andrews, Sands, Bryan, Shock, Garrison, Croy and others. In 1868, the organization, assisted by the community at large, completed the Evergreen Bethel church, at the cemetery on section 18, which is still standing and was the second church building erected in the township.

About the time of the organization of the Church of God at the Brandenburg schoolhouse, a church of that denomination was organized at the residence of William B. Callison, on section 32, by Elder Frederick Komp. Of the charter members of this society the following are remembered: William B. Callison and wife, William W. Callison and wife, Robert L. Pence and wife, Michael Roney and wife and John Callison. Of the ministers who served the society in its infancy may be mentioned: David Keplinger, George Thomas, Zachariah Garrison, Henry A. Croy and others. After the building of what was known as the Callison schoolhouse on the southeast corner of section 29, in 1862, the society held their meetings there. In the summer of 1874, the society erected a frame church building, twenty-eight by thirty-eight, three-fourths of a mile west of the location of the said schoolhouse, at a cost of nine hundred dollars. The house was named "Sugar Grove Church." After being used by the Church of God for about thirty years, the society disbanded and sold the building to the Free Methodists, who repaired the house, erected a belfry and re-dedicated the church. Rev. Mathews is their minister at the present time.

The Free Methodists also have an organization in the eastern part of the township and in 1890 they purchased the old schoolhouse at district number six, which they have since used as a house of worship. Revs. Cottrell, Loring, Galloway and others have served the society.

The Christians, or Disciples, desiring to be known only as Churches of Christ, have two prosperous organizations in Jefferson township with good buildings. The first preaching by ministers of this church in the township was by G. B. Mullis, of Logansport, Indiana, on the first Sunday in June, 1855. August 2, 1858, an organization of twenty-two members was instituted at the "Red Schoolhouse," in the Broxon neighborhood by William Dowling. The first officers were, elders, Samuel Braden and James Broxon; deacons, William Jeffries and Daniel Swisher. In 1874, the church

building in the eastern part of the township was built at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. It has since been repaired and is known as the "Saturn Christian Church." Since its organization there have been at least two hundred and thirty members enrolled and at present there is an enrollment of sixty members. Of those who have ministered to the congregation the following is a partial list: George W. Chapman, James Hadsel, William Dowling, Z. W. Shepherd, B. W. Hendryx, Aaron Walker, Charles B. Austin, T. H. McCormack, T. M. Barnau, P. Hasty, O. A. Newton, J. W. Hunt, H. M. Lambert, William Dunkleberger, Daniel Dunkleberger, J. H. Lacy, S. C. Hummel, J. M. Pyle, John W. Hayes, John H. Clark and A. M. Gillespie.

In 1858 William Dowling began preaching at the Maring schoolhouse in the western part of the township and during the same year organized a church of twenty members at that place. Regular services were maintained there until 1878, when the frame building in present use in the village of Forest was completed at a cost of three thousand dollars. The first officers of the church were, elders: John P. Alexander and Lewis Deems; deacons: John Ihrig and Nehemiah Gaskill. At present the church has a membership of about sixty.

This denomination also has an organization at Walnut Grove schoolhouse in Union township, which was organized in June, 1903, with twenty-five charter members. The first officers were, elders, Charles Shaw and Charles Beeching; deacons, Samuel Harshbarger and D. Spangle.

The United Brethren held services at Maring's schoolhouse at an early day and also organized a church there. Regular services were maintained and in the summer of 1875 they built a substantial frame church a few rods north of the site of the old schoolhouse, in Washington township. Among the early ministers who served this church may be mentioned: Revs. Thomas, Seathman, Wood, Clark, Martin, Cummins, etc. Rev. Spitler is the pastor of the church at the present time.

The Christian (New Light) church at Dunfee in Jefferson township, was first organized in a log schoolhouse on the land of Daniel W. Holt, in Union township, October 29, 1854. The charter members were: Daniel W. Holt and wife, Samuel Whistler and wife, William C. Morse and wife, David S. Morse and wife, Polly Foster, Eliza Lake and Nancy Tousley. Rev. Peter Winebrenner was the first pastor and was followed by James Atchison, Philip Ziegler, William Manville, C. V. Strickland and others. In 1872, this society erected a frame church one and one-half miles south of Coesse, in Union township, In 1892, this church was torn down and moved to the town of Dunfee and re-built on the west side of the county line road in Jefferson township. The church is in a prosperous condition and maintains regular preaching.

In early times, the strife between the different religious denominations was almost equal to their combined efforts against the bulwarks of sin. This opposition finally culminated in an oral debate on the subject of water baptism, between Rev. Hugh Wells, of the English Lutheran church, and Rev. Aaron Walker, of the Disciple church, which was held in Edward Beckley's barn. The exact date of the debate could not be learned but it was sometime in the '50s.

THE BARKDALL MURDER.

One of the events that attracted the attention of the people of Whitley county a generation ago was the Barkdall murder, that occurred in Jefferson township in 1871. Henry Barkdall, Sr., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 15, 1805; was married there and in the year 1839, he emigrated to America. He first settled in Stark county, Ohio, three miles east of Canal Fulton, where he remained about ten years as a renter on a small farm. He then moved to Indiana and first settled in Marshall county. In 1865 he came to Whitley county and settled in the southeast part of Jefferson township, in section 26. At the time of the murder the family consisted of Mr. Barkdall, his wife, who had been blind in both eyes for a number of years, a married son, Henry Barkdall, Jr., and his wife, Charlotte; two married daughters resided in Ohio.

Mr. Barkdall was a man of very violent temper and on the evening of Tuesday, May 16, 1871, he came in from milking the cows and in straining the milk, he spilled some on the floor. Flying into a violent rage, he kicked the table over and broke some of the dishes. He then ordered his wife to pick up the pieces. Being blind, she got down on her knee and began feeling around on the floor, which seemed to increase the old man's rage and he began to kick and beat her in a most brutal manner, continuing un' she died from the effects. The daughter-in-law being present, was a witness to the af fair and Barkdall afterward told her that if she would not tell that he had abused his wife, he would get her something nice. The son had gone to a neighbor's, Mr. Price's, to get some cabbage plants and when he came home his father told him that his mother was dead and his wife had gone to inform the neighbors. It is said that when some of the neighbors arrived they found the old man reading his German Bible, some of whom he told that the old woman had had one of her spells again and that it had taken her off this time. To others he said that she had fallen down stairs.

Dr. John B. Firestone, of Larwill, was county coroner at that time and a coroner's jury was impaneled and sat on the case. After investigating the case, the jury brought in a verdict finding that Catharine Barkdall had met her death by injuries received at the hands of the said Henry Barkdall, Sr., and that the said Henry Barkdall was guilty of murder in the first degree. Dr. D. G. Linvill, of Columbia City, and Dr. F. M. Ihrig, of Coesse, a young physician just beginning to practice, held a post mortem examination which clearly showed that the deceased had come to her death by violence.

Mr. Barkdall was at once arrested and placed in the old jail in Columbia City to await the action of the grand jury. Jacob W. Miller was sheriff at that time. When the grand jury met in November, they promptly indicted Mr. Barkdall for the murder of his wife and he was tried at the November, 1871, term of the Whitley circuit court, before Hon. Robert Lowry, judge. The jury was composed of the following named citizens of the county: Levi Adams, who was foreman, Jacob Nickey, John Hosack, Charles Ruch, Jacob Cramer, William H. Widup, William A. Clark, Isaac Cox,

Calvin T. Heaton, Benjamin Kiser, Frank Alwein and John Orr.

Hon. Joseph S. Daily, district attorney at that time, assisted by Hon. A. Y. Hooper and Hon. C. B. Tully, prosecuted the case, while Hon. John Colerick, Col. I. B. McDonald and Louis Newberger defended Mr. Barkdall. The trial began on Saturday morning, November 11, 1871, and lasted four days. The jury, after being out about one hour, returned a verdict finding Barkdall guilty of murder in the second degree and fixing his punishment at imprisonment for life. It seemed that the coroner's jury believed him guilty of murder in the first degree while the petit jury could only make it second.

Mr. Barkdall was taken to Michigan City by Sheriff Miller on Friday, November 17, 1871, where he lived only a few years. It is said that he was trusty while at prison, was let come and go at will and one morning he was found dead in his cell, lying on his back with his hands folded across his breast.

Mrs. Barkdall, the murdered woman, was buried in the Broxon cemetery, on the southeast corner of section 23, in Jefferson township.

THE SINGER MURDER.

One of the most sensational murders that ever occurred in northern Indiana was that of George M. Singer, who was found murdered on the morning of September 17, 1895, at his residence at Dunfee, Indiana, a little village on the line between Whitley and Allen counties, on the Nickel Plate Railroad, ten miles west of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Singer came to Dunfee some time in 1882, soon after the completion of the railroad, and conducted a general store in which he also kept the postoffice. He was rather an eccentric character and at the time of the murder was living alone, sleeping in a room above his store. He had been married but was divorced from his wife. Two daughters, Mrs. Nora Northop and Lilllie Singer, lived in Paulding county, Ohio.

Mr. Singer was a very active member of the organization known as the "A. P. A.," and was very outspoken in the advocacy of the peculiar doctrines of that order. But notwithstanding his eccentricities, Mr. Singer was held in high esteem generally by the people of the community in which he lived and did business. At the time of his death he was about seventy-three years of age.

On the morning of Tuesday, September 17, 1895, A. D. Whitman, the night operator at Dunfee, noticed a ladder leaning against the building below the window of the room in which Mr. Singer slept, and upon investigation, Mr. Singer was found dead, lying upon his bed, his hands and feet securely tied, and a strip which had been torn from a bed sheet was twisted around his neck. Indications were that he had been knocked senseless, as the murderers supposed, with a heavy hickory club, and had been tied so that he could not give the alarm when he revived. But the blow had been harder evidently than was intended and death had resulted. The club was found on the bed and was afterward exhibited at the trial. Evidently robbery had been the object, but no evidence was found that more than a small amount of money had been taken, though there were some who always believed

that Mr. Singer had more money in his possession than was at first supposed. The murderer or murderers had entered the old man's room through the window by means of the ladder above mentioned, and had descended to the room below by means of a stairway. The old ladder was a very rickety affair and had been brought from a slaughter-house nearly a mile away. It was afterward on exhibition at G. B. Widdifield's jewelry store in Columbia City, and also figured in the trial. Witnesses who had seen the ladder on the morning of the discovery of the murder, swore that it had been cut off so that it would be of proper length to reach the window, but it had evidently been "doctored" as the ladder exhibited at the trial did not bear out the testimony.

Excitement ran high in Dunfee and vicinity upon the discovery of the murder and if the guilty persons could have been captured at once it is quite likely that Whitley county would have been saved the expense of a costly and useless trial.

Dr. N. I. Kithcart, county coroner, was notified, and with the assistance of Dr. McGoogan, of Arcola, held an inquest and postmortem which clearly revealed that Mr. Singer had been foully murdered by some person or persons unknown. The building in which the murder was committed stands on the west side of the county line road in Whitley county.

The grand jury was in session at the time of the murder and an investigation was at once commenced, but no indictments were found at that time. On Saturday, October 12th, James Cunningham and William Thompson, who were suspected of being the murderers of Mr. Singer, were arrested at Fort Wayne, and on Saturday, October 19th, they were brought to Columbia City and had a hearing before Benjamin F. Menaugh, justice of the peace, who bound them over to the circuit court.

When the grand jury met in November, they again took up the case and a great many witnesses were called. The grand jury was composed of the following named citizens of the county: William H. Hughes, who was foreman, Samuel Kaufman, Levi Garrison, Lewis Richard, Joseph Myers and Adelbert Barney. After thoroughly investigating the case, the grand jury indicted the said Cunningham and Thompson for the murder of George M. Singer, and an adjourned term of the Whitley circuit court was called, mainly for the purpose of trying the said Cunningham and Thompson for the said murder.

The prisoners demanding a separate trial, Cunningham was placed on trial first. Ivers W. Leonard, deputy prosecuting attorney, assisted by Hon. W. F. McNagny, prosecuted the case, while Hon. James M. Robinson and Hon. A. A. Adams defended Mr. Cunningham. A special venire of jurors had been called and the following named men were accepted and sworn to try the case: Appleton R. Jackson, who was foreman, Clinton Wilcox, Nicholas DePoy, David S. Bechtel, George Belch, William E. Meyers, Bayless Lower, Lewis H. Mowery, John Born, Cyrus Keiser, John S. Norris and Melvin Blain. Wilcox and DePoy were the only members of the regular panel who were retained.

There was a large number of witnesses called and the trial was attended daily by

crowds of people. The trial lasted nearly two weeks, the arguments of counsel concluding on Saturday afternoon, December 14th. Mr. Robinson's speech defending Cunningham was a masterpiece of oratory. He said that it was the first time he had ever known a witness to leave the witness stand and refuse to answer any more questions and the first time he had ever known a case where the prosecuting attorney was sworn as a witness.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night it was reported that the jury had reached a verdict, and Judge Adair was notified and proceeded to call court. Again a large crowd gathered in the court room and when the judge read the verdict of the jury, "Not Guilty," a mighty cheer was given and many people shook hands with Mr. Cunningham and congratulated him upon his release. Cunningham shook hands with his attorneys and the jury and seemed to be the happiest man in the court room at the time. Upon motion of the prosecuting attorney, the case against Thompson was dismissed and thus ended all prospects of bringing the murderers of old man Singer to justice. It was pretty generally believed that Cunningham was guilty and it is said that it took four ballots for the jury to reach their verdict, three voting "guilty" on the first ballot, but the doubt was so strong that he was given the benefit of the doubt. The old adage, "Murder will out," seems to be slow in proving itself true in this case, but if we take the case of Eugene Aram and other noted criminal cases for precedents, there is still time for vindication.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

A colored man, whose name is not now remembered, resided in the southern part of Jefferson township for a short time in 1870. The following incident is related in connection with this fact: At the township election in October, 1870, Otho Clark, who was the township trustee, was a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket. John Crowell, although a strong Democrat, was opposed to the election of Mr. Clark and as the Republicans had made no nominations for township officers, on the morning of the election Mr. Crowell went to William Bell and urged him to be a candidate for trustee; assuring him of his support and influence. Mr. Bell consented to the use of his name and when the ballots were counted it was learned that he was elected by a majority of one vote and as the colored man had voted, he was credited with Mr. Bell's election.

William Bell was one of the best educated men of the early pioneers of this part of Whitley county. He had taught school in Ohio and after coming to Indiana he continued teaching for a number of years. Besides his term as trustee, he also served two terms as justice of the peace, and as administrator he settled a number of estates. He settled in Jefferson township in 1845 and resided there until his death, March 19, 1891, aged nearly eighty years.

His widow, Sarah (Alexander) Bell, died July 19, 1906, aged ninety-one years, seven months and eighteen days. She was born in Waldo county, Maine, and was the

oldest person in Jefferson township at the time of her death.

William M. Gillespie says that a man by the name of Frank DuPee was one of the early pioneers of Jefferson township. He was half Indian and half French and when the Indians were sent west by the government from Raccoon Village, DuPee hid in the woods until the excitement was over as he desired to live with the white people. Afterward, DuPee married a daughter of Jonathan Chadeon and lived in a log cabin on the land afterward owned by William Jeffries in section 24. In 1851 he loaded his goods on a wagon and started west, saying that he was going to Marshall county and that was the last seen or heard of him by Mr. Gillespie. When William Jeffries first settled in the township, he and his family occupied the cabin vacated by DuPee.

A number of fatal accidents have taken place in Jefferson township, some of which may be mentioned here. In clearing the land and felling the large trees, it is not surprising that a number of men lost their lives. Mention has already been made of Levi Decker, who was killed by a rebounding limb when falling a bee tree, and his death was one of the first to occur in the township. In the fall of 1880, a young man by the name of Withrow was killed by the falling of a lodged limb while sawing logs with David Geiger. Withrow was buried in Evergreen cemetery and his faithful dog guarded the grave for several days after the burial. On April 4, 1881, John Blake was killed by a falling limb and in the summer of 1884 Louis Jerome was killed by a falling snag while hauling logs.

November 15, 1880, John Brown was killed on a saw-mill on the Illinois road and at the raising of Frederick Schoenauer's barn in May, 1881, Jacob Berry was killed and Isaac Dickerson badly injured by the falling of a large plate.

October 6, 1879, D. C. Robbins was instantly killed by falling from a building in the village of Forest and in the autumn of 1885, Christian Bixler was killed by being thrown from a wagon by the horses running away while returning from Fort Wayne.

In April, 1894, Ami Hively was killed by the explosion of a boiler at Shipley's saw-mill one mile west of Jefferson Center.

In July, 1884, Henry Londt, Jr., was killed by damps in a well that he was digging for Samuel Aultom.

THE VILLAGE OF FOREST.

The history of the village of Forest begins with the erection of a saw-mill in 1854, by Miller Brothers. This mill was quite a large building, the frame being composed of massive timbers that were hewn by hand. It stood on the west side of the public road in Washington township and after being operated several years by the Millers it was sold to Beckley Brothers who conducted the same until 1864, when they sold to Charles Livenspargar, who, with various partners, operated the mill for many years. The building was destroyed by fire in February, 1891, and was never rebuilt.

The site of the village was originally owned by William Bell, who sold to Calvin Maring. In 1854 Allen Quick purchased one-fourth of an acre of land of William Bell and built a residence which is still

standing and is a part of the house occupied by Charles Livenspargar. Mr. Quick also built a house on the corner where Samuel Brock now resides and from 1859 to 1860 he was the first trustee of Jefferson township under the new law. In 1866 he was elected county recorder and filled that office four years. He died in Columbia City, May 13, 1903. Meanwhile Calvin Maring laid out several lots and in 1866 Myers Brothers built a blacksmithshop on the corner opposite where Dr. White's office now is and Henry Myers erected a dwelling-house on the same lot. Soon after a wagon and carriage shop was erected in connection with the blacksmithshop, but both buildings were destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1870.

In the spring of 1867, Elwood Nichols erected a large building on the lot now owned by Mrs. J. C. Raber and soon after sold the lot and building to James S. Baker, who put in a stock of dry goods and groceries valued at one thousand dollars. Mr. Baker conducted the business for about three years and although he was a leader in the church and superintendent of the Sunday-school, tradition says that he kept a barrel on tap in the back room that contained something stronger than cider. This store building, together with a dwelling-house adjoining, was destroyed by fire, February 27, 1875. At that time Marshal Wright was conducting a general store in the building. In the fall of 1870, Dr. Richards erected a building in which for many years a drug store was conducted and is still standing, being occupied now by Daniel Redman for a harness and repair shop. Other improvements slowly followed and during all these years the place had been known as "Sodom," "Lickskillet," etc., and now some of the citizens began to think the place should have a proper name. Accordingly when Dr. Richards' building was completed, a meeting was called for the purpose of naming the town. An oyster supper was a feature of the gathering and the question before the meeting was settled by ballot. Several names were proposed. Charles Livenspargar was desirous of having the place named "Canton," in remembrance of his native town in Ohio, but "Forest" won the day and as Forest the place has since been known. When Laud postoffice was moved to the town in 1880, the question came up of changing the name of the town so that the name of the town and the postoffice should be the same. The postoffice department refused to recognize the name "Forest" as there was already a postoffice in the state by that name. Another meeting was called and another ballot taken with the same result. The people refused to give up the name of "Forest" and so the name of the postoffice remained "Laud" and the name of the town remained "Forest." When the postoffice was discontinued in 1903, it was supposed that the name "Laud" would never more be heard, but not so, as the town is called "Laud" about as often as it is called "Forest."

In 1878 G. M. Bainbridge, of Columbia City, erected a large frame building in the south part of the town in which he placed a large stock of general merchandise in charge of Manford D. Yontz, who conducted the same until 1882, when he was elected county auditor, when Mr. Bainbridge sold the building and a two-thirds interest in the goods to Leonard S. Maring, and

Simon Bennet became the manager of the business. In the spring of 1884, Mr. Bainbridge sold his entire interest in the store to Mr. Maring and at Mr. Maring's death, in 1892, Mr. Bennet came into possession of the store and is still conducting the business.

In 1880 D. V. White put up a building in which Edwards & Anderson, of Columbia City, put in a stock of hardware. They soon after sold to James W. Burwell, who conducted a successful business for several years. In 1885 L. L. Kimmel purchased a lot of Lewis Deems on the west side of the street upon which he erected a building in which for several years he conducted a general hardware business, having purchased the stock of Mr. Burwell.

The first drug store in the village was started in the autumn of 1870, in the building erected by Dr. Richards, by Blount & Hoover, of Huntington, and was conducted by a man by the name of McGovney; the store afterward passed into the hands of Marshall Wright, then to M. G. Wright, William Metzler, Perry Long, Deems & Raber and is to-day conducted by Warren J. Deems as a drug and general store.

At one time James G. Dyer conducted a small grocery store, as also did Newton Boles, Lewis Deems & Son, George W. Irwin and George W. Baugher. George W. Kelsey is conducting a grocery store in the town at the present time. Brock & Coolman, Samuel D. Raber and William Schoenauer have been engaged in the hardware business in the town. Edward C. Schoenauer conducted the only hardware business in the village for several years and recently sold to Daniel Tachantz & Company.

For a number of years a grist mill was in successful operation in Forest, but it has long since ceased to do business.

The town has not been without a blacksmithshop since Myers Brothers started their shop in 1866, since which time the village "smithy" has been operated by Erastus Witham, Richard White, Louis Lavine, Victor Vincent, John Bitner, Frank Zellers, C. E. Rothmel, etc.

In 1883 William Tschantz purchased a lot of Charles Livenspargar and put up a building for a saloon. After the building was completed, Mr. Tschantz obtained a license and started his business of retailing spirits in less quantities than a quart to the thirsty citizens of Forest. He was not a very shrewd business man, evidently, for there were soon so many indictments returned against him by the grand jury for violating the liquor law, that he could not get his license renewed and the business went into other hands. William H. Pence conducted the business for several years and it is said that he run the saloon as nearly according to law as such a business can be run. Afterward John Runier became manager of the place and soon the saloon became such a nuisance that the people began to discuss various plans to get rid of it. About this time Mr. Runier sold out to a man by the name of Hamilton, of North Manchester, who sent a notorious character, who called himself a "cow boy," to take charge of the business.

The women of the town and community organized for the purpose of fighting the saloon and held many meetings. Upon two or three occasions they went in a body to the saloon to prevail upon Mr. Hamilton to give up the business. On one of these occasions

the "cow boy" made some great boasts and told the ladies that he had been employed to run a saloon in Forest and he proposed to do it if it took blood.

Soon after this some one entered the saloon at the dead of night, when the manager was temporarily absent from the village, and opened every barrel, cask and bottle in the room and let the contents run out. It was said that the slop was ankle deep on the floor the next morning. Soon after this calamity, Mr. Hamilton moved his furniture from the building and the town and that was the last of the saloon. The building in which the saloon was conducted is now occupied by Warren J. Deems as a drug and general store, and is owned by the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

Dr. John Quincy Adams Banta settled on the farm now owned by Dr. S. R. White, about 1843, and was the first physician in the community, where he practiced his profession for several years. Since 1863 Dr. John Richards has practiced medicine here and he is one of the pioneer physicians of Whitley county. Dr. S. R. White has been a resident of Forest for thirty-six years and during the past twenty-five years he has been a practicing physician and surgeon and has had a large and successful practice. He was the first physician in Whitley county to purchase an automobile which has been used in his business for several years and is considered indispensable by him.

Dr. James Richards, a brother of Dr. John Richards, was located in Forest for several years and Drs. Hammond, Koontz, Putt, Gregg, Kemp, and others have been located here at different times.

Forest lodge, No. 546, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized May 5, 1877, with the following charter members: Marshall Wright, Francis M. McDonald, Edward B. North, Moses T. Simon and James F. Johnson. The lodge is still in existence and at the present time is in a flourishing condition.

The Knights of the Maccabees lodge was organized in the spring of 1895 and flourished for several years but finally disbanded, some of the members transferring their membership to the lodge in Columbia City.

A Grand Army Post was organized in 1886, but has since disbanded.

Forest Grange was organized in 1874 at the Kaufman schoolhouse in Washington township and in 1892, they built their present hall in the village, which was dedicated July 23, 1892, Hon. Aaron Jones, of South Bend, delivering an oration.

Forest is a divided town, "half and half" as it were; all of the town on the east side of the highway running north and south is in Jefferson township, and all on the west side is in Washington township. The business places are about equally divided on each side of Main street, but Jefferson township has the schoolhouse, the church and most of the dwelling-houses. This "Main street" in early times in winter was a series of frozen gorges and hummocks, in fall and spring, a sea of mud and in summer a continuing dust heap, lined on each side by the everlasting dust-covered rag weed; but it was the best street in town.

Almost ever since the first settlements, Forest and vicinity have been annoyed by people who have the reputation of making their living otherwise than by the sweat of the brows. Houses and stores have been

burglarized and money stolen, but the favorite property to be appropriated seems to be poultry.

One day during the presidential campaign of 1864, the family of Moses Fairchild attended a rally in Columbia City and when they returned in the evening they found that the house had been ransacked and robbed of some money and quite a quantity of goods taken. The alarm was at once given and watch parties stationed at each cross roads in the vicinity during the following night, hoping to intercept the robbers as they should endeavor to get out of the country with the stolen goods. At this time a family by the name of "Empie," who had the reputation of taking things that did not belong to them, lived about one-half mile north of the village. The family consisted of the parents, Joshua Empie and wife, who at that time were quite aged, and four sons, Washington, William, Peter and Andrew. They were partial to patriotic and scriptural names. During the night, the parties who were stationed at Maring's schoolhouse heard a wagon approaching from the south and when it came near they called for a halt, but the driver applied the whip and in spite of all efforts to stop them, went by and drove to the north with the horses on the run. The parties who were guarding the cross-roads in the village hearing the wagon coming and the parties at Maring's corners yelling, made an effort to stop the wagon but without success and it continued north at a furious rate; the sound of the rattling of the wagon on the still night air could be heard for miles.

The parties who were stationed at what is now Hyer's corners were more successful and the wagon was brought to a stand still, when it was found that the parties in the wagon were William and Peter Empie and that they had a load of cabbage, potatoes and other forage, but not any of the goods taken from Mr. Fairchild. However, they were taken in charge and an effort made to ascertain if they had committed the robbery. It is said that a rope placed around the neck of Peter and thrown over the limb of a tree, induced him to confess and tell where the goods were concealed, but on going to the place nothing was found and it was afterward pretty generally believed that the Empies had had no hand in the robbery and that Peter's confession was the result of fright. Mr. Fairchild's good were never recovered and the robbers never brought to justice.

A few years after this robbery, the Empies sold their land and in 1869 they left the country and it was said that they went to Michigan. William Empie was at one time convicted of stealing a sheep and served a sentence in the old jail at Columbia City.

When Allen Quick was township trustee, his house was burglarized and quite a sum of money that belonged to the township funds was stolen and never recovered.

Many years ago, a horse was taken out of Mr. Ihrig's field and never recovered.

On the night of September 16, 1884, a large safe in the general store of Leonard S. Maring was blown open and about thirty dollars in money taken as well as some goods from the store and no clew to the robbers was ever found.

Forest has not been growing and has practically remained at a standstill for many

years. If it could get that blessing so greatly desired by all inland towns, a railroad, it would soon become a place of much importance as it is centrally located and in the midst of a thriving farming community. A number of lines have been surveyed at different times through or near the town but for some reasons the roads have failed to materialize.

THE VILLAGE OF RABER.

When the postoffice was established at Raber in 1883, it was the start of a town that has since grown to a village of some importance. Before the establishment of the postoffice, the place was known as "Mowrey's Crossing," and trains stopped there only on a special order. For a brief time Samuel Clark, in connection with the postoffice, conducted a small grocery store which he afterward sold to Thomas J. Berry. Mr. Berry continued the business until his death in 1901, since which time the store has been conducted by William Bogner, Ben Cotterly, Dunfee & Brahm and is now conducted by Frank C. Brahm, who is doing a good business. From 1890 to 1893, a general store was conducted in the village by Charles A. Mowrey.

In 1888, William M. Crowell erected an elevator and for a number of years bought and shipped grain and the business is now continued by his son, Oscar C. Crowell. Mr. Crowell is also doing a good business in handling coal, drain and building tile, fence posts, etc.

For many years, F. M. Kaufman, now of Fort Wayne, has bought and shipped live stock from this place, as have also Quick & Lawrence, R. L. Crowell, etc., and Raber is one of the best shipping points between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

THE VILLAGE OF DUNFEE.

Soon after the building of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, a station was established where the railroad crosses the Whitley and Allen county line and soon after a postoffice was located there which was named "Dunfee," and George M. Singer was appointed postmaster. Mr. Singer served until he was mysteriously murdered in 1895, when William McWhirter was appointed as his successor and has served until the present time. Mr. Singer conducted a general store in connection with the postoffice, which business has been continued by Mr. McWhirter. Dunfee is quite a good shipping point. Considerable live stock has been shipped from here by F. M. Kaufman, W. A. Hiler and others. A saw-mill did a good business here for a number of years, but it has long since served its purpose.

Dunfee has a Christian church and two lodges, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. The former was organized January 11, 1901, with sixteen charter members. The lodge is in a prosperous condition with a permanent membership of fifty and owns the building in which the meetings are held, which is located on the Whitley county side of the county line street.

The Modern Woodmen camp was organized in the autumn of 1901 and is now in a prosperous condition with a good membership.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

BY CHESTER L. CONE.

ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

Richland township as originally organized consisted of the congressional township 31 north, range 8 east, and contains thirty-six sections of land. Prior to 1838 Whitley county was joined to Huntington county for court purposes. Townships were organized by the county board, we might call them commissioners, but the record shows that while we were a part of Huntington county, the board consisted of justices of the peace. All the record they made of township organization was an order that such congressional township be organized and named as a civil township. They called an election for justice of the peace and perhaps made some orders concerning the roads. Cleveland and Smith townships were organized before Richland township. October 15, 1837, the few scattering settlers in township 31 north, range 8 east, met at the cabin of William Rice, then a young bachelor, to join in a petition for township organization and select a name. There seemed to have been considerable preliminary talk about a name. They all thought they had the richest land and so expressed themselves. Finally Edwin Cone said that they already had a name and call it "Richland" and the name was adopted and placed on the petition. It is not known who signed the petition, but it is presumed that most of the voters in the township signed it. Therefore on November 6, 1837, the Huntington county board organized it as Richland township and ordered an election for justice of the peace at Ezra Thompson's house on the second Monday in December, 1837. At this first election in Richland township only five voted, namely: John Jones, William Rice, Zebulon Burch, William Cordill and Edwin Cone—just enough to form an election board. The first three were judges and the other two clerks. Edwin Cone received four votes and William Rice one vote. We do not know why Mr. Thompson did not vote. We do not know the date of Mr. Cone's commission as justice of the peace.

Thorncreek township was organized the same day as Richland township. Therefore there were four townships organized before the county. At its next session in December, 1837, and January, 1838, the general assembly ordered Whitley county to stand alone. Governor Wallace appointed Richard Baughan, of Thorncreek township, sheriff. It was his first duty to advertise and hold an election for county officers, and to designate places for holding said election. There was one place named for each organized township, making only four voting places in the county. Those who lived outside these townships voted where it was most convenient. The place in this township was at the house of Andrew Compton in section 21, where elections were held for several years. The officers to be elected were one clerk and recorder, two associate judges and three commissioners. The election was held the first Monday in April, 1838, the same being the second that year.

I think it is not known how many voted at this election in the township, certainly not more than a dozen. It is safe to say that the "people's ticket" was elected unanimously. The commissioners elected were Otho W. Gandy, of Smith, Nathaniel Gradeless, of Thorncreek, and Joseph Parrett, of Cleveland township. At Parrett's, on Monday, May 7, 1838, Baughan canvassed the ballots formally, and declared the officers elected and the county organized. It seems that the commissioners met at this date, took the oath of office and proceeded to hold court. Mr. Gandy was elected chairman. Their first act was to appoint John Collins, treasurer; Henry Pence, assessor; (Mr. Pence had been previously appointed by the Huntington county board) Benjamin H. Cleveland, three per cent. fund commissioner, and Henry Swihart, county agent. Abraham Cuppy had been elected clerk and recorder, as had been Jacob A. Vanhouten and Benjamin F. Martin as associate judges. None of these officers were from this township except Abraham Cuppy. At the session of the commissioners' court in June, 1838, the county was divided into commissioners' districts; range eight to form district one, range nine to form district two and range ten to form district three. These districts have never been changed.

It appears from the "Old County History" that Edwin Cone was allowed two dollars June 25, 1838, for making returns of the first election in the township. We presume it was the election of April 2, 1838, and that he was one of the election officers. It also appears that at one of the first sessions of commissioners' court, Zebulon P. Burch was appointed road supervisor of this township, the whole township being in one district. The only road then being the Huntington and Goshen road, within the township, some seven miles long. At the same court Edwin Cone and Ezra Thompson were appointed overseers of the poor. In September, 1838, Ezra Thompson was selected as one of the grand jurors, to serve at the first term of circuit court, and Edwin Cone, David Hayden, John Jones and Zebulon P. Burch were summoned as petit jurors at the same court. Some time in the year 1840 Zebulon P. Burch was appointed three per cent. road fund commissioner and served till the office was abolished. Mr. Burch's services were in demand for offices of trust. The first general election held in the township (the two elections above mentioned were special elections), was on August 6, 1838, being the first Monday. It was held at the house of Andrew Compton. Eleven voters appeared, namely: Otto M. Webb, Zebulon Burch, Levi Curtis, Ezra Thompson, John Jones, Jackson Gunter, Abraham Cuppy, Jacob Kistler, John Thompson, David Hayden and Edwin Cone. In this case as in the election for justice, we do not know why Mr. Compton did not vote. The returns of this election showed that G. W. Ewing received four votes for state senator, David Colerick three and Thomas Swinney one. For representative, J. F. Murrill received four votes and William Vance seven. For sheriff, Richard Collins received eleven votes. For county commissioner, Joseph Parrett received eleven votes. For probate judge, Jesse Cleveland had three votes and Joseph Pierce one. The next election, I think, was held on the first Monday in April, 1839, and was the regular township

election. Here the first township officers were elected as follows: Otto M. Webb was chosen township trustee; Ezra Thompson, town treasurer; Andrew Compton, town clerk; and David Payne, fence viewer. Each received fifteen votes. There is no mention made of constable or supervisor. It will be remembered that Henry Pence had been appointed county assessor, and that there was no township assessors till about 1852.

The "Old County History" says that Troy township was organized in May, 1839, by the board of commissioners. The first election was held July 4th following. It was a special election for justice of the peace. At this election the names of Jessie S. Perin, Price Goodrich, Timothy F. Devinney and Bela Goodrich appear, who were residents of what is now a part of Richland township. Price Goodrich was inspector and Jesse S. Perin was one of the judges and Timothy F. Devinney was one of the clerks. There were twelve votes cast. Nathan Chapman was elected justice of the peace by seven votes; Price Goodrich receiving five votes.

The first presidential election held in the township was in 1840 at Andrew Compton's house on the 2d day of November; the Harrison campaign, remembered as the "Log cabin and hard cider" campaign. The candidates were Harrison and Tyler for the Whigs and Van Buren and Johnson for the Democrats. Twenty-five votes were cast; fourteen for Harrison and eleven for Van Buren. Those twenty-five votes were Daniel Cone, John Jones, William Rice, John Wright, Daniel Cullamore, Andrew Compton, Edwin Cone, Joshua Helms, John Anderson, Elijah Scott, Zebulon Burch, David Hayden, John Thompson, Reason Huston, Levi Curtis, Charles Ditton, Samuel L. Andrews, Anderson D. Parrett, William D. Parrell, Joab McPherson, David Payne, George Ditton, David Payne, Jr., Ezra Thompson and Jacob Kistler, Jr. The judges were William D. Parrett, Ezra Thompson and Zebulon Burch. The clerks wereAndrew Compton and Edwin Cone. They were not so particular about the political complexion of the board then as they are now. The clerks were known as Whigs, Parrett and Thompson as Democrats and Burch's politics were not known. In the Troy addition of the township, at this same election there were eight votes cast by Jesse A. Perin, John Buck, James Buck, William Guy, James Grant, Bela, James and Price Goodrich. At least five voters were Democrats. The Troy elections were held at Joseph Tinkham's shop. Of these officers and voters, to which I have alluded, none was left on January 1, 1907, except John R. Anderson, who alone remains as the last voter of 1840. He is now past ninety.

Previous to 1869 the voters of the old townships of Troy and Richland had to go to the central school house of each township to vote. On December 5, 1868, there was held a meeting in Larwill and a petition gotten up to be presented to the county commissioners, praying for a new township to be named Larwill township and formed of a two-mile strip off the south side of Troy township and a two-mile strip off the north side of Richland township. This was on Saturday evening and by Monday evening the petition had been circulated over the whole territory, and on Tuesday, I think, the petition was presented to the commissioners. It seems the commissioners granted the re-

quest, but in the meantime the voters in South Richland petitioned for a two-mile strip off of the south side of Richland township to be annexed to Cleveland township. This petition was granted and the Larwill proposition was reconsidered, which resulted in the two-mile strip off the south side of Troy township being annexed to Richland township and the remainder of Troy and Etna township forming one township. The date of these proceedings was about December 11, 1868. Since this time Larwill has been the place of holding the elections. The township was divided into two precincts in 1884, since which time there have been two voting places, and usually both in Larwill. In 1905 and since there have been special elections held in each road district to select a road supervisor.

FIRST SETTLER.

David Hayden was the first settler in Richland township. He landed here March 9, 1836. He brought his family consisting of his wife and two little boys, one aged three years and the other one year old. He also brought along a hired man named Henry Francis. They built a cabin of the primitive style, built of round logs and covered with clapboards, held on with weight poles, a puncheon floor, or perhaps no floor for awhile, and a door made of split stuff and pinned together and hung on wooden hinges, and the windows, well I don't know whether they had any windows or chimneys till the next fall. The cabin was not larger or higher than was really necessary. It was all built perhaps with an ax, a froe, an auger and a drawing knife. It must be remembered that nails were not in use, except what were made by a blacksmith. The cabin stood between the present house and the road, the north end near where the road now is. They cleared about four acres, where the barn now stands and southeast of it, planted it to corn and fenced it. They stayed till some time in June and then went back to Ohio. They came from Franklin county. The reason they went back was on account of not having all their goods. I think they had brought no stock, except a team of horses. I do not know whether Mr. Francis ever came to Indiana again or not. Mr. Hayden came back again in September, 1836, and his brother-in-law, Edwin Cone, and family came with him. They landed here on September 30th. Mr. Cone's family consisted of himself and wife and one little girl two years old. They came by Fort Wayne and then followed the Wabash canal to Huntington, and then the Huntington and Goshen road the rest of the way to within a mile of where Summit used to be, and then by a trail cut through the woods. They had, I think, a cow apiece, some calves and three horses. About the time they left the Huntington road it came night and they had to leave the wagon for the night and Mr. Hayden and the two women and three children rode through on the horses to the cabin, which was some two miles farther. Mr. Cone stayed with the wagon and cattle through the night, and I have been told a few wolves kept company with them. Mr. Hayden entered land in section 6, now owned by David Dill. Mr. Cone entered land in section 5, now owned by Henry Norris. In about three weeks after Ezra Thompson settled in section 9 some

two or three miles away. Charles Ditton and Zebulon Burch settled in section 22 some three miles from Mr. Thompson's and this was about as near as neighbors were. It was a long way off to the nearest mill, some thirty-five miles. Wyland's mill in Elkhart county, not far from Goshen, was the nearest perhaps, or that is where most of the first settlers went. There was a settlement there and corn could be bought. It took three days to make the trip if the roads were not too bad and were lucky in finding corn, but it sometimes took a week. An ax was always taken along, for some times there would have to be a new track cut to get around bad places in the road.

The first settlers were friendly and accommodating and were glad to see a "newcomer," would help each other to build their cabins and roll logs and such things as a man would need help, and never keep any account of the time or expect any pay. The chief employment was clearing, and all the time that could be spared was put in with the ax. The clearings were hardly ever "cut off smooth," that is, all the timber cut down, but usually all under ten inches or a foot in diameter at the stump, and sometimes all the beech, sugar, lind, elm and buckeye. It looked like something had been doing to see the long rows of brush heaps, and the logs scattered in endless confusion. Again when the brush had dried three or four months, to see it set on fire, and watch the flame and smoke. Again to see two good teams of oxen and two gangs of men hauling and rolling the logs into heaps, and each gang striving to be ahead. These scenes were interesting, but they are gone forever. The trees left standing usually were deadened, that is, a ring chopped around each tree, and left standing. These old trees were a continual bother. Nearly every windstorm the limbs and bark would fall and frequently some of the trees, and each year there would be a lot of extra clearing and fixing fences. These rail fences that used to be of so much service are about all gone. A man called it a day's work to chop and plit two hundred rails. But if a man had his choice, he would pick trees that would make three or four cuts each and from twenty-four to forty rails to the cut. To build forty rods of rail fence, eight rails high, was a good day's work. It was worth about as much to clear the land as it was worth before it was cleared. It is said that William Rice sold forty acres of land each to Henry Payne and Nathan Biddlecome with the understanding that they would pay the most of it in clearing. The first crops sometimes; if wheat, was sown on the leaves and harrowed in, and if corn, the ground would be furrowed out with a "jumping" shovel plow and then planted. The squirrels and 'coon used to eat a good deal of the corn, and corn that stood in the shock over winter would not have much corn in them in the spring. There were no rats in this country till about 1855. Rats and ragweed came about the same time. Wheat was not raised very extensively at first on account of the work to harvest and thresh it, and the market was poor, from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel. Wheat and rye were cut with a hand sickle almost entirely till 1850 or later, when cradles were used principally till 1865 or 1870, then reapers were used mostly till about 1885, and since that binders. It will be remembered that most of the people were poor and some very

poor. All the household goods could be put on a wagon and then room for more. The goods perhaps consisted of one or two beds, a home-made table, a half dozen stools, some cooking utensils to use around a fireplace, a very few dishes, a tub, a split or home-made broom, an ax and a gun. The bedv-steads were part of the house were made by placing one post as far from the walls as the length and width of the bed, then inserting small poles in auger holes in this post and in the logs in either wall, to make the bedstead, then by placing clapboards on one of these and into a crack between two of the logs would complete it.

There is a story showing how destitute some were. Robert Moyston settled in section 8 about 1843. There were five girls and two boys, the older boy William was nearly grown. In the summer of that year the meal had been sifted the last time, which meant the bran was eaten. There were no new potatoes or green corn, for it was too early in the season. The elder Moyston busied himself with the work he thought should be done and sent William in search of something to eat. I think it was two days the family were without food, when William brought in a sheaf of wheat he had taken from a field without asking. They threshed this out on the floor and saved every kernel, boiled it and ate it. One of the daughters, Mary Philips, told me this. She said, "It was pitiful to hear my little sister cry, who was only about two years old." Mr. Moyston offered to pay the man something for the sheaf, but of course he would take nothing.

When Richland township was first settled it was covered with a dense forest of beech, oak sugar-maple, ash, walnut, poplar, elm, lind, hickory, wild-cherry, butternut and smaller varieties of timber. There were several swamps and a few small wet prairies. There are five or six small lakes within its borders. Spring creek, with its two branches in the eastern part and Cleark creek (sometimes called "Little Spring creek") in the western part carry off most of the surplus water. The face of the country is somewhat hilly, but nearly all of it can be farmed. The make-up of the the soil is generally good as the name of the township implies, a good depth of soil underlaid with clay or gravelly subsoil. The lowlands for some purposes are better than the highlands. The soil of these lowlands is underlaid in some places with clay and other places with muck or peat to considerable depth, and marl is found in a few places. There is plenty of gravel for road and building purposes. Some parts of the township are somewhat stony, especially the western part. They are of the boulder variety, many of these stones have been used to good account for building purposes. A great deal of the lowland has been ditched and brought into cultivation. There are a good many springs, but since the country has been drained, the springs have grown weaker, and now most of the water for house use is obtained from wells, and for the past fifteen years, there has been many tubular wells put down, ranging from forty to two hundred feet deep, and in many places wind power pumps adorn the landscape. There were several Indian trails crossing the township in various directions. TheSquawbuck trail was the most noted. It crossed the northeast corner of the township. It was named for

an Indian by the name of Bill Squawbuck, a Miami, I believe, and a leader of a gang or faction. It is said there was a trail from the Asa Shoemaker place in the northwest corner of Columbia township through in a western direction past where Larwill now stands and on west by Hayden's to Kosciusko county. There was another crossed this somewhere about where Summit was, in a northeast and southwest direction. It crossed sections five and six, but in the other direction I am not certain where it ran, but I suppose to the Squawbuck trail. I think these trails ran by springs. The Indians changed camping places frequently on account of hunting. There was a camp in section 6, in the southeast part. There was plenty of water in springs nearby and here Bill "Wois-see" or "Wa-wa-es-see" (with the accent on the third syllable) and an old squaw named Mem-shaw, and some younger Indians camped. They also camped sometimes on the Perin place, in section 32 and on the Lancaster place in section 8 or in section 17. These two I have named were not transported with the other Indians. The squaw was supposed to be ninety years old and was know as "Granny Meem-shaw." There were in some places a great many maple trees, and the Indians were great lovers of sweets, and they used to make sugar (sis-ko-quet-see they called it) where the maple trees were most plentiful. I never saw an Indian sugar trough or an ax that the Indians used to tap the trees. I think the troughs were made of broad pieces of elm bark, about ten inches or more wide and about two feet long. The ends were gathered together and tied tight enough so it would hold water. The tree was tapped with a hatchet or tomahawk, by cutting a sloping gash in the wood. I suppose they used split-spiles. I have seen many of the trees with their scars on. They boiled the water in their little camp kettles. They were also great lovers of whiskey, "Good-ney-tosh." It has been said that whiskey was better in those days than now, that it would not make a man crazy at it does now. But it worked differently on the Indian, he would get just like the drunken man of today.

There was plenty of game in the woods and every man was supposed to own a gun. I believe that game became more plentiful atfer the Indians were taken away. There were many good riflemen. The old flint-lock gun was all they had which sometimes would flash in the pan and was not quite as sure as the cap-lock gun. A good many had their old guns changed into cap-locks. In the winter of 185 5and 1856 there came a deep snow and then a crust, and a deer would break through the crust and a dog would not break through so much. It is said that the Grimes and Norris boys and Newton Compton killed eleven deer with Anderson Grimes's dog, "Old Range," that winter. I believe the dog killed the most of them. Andrew Compton killed the first bear in the township, in company with Zebulon Burch, Charles and George Ditton and John Anderson. Edwin Cone treed two young bears, but had no gun at the time. He went away and got David Hayden and a Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Bennet shot the cubs. The last wild bear, that I have any knowledge of, was seen in the fall of 1862. It was in the woods belonging to John Steel and Thompsons. The alarm was given, but it was about dark and the beast got into a

brush swamp, it scratched some of the dogs and they would not follow it, so it was lost. Zebulon Burch killed two wolves, the first of which we have any account. The last wolves seen, of which I remember, was in the summer of 1855. They were in the woods now belonging to George Steel. It was about dark and nobody followed them. There was an abundance of game in the woods at one time, such as deer, wild turkeys, gray squirrels and black squirrels and wild pigeons, but they have passed away with the forests.

There was a great deal of sickness in those early times, mostly of the bilious or malarial nature. Sometimes whole families would have the ague. The ague was of two or three different kinds. I believe the kind most common was the "every-other-day" ague. It would commence with a hard chill, usually making the victim shake for about an hour, and then would be followed by a fever for four or five hours, when the sweat would start and the patient would get better and the next day would feel quite well, only a little weak. But the next day again and about the same time of day, usually in the afternoon, the same ordeal would have to be passed again, and so on from August to cold weather. Some would have the ague every day, commencing usually in the afternoon, with a chill, but not so hard a chill as the other kind. The person did not shake so much, but the fever was generally higher and would last well into the night. The next day it would be repeated. A few would have the "third day ague." Everything bitter, or nearly so, was used as a remedy, some with good results and some without, but usually whether the remedies were taken with faith or without faith the ague would take hold again in a week or so. It will be remembered that quinine was not in general use until after 1850. Mrs. McLallen writes of the ague to her daughter:

"April 17, 1854.

"My Dear—We have all had a few shakes, more or less, of the ague. I think you would have smiled a little to see me shake last Saturday for one and one-half to two hours and again on Monday. But the fever was less than usual and I think I have broken it up now, as I have had none since Monday. Little ——— has it today. His is rather hard but we shall try Dr. Janes' Ague Pills."

Again—

"August 25, 1854.

"Last Wednesday Gibson received a letter from a friend in Fort Wayne apprising him of a good situation in waiting for him. He started with Mr. Rice the next morning for Columbia, where he intended to take the hack for Fort Wayne. At Columbia he found Peter Simonson sick of a fever and unattended. He stayed with him and waited on him about two hours, when Peter requested him to take his horse and ride into Fort Wayne and send George (Peter's brother) out to take care of him. He felt pretty well and started. About half way there he was taken with a chill, was obliged to dismount and lie down in a corner of the fence and 'shake it out' there. Poor fellow! While lying there he saw Duffie passing with Peter's wagon, which he knew, and hailed him. Duffie said he was going to Columbia for Peter to go back to Fort Wayne and take care of George, who was very sick of a fever. So there they were, all in a row.

But the Simonsons were both very much better the same evening. Gibson found a clerkship awaiting him, but he had the ague every day."

Calomel is mentioned as a specific for ague, taken in heroic doses, which sometimes causes salivation.

The first dance in the township was at Otto M. Webb's, April, 1841. Grover Webb was the "fiddler." People in those days enjoyed dancing as well as nowadays, and many a "hoe-down" came off in the cabins where there was room and a suitable floor. It was generally conceded that a puncheon floor was not quite as good as a floor of sawed lumber. Joel Philips was an expert dancer. The cabin joists would interfere with his head sometimes. Biddlecomes and Comptons also were experts in the art.

Log rollings and house raisings were the chief gatherings. A man with a good yoke of oxen would put in about as many days away from home as at home in the spring of the year. The price for man and team was about seventy-five cents per day. At raisings it was necessary to have four expert cornermen—men with sharp axes—who could notch down the logs to fit. It was no snap to be a cornerman. The tools necessary at these raisings were axes, hand spikes and forks. These forks, if good ones, were usually kept for future raisings, meantime serving as poles for chickens to roost on in somebody's log stable. Joel Philips and Nathan Biddlecome, E. S. Scott and J. R. Anderson and Joshua Carder and Arthur Black were all considered good cornermen, each pair in a separate neighborhood. The women's gatherings were quiltings and wool pickings. The women were experts in these two callings, as well as spinning and knitting. Sheep shearing was done as early as possible so as to get the wool picked and off to the "carding machine" and get the "rolls" as nearly first as possible, and then the merry song of the "Old Spinning Wheel" would be heard from June to November, but not so merry to the ones with the ague. There were several looms in the country. I cannot say who had the first. Cloth was woven. "Linsey, flannel and jeans" were the principal kinds. Some of these cloths were taken to Monoquet, in Kosciusko county, to a fulling mill, where it was colored, sheared and fulled and made nice enough cloth for any one to wear.

It might be well here to say that about 1838 David Hayden went to Ohio, near Dayton, and bought a lot of sheep, which he brought to this township and sold to the settlers. We suppose that others may have brought sheep with them. I have learned that some of the hogs were bought at some of the settlements in Kosciusko county. A letter from Mr. John Galbreath, who used to live in Kosciusko county, states that in early times there were some traders who came out from Fort Wayne and brought articles to sell, among which were leather and salt. It had been arranged previously that they would buy stock or whatever was for sale. A pen was built of rails made from timber which grew on the ground near Hayden's lake, also near the Columbia and Warsaw road. Some hogs were driven here and sold. Each hog was caught and weighed separately. They had a heavy net of harness leather and a large pair of steelyards which they used to do the weighing. He

mentions that his father sold a tubful of honey to these men. They drove their hogs to Fort Wayne. Hogs were weighed in the way mentioned above by dealers generally. Hog buyers sometimes had a pair of hog tongs to catch the hogs with. They were caught by a hind leg and drawn to the fence. It was not always safe to go into a pen and catch a hog.

The first marriage in the township (I here copy from the old county history): "This is no doubt the first marriage in the township, and probably in the county: Charles Dilton and Eveline, daughter of Zebulon P. Burch, were married at Z. P. Burch's, December 15, 1836. Mr. Dilton went to Goshen for his license, and the preacher came from near Elkhart to perform the ceremony."

The next is not mentioned in the old history. Horace Hunt and Mary, the daughter of John Jones, were married some time in 1837. The relatives of this couple have been questioned concerning the dates of this marriage, but were unable to give them. We think the license was procured at Huntington. Mr. Hunt and his wife went to northern Ohio soon after they were married and died there and their children still reside there. The following is from the county history:

"The records of Whitley show the following first entry in the marriage department:

'*State of Indiana, Whitley County*:

'Be it remembered that on the 1st day of September, 1838, a license was issued by the clerk of Whitley circuit court, authorizing the marriage of Jacob Kistler and Sophia Payne.' And the following certificate of its solemnization:

'*State of Indiana, Whitley County*:

'To all persons to whom these presents may come—greeting: Know ye, that on the 2d day of September, 1838, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for Whitley county, joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Jacob Keistler and Sophia Payne, both of same county. Given under my hand this 8th day of September, 1838.

'EDWIN CONE, J. P.' "

The above, though not the first marriage in the county nor in Richland township, is yet the first in the county after its organization. On November 11, 1838, Edwin Cone married Isaac Collins and Nancy Cuppy. On January 17, 1839, Edwin Cone married John Thomson and Emily Perin. July 4, 1839, married William Rice and Harriet U. Jones; February 11, 1840, Charles Ditton and Sarah A. Calhoun; March, 1840, Levi Curtis and Eunice Andrews; July 30, 1840, H. Swihart, justice of the peace, married A. D. Parrett and Susan Perkins.

The first born white child in the township was Orella, daughter of Edwin and Salima Cone. The family record is as follows: "Orella Cone, born January 30, 1837, was married to Frank Inlow, April 29, 1858, died, November 15, A. D. 1881. Frank Inlow, the husband of Orella Cone, died August 12, 1892." They moved to Missouri in February, 1865. She died at Blue Springs, Missouri, and he at Kansas City. Their children live in New Mexico. The second birth was Charles W., the son of David and Alma Hayden, who was born August 12, 1837. He grew to manhood in this township. He was married to Ann Hoover, in January of 1858. She was a daughter of Alfred Hoover, of Kosciusko county. He moved to Missouri and tried his

fortune there for several years with varying success, his health failed and he returned to this state and now resides near Warsaw. He and his wife now enjoy pretty fair health.

The third birth was Eveline, the daughter of Charles and Eveline Ditton, who was born in September, 1837. In a few years the family went to Lagro. Miss Eveline married a Mr. Smith, who lived but a short time. She married second, a Mr. Todd. They resided several years at Lagro. He died there and a few years ago the remainder of the family moved to Kansas, where Mrs. Todd died.

The next birth we have any information of was Appleton W., the son of Edwin and Salima Cone, who was born March 14, 1839. He grew to manhood in this township, was in the war of the Rebellion. He was married to Martha Hoover, of Kosciusko county, February 26, 1868. He was a carpenter by trade and moved away from this county several years ago and worked at his trade in several different cities and towns in this state and Michigan. He was never very successful in gaining property. His health failed a few years ago, and he and his wife now live with their daughter, Mrs. Cleveland, at Dayton, Ohio. They have a son, Clyde C. Cone, whose home is at Winamac, Indiana, but is employed as a job printer at Chicago.

The first death among the first settlers was Samuel, the son of John Jones and wife, who died in February, 1837. He died at the house of Ezra Thompson, where the family were stopping whilst a cabin was made ready to receive them. The young man died from exposure, having caught the measles while moving to the country. He was buried in the woods on the land owned by his father and now owned by Alexander S. McNagny. This was the start of the Summit cemetery. A few years later Mr. Jones made the coffin of Mrs. Andrews, his own sister, who died about 1841 or later. Mr. Samuel L. Andrews moved to this township in the fall of 1839, and owned land in section 4, next west of the McNagny farm, known as the John Steel farm. The second death was that of Eveline, the wife of Charles Ditton. She was the first bride of the township, of which mention has already been made. She died about October 1, 1837, leaving a little girl about two weeks old." John Thompson and other neighbors made for her a coffin from the boards of a wagon box, and the few neighbors there were in a range of a half-dozen miles gathered to lay her at rest." She was buried in section 22, on the land owned by her husband, and known as the "old Norris place" and now owned by Mrs. George Miller.

Another death but perhaps not the third, was that of James Perkins, who died September 14, 1839. He died from injuries received by a wagon overturning and breaking several of his ribs. He, too, was buried in a coffin made from the lumber of a wagon box, and buried near where Mrs. Ditton was buried, but I think the remains were removed to the Oak Groce cemetery. Mr. Perkins moved to this township in the fall of 1837, and settled on land he entered in section 22, on Spring creek, and near the Graham bridge. The widow, whose maiden name was Susan McCoy, was afterward married to Rev. Anderson D. Parrett. She has been dead several years. Mr. Perkins

left two little girls. Nancy, who was born in August, 1836, married John Graham and is still living on the land her father entered. Percilla was born in this township, married Rev. Henry Rupley, has been dead several years. The Indians wanted to buy these children when small. The postoffice business was very uncertain and high-priced. Letters were as much expected and as eagerly sought after as now. A good many times letters were sent to persons in this county by some one who was coming to the county on a visit. The address would be the name of the person for whom the letter was intended and Whitley county. I have some old letters in my possession, written to my father of this sort. Letters would come to Springfield or Columbia and any one in the neighborhood would bring them to the owner, if the postage was paid. It will be remembered that postage was not always prepaid and the postmaster would not send out letters till the postage was paid. The postage was from six and one-fourth cents to forty cents according to distance. From Ohio it was about eighteen and three-fourths cents, from western New York twenty-five cents and farther east thirty-one and one-fourth cents and from the Pacific coast forty cents. I do not known how they made the change for a quarter of a cent. It was said of the late William Rice that once he rolled logs all day with his oxen and received seventy-five cents for his work, and when he came home in the evening, one of his neighbors had been to Columbia and had brought him three letters, for which the neighbor had paid the postage, at the rate of twenty-five cents each. But the rates are lower now. The first stamped envelopes, and stamps also, I saw in 1853. The letter posage was three cents. The first postoffice in the township was at the house of A. S. McNagny, and Mr. McNagny was the first postmaster, and is perhaps the oldest ex-postmaster in the county. The date of his commission was March 10, 1847. He held the office from 1847 to 1854. A mail route was established about this time. John Erwin, an old settler living in Kosciusko county, was the contractor, and his son Andrew was mail carrier. The mail was carried each way once a week. Andrew carried it on horseback. He went to Iowa over fifty years ago and I think is living yet. A few years later a "hack line" was established from Fort Wayne to Warsaw and perhaps farther. It carried the mail and passengers, too. I remember what an interest was taken in seeing the hack and hearing the hack horn blown. Mrs. McLallen writes about it thus:

"August 20, 1854.

"We have a mail now three times a week. There is a hack running from Warsaw to Fort Wayne carrying the mail. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leaves Fort Wayne Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays."

But the hack days came to an end when the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was put through in the latter part of 1856. I mentioned that the first milling was done at the Wyland mill in Elkhart county. In 1839 there was a mill put up at Monuquet on the Tippecanoe river in Kosciusko county, and the same year one built at Liberty Mills on the Eel river in Wabash county. The mills at Collamer and South Whitley were built a few years later.

The hog market was not very good and

what hogs were fattened to sell, had to be butchered and hauled to Fort Wayne. This was from thirty to thirty-five miles, and the weather had to be cold enough so the meat would keep several days without salting. I think Reason Huston used to buy hogs and drive them to Fort Wayne. The surplus wheat was marketed the same way. Store goods were shipped to Fort Wayne on the canal and hauled on wagons to where they were sold. There were some who were thoughtful brought along a supply of apple and peach seeds, and it was not many years till there was some fruit. The trees were seedlings, but the fruit was better than no fruit. Jesse S. Perin and William Rice learned to graft and it was not many years till there was a pretty good variety of apples. People used to do a good many things to make a living. Hunting and trapping and selling the fur, selling maple sugar, tan bark, woolen yarn, home made cloth, dried apples, ginseng and ashes. (There was an ashery at Springfield.) These were some of the things sold or traded. The supply of books was not very large and books were borrowed and read by a good many, and some books showed the usage.

The settlers' names up to 1840 have been mentioned so often they need not be repeated here.

SOME OF THE USEFUL OCCUPATIONS.

It has always been a convenient thing to have baskets and measures. About 1840 or somewhere near that time a man named Adam Phillips moved into the township. He was a basket maker, also a manufacturer of half-bushel and smaller measures. His baskets were made of round splits and of the best of oak timber. The half-bushels were made of one broad hoop, like a drum, with one head and a narrow hoop at the top. These were made of oak also. He lived on section 13 or 14. He died some fifty years ago. A man named Walton was an expert at making spinning wheels. He lived in Troy township. He has been dead several years.

Bethany Nickels used to make ropes. He had a set of rope tools, the only ones I ever saw. Of course he believed in raising flax and had a flax-wheel and a flax-break. He had a foot-power turning lathe. He could make a drum. He lived in section 18. He died in 1879. Truman Hunt had the first shingle machine I knew of. I think he commenced the shingle business about 1850. He lived at Larwill in section 4.

James Sears, who lived in section 8 made shingles about the same time. They both made cut shingles of poplar timber. They made their shingles sixteen inches long, and if good timber was used a good roof might be had. They did custom work mostly. I do not remember their terms. These men have both been dead for many years.

William Welker, John Craig and perhaps others have been in the cut shingle business.

There were several experts at making shaved shingles, among which was John Jones, who entered land in section 4, moved there in 1837 or 1838. His work was in great demand. He went from place to place, and made the shingles where they were to be used. He too passed away some thirty-five years ago.

The sawed shingle industry never amounted to much. Some of the saw-mills cut out a few and some men with traction engines have tried the business, but the shingles usually were not satisfactory.

Making brick was a useful industry. The first brick made were what was called "slop" brick. The moulds were wet instead of sanded to make the brick turnout. The mud was sometimes made by tramping it with oxen. It was thought best to have a lot of clay dug up in the fall of the year, and let it freeze and thaw through the winter.

The first brick made in the township was made on the farm owned by Mrs. Miller in section 22. Charles Ditton owned the land at the time. Andrew Compton and Mr. Ditton made the brick in about 1842. The brick was used to replace some of the stick chimneys.

There was a brick yard in section 18, among the first. It was owned and run by a Christian preacher, James Atchison, by name. He commenced the business about 1854. He made brick some three or four years, burning two or three kilns each year. The kilns were small but the supply was perhaps all that was needed. The mud was mixed by being tramped by oxen. The driver would stand on a little island in the middle of the mud and drive the oxen around him. It is said that the cattle did not like the business and would get balky and turn the yoke and do other mean things.

About 1858 Andrew Samuel made brick on the McNagny farm in section 4. He made brick only a year or so and quit the business. He was followed by Lewis Ware in 1861, who run the yard for one season only. John Steel, who lived on an adjoining farm, commenced making brick about 1863 and followed the business for some four or five years. He made some very good brick of full size and what is called "sand moulded" brick.

Joel Barney made the brick for the Firestone house in Larwill, in 1872. The brick were made on the farm. He also run a yard on the Benjamin B. Salmon farm in section 29. This yard was run for two or three seasons, commencing in 1873.

One of the most useful industries ever followed in this township was the manufacture of drain tile. George Deeter, who now resides in Etna township, seems to have been the first to venture in this business. It was about 1874 when he started this business. The yard was on the Crosby farm, just west of Larwill. The tile mill was run some eight years, when the proprietor bought a farm in Etna township and moved the tile business there. In 1876, there was a tile mill started in section 30, by a man named Gleason. In 1882, he moved the mill onto the Maryland farm, just east of Larwill. He failed the next year and Ream & Whiteleather bought the plant and run it two years. They made brick also in this yard. The brick used to build the schoolhouses in districts 5 and 7 were made at this mill. Price Goodrich made brick for his own house and some to sell in 1851. The yard was on his farm in section 25.

The first threshing machines were what were called "chaff pilers" and were run some time prior to 1848. David Clapp owned one of the first and Jim and Fred Elder, from north of Pierceton, used the same kind of machine some in this town-

ship. A Mr. Finton, also from Kosciusko county, did the first threshing in this township with a separator. John McCune seems to have owned the first separator in the township. He brought it from Ohio in 1848. He was a young man then and followed the business nearly all the rest of his life. He died February 1, 1892, at the age of about seventy. The machine was a Mount Vernon of the vibrator kind. He sold this machine to some men in Kosciusko county in about 1850. He and Andrew Compton then went into partnership and bought a new machine, a Mount Vernon. He and Mr. Compton's eldest son, Isaac N., went with teams to Mount Vernon, Ohio, after it. Threshing then lasted from harvest till the next spring. The machines were run with horse power, usually with eight horses. Three or four hundred bushels was a good day's work. But Mr. McCune, like a good many threshers, could not quit the business. He had a great many machines, sometimes three good separators, a horsepower or so, two common thresher engines and a clover huller or so. He went into the sawmill business about ten years before he died and finally failed. He probably run the first clover huller in the township about 1857. He had one engine to blow up while using it, but no one was hurt.

The first blacksmith in the township was Samuel Barnhouse. His shop was in section 15. The next was George Clapp, then George Hower, Sr., then George Hower, Jr., and then George Harris. The first shoemakers were Harrison Rodebaugh, George G. Allen, David King and Isaiah Hammon. There were several who could cobble. The first harnessmaker was Norman Guy, about 1855. The first tinner was Samuel Bonar, about 1863. The first mason was Price Goodrich, who laid both stone and brick and could plaster, but worked mostly at bricklaying. He built the first brick house in the township and built many fireplace chimneys. The first coopers were Anthony Atchison and a Mr. Fletcher, both in section 18, and before 1846 others were Albert Webster, Mr. Bastel and Peter McGoldrich. I do not know that there ever was a tanner in the township. I think George Clapp and Mr. Hower used to fix the settlers' guns. John Erwin and Joel Philips were the first carpenters. Making sorghum molasses was first commenced about 1858. Some of the first to make molasses were Nathan Biddlecome, George Souder and others. I think Uncle Jesse Perin made molasses of this sort; at any rate he made sorghum beer. John Smalley, Sr., could tell a pretty good story about helping to move a house where there was some of this same beer. Abner Prugh was an expert at making sorghum molasses and at present W. H. Buntain leads in the business. About 1847 Andrew Dodge built a wool carding machine in section 30. It was home made as far as could be. The building was a round log house, two stories high (not very high stories). The machinery was mostly on the second floor. The motive power was furnished by a horse and sometimes two horses, which walked on a large tread-wheel placed under a shed at the side of the building. The wheel was like a gigantic top some eighteen or twenty feet across. The axle was about twenty-five degrees from being vertical. The horses traveled near the outer edge of the wheel. On the under edge of this wheel

were large wooden cogs which run a large wooden line shaft, which run the machines, which included a saw for sawing lumber and a turning lathe. These last two were under another shed on the opposite side of the building. This machine was looked on as a great help and nearly a necessity to the early settlers. It was run as long as there was wool to card, which was from May to July or August. This machine was run till about 1860, since which time it has been considered cheaper to buy cloth or ready made clothing than to manufacture it at home.

The first water sawmill was known as Smith's sawmill. It was on Spring creek in section 12, some sixty rods west of the road bridge on land now owned by John Dietrich. It was built by Henry H. Smith in about 1849 and was run by him and David Clapp and perhaps others. The whole life of the mill was about ten years. Mr. Smith was one of the earliest settlers, was a favorite school teacher, was elected township clerk, and was county commissioner. He has been dead several years.

James Grant built the first steam sawmill in the township (or in the county for that matter). It was situated in section 26. I think this mill was the start of the village of Lorane, which is partly in Troy township. It was called at first Steam Corners. Some wag gave it the name of "Buzzard's Glory," a name more notorious than popular. But about the sawmill: It was built in 1851, before there was any railroad. The building was a two-story frame, with very heavy timbers, as were all the first steam mills. This mill had a brick chimney. It was run some fifteen or twenty years.

There were two other water sawmills on Spring creek that should be mentioned. They were both, I think, in section 34. The upper one was near Black lake and was called the Harpster mill. It was built by Solomon Harpster. I believe corn was ground at this mill. The other was called the Shuh mill and was built and run by John Shuh. All these old water mills passed out with the coming of steam mills or soon after.

The second steam sawmill was built in 1852 in section 31, near the railroad and known as the Carder mill. I think it was built by Jacob Philips and Arthur Black, and about the time of its completion Joshua Carder bought an interest in it. Soon after this Mr. Philips sold out and in a few years Mr. Black also sold to Mr. Carder. Mr. Carder was very handy with tools and could make a coffin and made most of the coffins for several years. He died in about 1861 and the mill went into the hands of his son, Wesley J., who run it some six or eight years, when he failed. It was run for a while by Truman & Zartman. The whole life of this mill was some twenty years. Nathan Chapman, I think, built a mill of the old style in section 36, and there was one in section 18. These were built in about 1857. These old mills used an "up-and-down" saw and made very nice lumber, but not nearly so fast as a circular saw, and were all changed to circular saw mills. There were perhaps a dozen other mills scattered over the township. Before the railroad gave an outlet for surplus lumber, some of the mill men used to take half the lumber for toll, but would rather have money. From about 1860 on most all the

lumber sold was shipped from Larwill, which made it a lumber town. But the timber is gone and now, 1897, there is but one mill in the township and a great deal of the lumber used here is shipped from other places.

SUMMIT.

One mile west of Larwill, where the Huntington and Goshen road used to cross the Fort Wayne and Warsaw road, once stood Summit, named, perhaps, by Mr. McNagny or Mr. Steel, both Summit county (Ohio) men. The first cemetery, the first meeting house and the first postoffice of the township were here, as is mentioned elsewhere. The first schoolhouse was built here in 1840 on the northwest corner of Alex. S. McNagny's farm, the land then belonging to John Jones. The first store house in the township was built on the southwest corner of the crossroads. The store was kept by John Rodebaugh and son, Alonzo. The building was built in 1850 and was of round logs and was about as nearly burglar proof as the store buildings are now-a-days. They afterward put up a frame front, which made a much better appearance. The elder Rodebaugh died in 1852, and Alonzo continued in the business a couple years and then went west and became a doctor. He afterward practiced at Indian Village, Noble county. Here he drowned himself while insane, April 17, 1882. A saloon was kept in the same building about 1857 by a German named Seibold. Near the church was a blacksmith shop, run at first by George Harris and afterward by Henry Chittenden. These smiths used to burn their own charcoal. A coal pit looks like a small volcano. This was before there was a railroad. Chittenden built a shop on the north side of the road. This was afterward owned by T. L. O'Brine. He was a good workman. He used to mend nearly all the breaks that iron was subject to. He shod all the horses and oxen, too, that were brought him. But he would drink. He sold out and went to Michigan about 1864. In the days when the "hack" was run an old bachelor put up a tavern stand on the north side. The sign on the post in front read, "Summit Exchange, J. Mies." In about 1853 Dr. Wiggins came and "practiced medicine on the people." He had a melodeon and rode on a "buckboard." These were the first. Dr. McHugh also practiced medicine at Summit. He was considered a very good doctor when sober. The first "picture car" struck the place about 1856. I have forgotten the proprietor's name. He took daguerreotypes and did a good business for a while.

"When the railroad was built and the station located at Larwill the postoffice transferred there and improvements were made. The new center became more attractive and 'Ichabod' was inscribed above the door of Summit's aspiring greatness. During the struggle for the station feeling ran high and much strife was generated. Raw heads and bloody bones were not infrequent. But time, with healing on his wings, has long smoothed over those differences and the best of relations now exist between the denizens of Summit and those of Huntsville, now Larwill, and during the year 1880 the plat of Summit was formally vacated." Of the promoters of Summit A. S. McNagny alone is left and enjoys good health for a man of his age, he being ninety-two years old.

"Larwill, formerly Huntsville, was laid

out on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad November 13, 1854. It was located on the corners of four farms—H. McLallen, Sr., Truman Hunt, Jesse S. Perin and Thomas J. Hammontree. At that time the site of the village was an unbroken forest west of Center and north of Main streets. Mr. Perin had a fine sugar camp, with the boiling-place where the depot now stands. Hammontree bought his place December 15, 1851, built a log cabin where 'Squire' Wilson's house now stands in the spring of 1852 and cleared a few acres; this was all that was amiss of the forest." The year previous to this Truman Hunt tore down his hewed log dwelling, which stood about a half mile farther west than the village, and moved the timbers and rebuilt the house where the brick mansion built by Dr. Firestone now stands. This was in the days of stage travel. Mr. Hunt, who always looked out for number one, knew something of the necessities of travel and converted his house into a tavern. "On a post at the front gate was an oval sign, with a fish rampant depicted upon it, and below it three letters—INN—only this and nothing more." About the completion of the railroad or a little later James Young built a house on the corner of Center and North streets, which he soon changed into a hotel. He rebuilt this in about 1880, since which time it has been used as a hotel and has good accommodations. Its proprietor died in April, 1905, since which time Al. Hatfield has conducted the business. There were others who tried the hotel business. The Washington House, run a few short months by Stephen Schnurr.

"From the first there was confusion because the names of town and postoffice were different and there being a Huntsville postoffice in the state the office could not take the name of the town. The evil was borne until the increasing traffic made it unbearable. The citizens began to canvass for a change in 1866 and two names were selected, of which Larwill seemed to be first and Halderman second choice. They accordingly petitioned the commissioners to change the name to Larwill. The board promptly granted the petition and the same was officially promulgated March 8, 1866. (See Commissioners' Record D, page 89.) The railroad authorities on notice promptly changed the name of the station to conform and a petition to the postoffice department, setting forth the above facts, produced a like result.

"The name selected is the family name of two of the resident engineers, William and Joseph A. Larwill, who had charge during the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad of a division extending from Columbia City to Warsaw and who had done much to promote the interests of the place."

"The first store was opened by Dodge & McLallen, R. W. Dodge and H. McLallen, Sr., in a building since burned, which stood on the site of the old Washington House, on the southeast corner of Main and Center streets. The stock was varied and assorted to suit the times, with a little of everything. Barter was the rule; credit was generally asked and expected, and ready pay the exception. Dodge went out after one season and John M. Thomson took his place. He, being used to eastern life, and the California excitement which raged made it too

slow for him here and he went. Mr. McLallen then went to work in earnest and built on the opposite corner, the northwest corner; the building has since been removed across the street and is out of use. The edifice was twenty-two by forty-four, two stories, with cellar walled up with hewn timber. Stone was then out of the question. This building his neighbors thought entirely beyond the needs of the place. Here he continued to prosper until July 9, 1858, when he sold out to E. L. McLallen and D. B. Clugston, who carried on the business very successfully for several years." This firm, besides keeping a general store, bought wool, grain, slaughtered hogs and nearly everything the country produced. "In 1869 this firm built the fine brick store, twenty-four by one hundred, two stories and cellar, as it now stands. The Masonic fraternity took and paid for seventy-five feet of the second floor for lodge rooms, giving twenty-four by seventy-five feet for hall, anterooms, etc." This store has changed hands several times since that time and is now owned by George Ream, who has owned it for some ten or twelve years. Mr. Ream also buys and ships all kinds of live stock, deals in grain and grinds feed.

"About 1861 Edwin L. Barber built and opened a store just north of the store now owned by H. B. Whittenberger, where he flourished as merchant, postmaster and general trader until about 1865, when he sold store and stock to Whittenberger & Bro. and the next year built the fine store where H. B. Whittenberger now is." The building is a two-story brick about twenty-four by seventy-five feet with a cellar. The upper floor is now owned by the Odd Fellows and is used as a lodge room. Mr. Barber in 1881 removed the stock and again sold his building to Whittenberger, who has since occupied it. Mr. Barber also built a grain elevator on the north side of the railroad, just opposite the station. Here he bought grain, wool, dressed hogs, apples and nearly everything that was offered for sale. This Mr. Whittenberger bought in 1881 and ran this business till about 1905, when he sold it to George Ream, who moved it across the railroad and occupies it for buying grain. Young Bros. have for several years been doing a good business in dry goods and groceries in the first store building put up by E. L. Barber.

Halderman & Co. built a store room just north of the hotel and commenced a trade in the dry goods business in 1867. They did a prosperous business for several years. The partners of the firm have changed several times and we understand that the business will shortly be closed out.

Prior to 1865 the general merchants kept a small stock of hardware and tinware. About May 1, 1865, A. F. Martin and McLallen & Clugston, under the firm name of A. F. Martin & Co., started a hardware store in a building on the northeast corner of Main and Center streets. Mr. Martin went out in a short time and McLallen & Clugston continued awhile and sold to Jerry Franklin. In about 1868 S. B. Clevenger built a store room on North Center street and he and Franklin went into partnership in the hardware trade and removed the Franklin stock to these rooms. In a year or so Franklin sold out and Clevenger continued the business till about 1880, when he turned the business over to Henry and

Lewis, two of his sons. They run the business for several years. About 1868 L. B. Snyder and McLallen & Clugston formed a partnership and started a hardware store in the same building where the first hardware store started. They moved to a building on the southwest corner in 1869 and continued to do business there under the firm name of L. B. Snyder & Co. till the fall of 1881, when D. J. Bowman bought the concern. He run the business with varying success for several years, when it went into the hands of Samuel Raber. He removed the stock to the southeast corner of Center and North streets. He sold to E. E. Rindfusz, who is at present doing a thriving business.

Previous to 1864 the general merchants kept a small supply of drugs, such as dyestuffs, oils and patent medicines. In the spring of 1860 Dr. Kirkpatrick came and in 1864 started a drug store. The next year D. L. Whiteleather bought a half interest. In 1868 they erected a two-story building on the south side of Main street, which was the headquarters for drugs for several years. In 1881 Mr. Whiteleather bought the whole concern. In 1891 he sold to A. I. B. Allen, who run the business some four years, then sold to Charles Essig, who moved the stock to a building on the east side of Center street, where the drug store is at present. Prof. S. W. Byall has owned it for some three years. W. N. Andrews opened a drug store on the north side in about 1878. He and Walter Tyree run the drug business here till about 1891. A few years later H. E. Rice started a drug store, but run it only a short time.

Soon after the close of the war, perhaps in 1866, Henry Smith moved from South Whitley and started a furniture and undertaking establishment. His son Scott went in partnership a few years after. The father died in 1870, since which time W. S. Smith has run the business, He built his present store building about four years ago. As an undertaker he has all the modern appliances and conveniences and fills the requirements of the law in this profession.

The harness business has been followed for several years. I think Peter Huffman was the first, about 1860. About 1866 John P. Moore set up shop, but was not a success financially and quit in about 1869. Soon after this C. Benner commenced the harness business and was successful from the start. In 1875 he put up the store room where he held forth for several years. He retired from business in 1899. Since this time E. E. Reindfusz has had the trade with Elmer Johnson as foreman.

In the days when boots and shoes were made to order every little town had shoemakers. David King was among the first at Larwill and was nearly always found in some of the shops at work, sometimes as proprietor and sometimes as a hand. A Rev. Mr. Mayer (I believe he was a preacher) used to work at the business. Joe Bruner came about 1858 and ran a shop for several years. He also tried selling beer, but the two businesses did not seem to work well together. John Bruner had a good trade for several years, as did Christian Helfrich. Jacob Mosler was a leading shoemaker for a while. "Doc" Vanwormer was in the business about 1874. There has not been much work done to order in the last twenty-five years. Sylvester Scott did the

cobbling for several years and now John Helfrich is the chief cobbler.

In 1854 Hugh McLauren built a log house on the northeast corner of Main and Center streets and commenced a traffic in "wet goods." This was the beginning of the saloon business. He must have been a violator of the laws, as the following shows: "McLauren is about selling out as the time of court is approaching." This quotation is from Mrs. McLallen's diary of June, 1854. I know not how many have had license to sell drinks—the commissioners' record would show—but the following names are some of them: A German named Plitt, Cutshall, Steve Schnurr, Michael Goldsmith, Jonas Taylor, Hatfield & Parish, Geore Ream, William Ream, Otis Bruner, Fred Maynard and others whose names I have forgotten. A circumstance happened in about 1869. The saloon was in the old Washington House on the southeast corner of Main and Center streets and I think Schnurr was proprietor at the time. One night the saloon was found to be on fire and it was thought it was done by an incendiary. It did not burn, however. The next day or the one following a warrant was sworn out and Rev. E. P. Church, Daniel Weaver and George F. Birt were arrested and taken to Columbia City. Of course some of the citizens of Larwill went along and went on their bonds. The trial came off in due time and the prisoners were acquitted. In November, 1894, John Worden lost his life in a saloon fight, mention of which is found elsewhere. For a while after this there were remonstrances against the licensing of saloon men and for a time the town was dry, but the monthly meeting of the commissioners and the number of "moral men" who wanted license was too much for the temperance people and they gave up the fight.

Of manufactories lumber stands first. In about 1855 or 1856 Charles Swindell built a steam sawmill just east of town, near where George Sterling now lives. He did a pretty good business for some three or four years, when it burned down and was never rebuilt. In about 1859 Truman Hunt built a sawmill and grist mill combined. He run this awhile. It was sold, rented and finally ceased to be. In 1870 Joseph Essig bought the site and put in milling machinery and ground flour and feed for several years. He also furnished power to run other machines, among which were a stave "bucker" and fork handle lathe and a baluster saw. Isaac Brode undertook the sawmilling business on the lot where the school house now stands, but the lack of means put a stop to the enterprise. He made and sold a patent churn for two or three years. A few years after this a Mr. Moore built a stave factory on the same ground. This was about 1864. It was run successfully for some five years and gave employment to several men. It changed hands two or three times and finally the business was given up. After this A. F. Johnson built a sawmill on the same ground, but run it only a short time. About 1859 H. C. and Dennis Van Liew started in the sawmill business, with what was called a portable mill. This mill soon burned. Dennis then went out and a man named Writtenhouse took his place. The new firm put up another mill on the same ground, with a planer. This mill burned in June, 1862. They rebuilt

immediately, but left out the planer. In 1865 or 1866 the mill was moved away. In 1866 J. W. Miller and E. C. Cady put new machinery in the old building. This was run some two years or more, when S. F. Robinson became its owner. It was burned about 1882, was rebuilt and was purchased by Val. Brown about 1895. It was moved away in 1897. John Trachsell has been in the business for a number of years and runs his mill yet as the business demands.

There have been several lumber dealers at Larwill besides the mill men. Among these were Jacob Halderman, Sr., William Gibson, James Young, H. B. Whittenberger, Michael Gutcher, John Halderman and George Klinehance. C. T. Hollis, Mr. Hosack, Rutter and others were in the wagon making business. I do not remember the first blacksmith, but James Cleland, Alf. Miller, Stansberry, W. H. Guy, F. T. Allwein, A. H. McBride, B. T. McCrea, George Shook and others have had shops here. Of tinners S. S. Bonar, William Scantling, a Mr. Starr, Zene Woods and Henry Clevenger have been in the business.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LIBRARY.

It will be remembered that for several years books and other reading matter were scarce and eagerly sought for. Some time in the early 'fifties there was an act of the legislature establishing a library. It was called the Indiana School Library, or Township Library. The books were in use in about 1854 or 1855 and on for several years. The books were in good leather binding. I do not know how many volumes each township had, but there must have been from two hundred to five hundred volumes.

There were rules and regulations governing the circulating and care of these books, a copy of which was pasted in each book. The trustees had charge of these books, which were usually kept at their houses, about one-third at each trustee's. The trustees would exchange books every year. Each family was allowed one book at first and afterward two books at a time and could keep them thirty days. A great many of these books were read and some were in nearly every home, and there is no doubt but they were a great benefit. There has been no account kept of these books for many years and they have been mostly all destroyed. At present there is a library at Larwill called the Larwill School Library. It was started by the liberality of the people in about 1893. There are several hundred volumes in circulation. These books are read extensively. There is a small library at each of the country schools belonging to the Young People's Reading Circle.

SAFE BLOWING.

There have been eight attempts at safe blowing in Larwill, most of which were successful. The first was in the dry goods store of Halderman & Co., about the year 1882, and some time in June. The door was blown to pieces. The safe was a total loss. The money loss to the firm was about $450, besides damage to the goods and the store room. There were deposits in the safe in envelops to the amount of $940, which were luckily overlooked. One of the criminals, a boy, afterward was conscience stricken and made confession and was sent to the state reformatory at Plainfield. He got the confidence of the officials, but finally ran away

and in Illinois he was again convicted of safe blowing nad was sent to state prison.

Second, at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, some time, perhaps, in January, 1894. The door did not open, but the contents of the safe were damaged considerably.

Third, at the postoffice August 22, 1902. The safe, which belonged to the postmsater, was a total loss, besides damaging the prop erty to a considerable extent. Loss to postoffice department, $322.18.

Fourth was at the postoffice again, on January 30, 1903. Losses: On safe, about $42; on furniture and room, $25, and to postoffice department, $321.40. The postmaster's individual loss was not less than $150.00.

Fifth was the same night as the fourth. January 30, 1903, at the general store of George Ream. It was a failure as far as the safe blowers were concerned. The loss was not more than a dollar or so on some things that were stolen.

Sixth was again at the store of George Ream, in March, 1905. The damage to the safe was about $75. A small amount of money and goods were taken.

Seventh was again at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, on March 27, 1906. Safe nearly a total loss. Loss to the company in money, $11.47.

Eighth and last was at the store of H. B. Whittenberger, on June 23, 1906. The safe was a total loss. The total amount of loss and damages to furniture and goods was some $250. Some scraps of paper money, which had been blown to pieces, were picked up and afterwards were redeemed by the government.

There was never any clue to the outlaws, except in the first case already mentioned, although the postoffice department and railroad company had detectives trying to hunt down the criminals in their respective cases.

OIL WELLS.

Early in the year of 1887 the gas and oil fever struck Larwill. It was contagious and there were many victims.

A company was organized, known as "The Larwill Gas, Oil and Coal Company," with a capital stock of $25,000, each share to be $25. The articles of association were entered into on March 28, 1887, with seventy-nine names signed and duly recorded on April 14, 1887. The directors met on April 23, 1887, and elected the following officers: E. L. Barber, president; W. N. Andrews, vice-president; H. B. Whittenberger, secretary; D. B. Clugston, treasurer, and John Trachsel, superintendent. The stock could be increased to $10,000 if thought necessary. In May the directors entered into a contract for the lease of lots 1 and 3 in block 4 of Halderman's addition to Larwill, to be used to put down a well. On June 2, 1887, a contract was made with the Buffalo Oil Company, of Lima, Ohio. Preparations followed and the well was commenced about July 13, 1887. The record of the depth of strata as the well was sunk, furnished by the superintendent: Clay, 90 feet; gravel, 50 feet; quicksand, 75 feet; coarse gravel, 30 feet; quicksand, 40 feet; clay and quicksand, 60 feet; cemented gravel, 20 feet; limestone and slate, 550 1eet; limestone shell, 29 feet (here salt water rose in the well 800 feet); went in slate, 5 feet (the water was cased off when-

ever it bothered too much); went 38 feet; and limestone, 43 feet; slate, 135 feet; light colored slate, 77 feet; shale, 300 feet; struck Trenton rock at 1,542 feet; went in Trenton rock 12 feet; struck a little oil, but not in paying quantities; went 12 feet and struck Trenton water; went 27 feet, when the water rose in the well 1,375 feet and the well was abandoned, the full depth being 1,593 feet. Settlement was made with the Buffalo company for $2,540.50. There is 226 feet of drive pipe in the well, it having pulled in two at depth of 39 feet. This well was in northeast part of town and about twenty feet higher than the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. There were some who thought that maybe the oil would have paid if it had been managed right.

The second company was organized January 27, 1903, with a capital stock of $10,000 and a share was $100. The officers were: C. F. Marchand, president; H. B. Whittenberger, vice-president; E. E. Rindfusz, secretary; J. A. Young, treasurer. The directors contracted with McLaughlin & Kiester, of Warren, Indiana. The first well was commenced in June, 1903. This well was on Daniel Dietrich's land and about a half mile north of town. They started with an eight-inch drive pipe, as is used in sinking such wells. This was driven down 264 feet, when it stuck. A six-inch drive pipe was sunk inside for 358 feet farther. A record of the strata as given is somewhat condensed: After first 12 feet it was quicksand and cement gravel. At 920 feet flint rock was struck and at a depth of about 1,000 feet a large flow of water was struck, which raised. At depth of 1,561 feet struck Trenton rock, went 23 feet farther and struck salt sand and a very little oil. At three feet farther struck salt water, which rose several hundred feet. The total depth of the well was 1,589 feet. The well was plugged for several hundred feet and abandoned. The cost of this well was $1,494.60.

A second well was put down on the land belonging to Elgar Thomson. It was begun in the fall of 1903 and finished in 1904. It was 1,533 feet deep and cost $1,432.20. This was also plugged and abandoned. The stockholders were satisfied to quit. It would seem that oil and gas prospecting has been pretty thoroughly investigated about Larwill.

CADY'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On the night of November 21, 1894, in a drunken row on the streets of Larwill George Cady and John Worden fought. Worden was badly hurt and staggered through a saloon into the back yard, where he lay till morning. He was taken home and died the same morning. The coroner, N. I. Keithcart, was called and held an inquest on November 22, 1894, and found that John Worden came to his death on that day by a blow from a beer bottle on the head in the hands of George Cady. Cady went and gave himself up at Columbia City, where he had his preliminary trial, and was lodged in jail. On February 7, 1895, he was indicted by the grand jury and the case was set down for trial on the second Monday in April following. He showed he was too poor to hire a lawyer and the court appointed W. F. McNagny to defend him at the expense of the county. On Monday, April 8, 1895, trial began before jurors as follows: Zachariah Keel, Franklin Hunt,

Simon Nolt, David I. Rumsyre, Allen H. Pence, Washington Long, Alonzo Gaff, Jacob Claxton, George W. Kreider, Andrew Kenner, William A. Haupmyer and David Clark. On April 13th the jury found him guilty as charged in the indictment and assessed as his punishment three years in the state prison for manslaughter. He was sent to Michigan City and in about eighteen months, by a petition granted, he was paroled. He now lives at Kokomo, Indiana, and, I have been told, is trying to live an honorable life.

INDIAN GRAVES.

Indian graves in this part of the country were not very plenty. I have been able to hear of only seven in the township. There was one buried in a poplar log in section 5. He was put in this log about 1831. The writer remembers of hearing his mother tell of a squaw and pappoose who came riding up to their cabin one day, which was not far away. They were riding one pony and, I think, leading another. The squaw and pappoose belonged to the dead Indian and had been to visit the grave. The Indian woman said her man was a good Indian and had died some five years before the white people came. The grave or sepulchre was made by splitting off a slab from the top of the log, which was some two feet in diameter. A trough was dug in the log large enough to hold the body, which was placed within and the slab replaced and fastened down by poles laid crosswise and the ends fastened with stakes. This was to keep the wolves and other animals from tearing off the lid. I think this grave had a pen around it, built of poles. A little flag or rag was fastened on a stick above the grave, the only decoration. I think the skeleton remained undisturbed till after the Indians had been transported, which was about 1843. The old trough was left as a relic for several years. I have made some inquiry about these graves, whether the Indians dug out these sepulchres. Some think they did and some think white men dug them. I have been informed that it made no difference which direction the Indian's head was placed.

Mr. J. R. Anderson tells me that there was an Indian buried in a log along Spring creek, about three rods west of the bridge in section 12. The log got rolled over and the bones fell out. Dr. Joseph Hays, of Collamer, got the skull, which was burned with his office many years ago. This grave was in an oak log, I believe. Mr. Anderson also tells of a squaw who was buried at Snyder's door on Spring creek and three Indians buried on the Trembly farm in section 2, near the Warsaw and Columbia City road. These last four were buried in the ground.

There was one buried in the ground on land now owned by Richard Smalley in section 31. I believe there was a gun buried in this grave. I have been informed that Indians did not carry their dead very far to bury them, but usually buried them near where they died. But perhaps this has already been written about in this book.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE.

The first death by accident was James Perkins, who was hurt by the overturning

of a wagon. He had several ribs broken and died in a few days. His death occurred on September 14, 1839.

The little daughter of George Hueston died in the spring of 1844 from the bite of a rattlesnake.

Mrs. Essinger hanged herself with a pillowslip to the third rail of the fence of her own dooryard.

John Rodebaugh shot himself in the summer of 1852. He was at his own home and alone. He was thought to be insane.

Bell, the three-year-old daughter of Abner Prugh, was scalded in a tub of hot water. This was about 1855.

A stranger was found dead in the woods not far from the railroad on the north side. He had been dead several days and could not be identified. He was supposed to have been a railroad hand. The cause of his death or his name was not known. This was in the summer of 1856 and was on the Trembly farm in section 2.

Alexander Norris was struck with a limb while chopping, March 14, 1856. He died on March 20th following.

James, the son of Amos Rodarmel, was drowned in the Hayden lake in section 6 while bathing with two other boys. He was about eight years old. This was August 12, 1856.

Thomas Hathaway had a leg broken at a log-rolling on September 3, 1858. His leg was amputated, but he finally died on November 5, 1858. He lived in section 19.

Clinton Perin had a leg broken about the same way as Mr. Hathaway, the bone protruding through the skin in each case. This was about April, 1860. He was taken to Cincinnati to be doctored, but died June 30, 1860. He lived in section 32.

John Buck was struck by a locomotive near the station at Larwill. He was mangled badly so he died in a few days. This was July, 1864. He used to own the Bailey farm in section 30.

Samuel Aker hanged himself to a ladder in his own barn in the spring of 1864. He lived in section 1.

Henry Souder, a young man, was instantly killed by the bursting of a grindstone while helping to gum a saw in Van Liew's sawmill at Larwill. This was in February, 1865.

A negro who had criminally assaulted a white woman near Pierceton was hunted down by a mob and caught in John Burns's barn. He was afterward taken to Pierceton and was killed by the mob. This was in December, 1866.

Garringer died in a well, in which was "damp." He was living at Larwill. This was in the summer of about 1870.

Marcellus Thomson shot himself in a fit of insanity in Steel's woods in section 4. This was in the winter of 1870. He was a young man.

Caroline Greaven was burned to death by the bursting of a lamp at Attica, Indiana. She was the daughter of William Guy. This was the latter part of May, 1872. She was buried at Larwill.

Tryphena, the wife of Philip Ward, was killed by jumping from a wagon when the team was trying to run away. This was in July, 1872. She lived in section 7.

Noble Jones and Frank Flinn were both killed while beating their way on the rail-

road. They were both young men, living at Larwill. This was some twenty years ago.

Jacob Long, section foreman on the railroad, was killed by a locomotive while trying to save a handcar. This was in 1881.

William Finley was killed by lightning at Samuel Shoemaker's barn on July 14, 1881. He lived in section 28.

Walsingham J. Smith was killed by lightning about June 16, 1886. He lived in section 13.

John Compton, a young man, son of Charles H. Compton, was killed by a falling tree, January 19, 1883. He lived in section 16.

Andrew Prugh committed suicide by drowning in the lake near Larwill in July, 1891. It was thought his mind was affected.

Eli Way, an old man, was found dead by the roadside in section 7 about the last of May, 1893.

John Worden was killed in a saloon row in Larwill, November 22, 1904. The particulars are given elsewhere.

Amy Harris, a boy some fifteen years old, was drowned in King's lake while bathing with some other boys. This was in July, about 1894.

Alice, the daughter of Henry Norris, and Nora, the daughter of Samuel Norris, were instantly killed by a locomotive at the crossing at South Whitley. They were in a buggy. This was on January 19, 1895. They resided in sections 22 and 16, respectively.

Fred, the eleven-year-old son of Samuel Ward, while at play, hanged himself in his father's barn. It was accidental. This was on April 5, 1901. This was in section 31.

Schuyler, the son of H. B. Whittenberger, of Larwill, was killed in a railroad wreck at Broken Bow, Nebraska, on January 28, 1904. He was brought home for burial.

The child of Adam Steel was drowned in a vessel of milk in the summer of 1904.

There have been several killed who were in the employ of the railroad within the township or familiarly known here.

There was one other death, perhaps not by accident or suicide. It was about 1855 a man came to Hunt's Inn. I think he came on the hack. He took sick and died in the night. There was nothing on his person to tell who he was or where he was from—"a stranger unknown." There was a cholera scare at the time and it was thought he had the cholera. He was buried as soon as possible. He was buried in the Summit graveyard.

There have been some serious accidents which did not result in death. A man, while chopping wood on the Perin place, near Larwill, had his skull broken with a limb. Dr. Firestone removed some of the fractured skull and put in a plate. The man finally got well. (I have forgotten his name.) Jacob Stackhouse had both legs broken at Jeremiah Williams's barn raising. William R. Curtis lost two fingers in a sawmill. Conrad Noss lost four fingers at another mill. Daniel Stilwell had one foot badly injured in Robinson's mill. Sherman Welker and Tyree Firestone each had a leg cut off on the railroad. A boy, the son of J. Graham, had a leg cut off with a mower.

SOME OF THE FIRST THINGS.

Charles Ditton built the first frame house in the township. It was about 1841. This was in section 22. Shortly after this

David Hayden built a frame house in section 6. The plastering lath was rived out of oak timber and the sand was hauled some four miles, when there was just as good sand on his own place, which he had not discovered. A man named Smith from Kosciusko county did the plastering. In 1844 David Hayden built a frame barn. This was the first in the township. The house still stands, but the barn has been superseded by a larger one.

Price Goodrich built the first brick house in 1852. He knew something of brickmaking and made the brick in 1851. This is the only building I ever noticed where tile or brick eight inches square were used for "headers."

At first the dead were buried on farms and were scattered over most of the township. But now most of the remains have been removed to some regularly laid out cemetery; but some graves have been lost. There are four cemeteries within the township: Larwill, Boonville, Oak Grove and Center Schoolhouse.

Dr. Wiggins had the first melodeon, about 1853; Mrs. Lucinda Mitchell the first sewing machine, about 1860. John Burns had the first reaper, a McCormick, about 1861. Elon Maynard had the first binder; it was a wire binder, about 1880. I do not know who had the first machine to separate cream. There is not an automobile owned in the township.

LOCAL NAMES.

Boonville! How was it named? In 1857 there was a young man named James Bolton, who lived with his father in section 18. He was a southerner, a good chopper and a good hunter and loved to dance. He got the name of "Boon" for some of the foregoing reasons. There was another young man named Hendricks. He could sing, but was not as handy with the girls as Boon. It is said that Boon "beat his time." Jake had said something about some of the neighborhood girls and Boon took it up. Well, there was a Fourth of July celebration at Moore's schoolhouse in Kosciusko county and the boys were both patriotic and went. They had some hot words and made threats. The next day was Sunday and there was some kind of a gathering at the church and as they were going home and came to the crossroads, near where the church now is, they came to blows. It is said that Boon got "knocked out," although he got the "first blood." For a while it was called "Boon's Defeat," but that did not sound like a nice name, so it was soon changed to "Boonville." At that time there was a cemetery and a sawmill was building. A church and a blacksmith shop were not far away. In the course of ten years a new church was built near the cemetery and another sawmill was put up and many improvements made. But now all the public places are gone except the church, the schoolhouse and the cemetery. Both the participants in the duel of '57 are far removed. Hendricks lives at Hobart and Bolton at Alexandria, both old and gray.

Buck's Crossroads. Now, there are two versions to the way the name came about. The place is on the south line of the township, one mile east of the southwest corner. It is said that there was a "deer lick" somewhere in section 20 of Richland and a wet prairie in section 30 of Cleveland and there

was a deer trail between the places. It was a good place to hunt, and the trail was known as "Buck's Crossing." When the roads were laid out on the section lines between these four sections—19, 20, 29 and 30—it was found the roads crossed near where this trail crossed from section 20 to section 30. So in this way it was called Buck's Crossroads.

The other is this: In 1856, when Buchanan and Fremont were running for President, there was a pole raising and a speech at this crossroad. The pole was hickory and the Democrats had a good time and they christened the place "Buck's Crossroads." We favor the first explanation. There has been a schoolhouse at this place for several years.

"Tadpole" got its name from being near a swamp.

"Hazel Hill," named from there being a few hazel brush near the schoolhouse.

"Red Brush," named from there being plenty of oak brush in the vicinity.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Larwill Lodge, No. 238, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized May 17, 1865. A charter was granted by the grand lodge of the state of Indiana at the above date. There were siv charter members. The names are as follows: William Bonar, Samuel S. Bonar, Rufus W. Dodge, Jacob Klingle, John P. Saylor and F. W. Pattsman. Eight candidates were initiated at this organization. Its first officers' names were as follows: Noble grand, William Bonar; vice-grand, S. S. Bonar; recording secretary, Rufus W. Dodge; treasurer, F. W. Pattsman. This lodge is worth $1,500 at the present time. In the last six months, from July 1, 1906, to January 1, 1907, this lodge has paid out for relief work, including funeral expenses, $176.50. The funds on hand January 1, 1907, were $231.92. The lodge owns its own hall, which is the second story of the H. B. Whittenberger building. This building was erected in the fall of 1866, but the lodge did not own an interest in the building till several years later.

The present officers' names are as follows: Noble grand, A. J. Bills; vice-grand, L. C. Vance; treasurer, B. F. Osborne; recording secretary, J. E. Berry; financial secretary, W. S. Smith; trustees, G. W. Prugh, J. A. Norris and F. D. Cummins.

There are at the present time seventy-four members in good standing. The lodge has buried only sixteen members since its organization, in 1865, which is very remarkable for so long a time. The lodge meets on Wednesday night of each week.

This lodge has in its membership some of the best citizens of Larwill and vicinity.

THREE LINK LODGE NO. 46, DEGREE OF REBEKAH, I. O. O. F.

This society was instituted, May 18, 1870, with thirteen charter members as follows: Males—Samuel S. Bonar, Daniel Kirkpatrick, Henry Smith, Henry McLallen, John W. Groves, Isaac Harrison and Azariah R. Clugston. Females—Madames E. F. Bonar, Elizabeth Smith, L. C. McLallen, A. E. Groves, S. S. Clugston and H. Harrison. Of these seven have died.

The present officers are: Noble grand, Mrs. W. S. Smith; secretary, W. S. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Osborne.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

This is a fraternal beneficiary society. Larwill Camp, No. 3367, of Modern Woodmen of America, at Larwill, Idiana, was organized October 2, 1905, with twenty-five charter members, names as follows: Wade Sowder, Fred Beard, A. L. McCrea, A. E. Kistler, L. Rhodarmel, Charles L. Klein, F. A. Dietrich, F. A. Curtis, Alonzo Brunner, L. M. Noble, Alva Buntain, I. C. Cornelius, E. M. Cunningham, L. A. Scott, Floyd Souder, G. E. Ream, W. A. Kyle, B. T. McCrea, F. F. Long, F. H. Lancaster, H. E. Glock, L. W. Tennant, B. L. Bodle, C. S. Perin and H. W. Pletcher. The names of the first officers were as follows: Consul, E. E. Rindfusz; adviser, W. A. Kyle; banker, Alonzo Brunner; clerk, Charles L. Kline; escort, L. A. Scott; watchman, B. L. Bodle; sentry, C. S. Perin; physicians, Drs. L. W. Tennant and H. E. Glock; managers, L. M. Noble, E. M. Cunningham and N. E. Kistler.

The place of meeting is at Dietrich's Hall, in postoffice building. The regular time of meeting is Friday evening of each week, except during the months of July and August of each year, when the meetings are the second and and fourth Friday evenings. No deaths have occurred since the organization up to the present date. Amount of insurance in effect when organized, October 2, 1905, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Total amount of insurance carried by members at present, forty-two thousand dollars. Present membership is fifty-five.

The names of the present officers are as follows: Consul, E. E. Rindfusz; adviser, Floyd Souder; banker, Fred Beard; clerk, Charles L. Kline; escort, Fred Betzner; watchman, E. M. Cunningham; sentry, F. H. Buntain; physician, Dr. L. W. Tennant; managers, J. F. Smalley, F. F. Long and F. A. Dietrich.

The date of this report is January 23, 1907.

This body, although young, seems to be prosperous and useful in the community.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Due Gard Lodge, No. 278, of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under dispensation, July 2, 1861; charter granted May 27, 1862; organized under charter June 7, 1862; by-laws approved by grand lodge May 29, 1872. The names of the charter members are as follows: John B. Firestone, Elisha L. McLallen, Ambrose M. Trumbull, Jonathan Cunningham, J. J. Shorb, William M. Thompson, John Q. Adams, Jacob W. Miller, David James, Virgil Barber, Edwin L. Barber, Henry C. Vanliew, George F. Miller. E. L. Barber is the only charter member living. The first officers under the charter were: John B. Firestone, worshipful master; E. L. McLallen, senior warden; A. M. Trumbull, junior warden; D. B. Clugston, treasurer; H. C. Vanliew, secretary; Virgil Barber, senior deacon; J. W. Miller, junior deacon; E. L. Barber and J. Cunningham, stewards; John Maynard, tyler. Officers for 1907: Joseph W. Compton, worshipful master; John Smalley, senior warden; John R. Smalley, junior warden; C. F. Merchant, treasurer; Lewis H. Clevenger, secretary; George O. Comp-

ton, senior deacon; William McDonald, junior deacon; J. A. Young and Leander Lower, stewards; and Daniel Smuthers, tyler. The present trustees are Henry S. Clevenger, George James and David F. Lower. Present membership, sixty. The regular time of meeting is the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the evening.

The first meeting place was in a hall just west of Ream's store. The building burned a few years ago. The present lodge room was built in the summer of 1869, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. It is on the second floor of the Ream store building.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Charles Swindell Post of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Larwill, Whitley county, on August 31, 1884, with thirty-seven charter members, as follows: W. S. Smith, C. L. Heaton, George Maguire, D. L. Whiteleather, W. A. Prugh, S. A. McKelvey, W. C. Smith, W. W. Freeman, Horace Hammontree, G. W. Mott, James Worden, A. F. Cunningham, Christopher Souder, H. B. Whittenberger, J. W. Zartman, A. T. Steel, A. H. McBride, A. G. Cornwell, Jesse Young, J. W. Compton, G. W. Prugh, S. J. Compton, George James, I. N. Compton, G. W. Holderbaum, G. W. Zerbe, A. C. Brosman, W. C. Jameson, G. M. Scott, J. W. Groves, Joseph Snodgrass, H. N. King, A. B. Heminger, Elam Fletcher, D. C. Stilwell, J. R. Buntain, E. S. Johns. The list of members was increased from time to time to sixty-two. The first officers were as follows: Commander, W. S. Smith; senior vice-commander, S. J. Compton; junior vice-commander, A. P. Cunningham; surgeon, Dr. C. Souder; officer of the day, H. N. King; chaplain, H. B. Whittenberger; adjutant, J. W. Compton; quartermaster, J. W. Zartman; officer of the guard, C. L. Heaton; sergeant major, J. W. Groves; quartermaster sergeant, W. W. Freeman; council of administration or trustees, D. J. Bowman; chairmen, J. W. Zartman, H. B. Whittenberger.

This order decorates annually the graves of all the dead soldiers buried within the township. Soldiers buried in Lake View cemetery, at Larwill are: Henry Smith, William Sterling, Martin V. Hammond, John B. Davis, Jacob Stoler, Benjamin McCreary, James Worden, Samuel A. McKelvey, Chancy L. Heaton, George Maguire, Christopher Souder, David L. Whiteleather, Elam Fletcher, William W. Freeman, Clyde O. Rindfusz, William A. Seymour, Robert Guy.

Soldiers buried in cemetery at Summit: John J. Rice, John Fenters, F. M. Smith, Eli McKnight, Orange L. Jones, John Buck.

Soldiers buried in Boonville cemetery: James Harshman, Silas Atchison, John C. Stiver, Seymour C. Whitman, Anthony Atchison.

Soldiers buried in South Richland near Center school house: Henry Croy, William Croy, Solomon Payne, John L. Radcliff, Eli W. Vanwey, Jesse Radcliff.

Soldiers buried in Oak Grove cemetery: Samuel Parish, Jonathan D. Witt, George Essig.

Civil war soldiers living in Richland township: George W. Prugh, Joseph W. Compton, Isaac N. Compton, Hiram B.

Whittenberger, James Bullers, Henry Norris, William Rouch, George W. Webster, Winfield S. Smith, John R. Buntain, Henry Rindfusz, Alonzo N. King, William V. Hathaway, Daniel Smethers, Jeremiah W. Zartman, Homer N. King, David C. Stilwell, David Bridenthall, William A. Prugh, Joseph Grice, Christian Benner, Alva H. McBride, David S. Klinger, Uriah H. Clark, Charles Palmer, Milton Bayman, William Miller, Warren W. Martin, John Beard.

Spanish-American soldiers living in the township are as follows: Floyd O. Jellison, Charles D. Chapman, Richard Butler, Elmer Curtis, Alva Buntain and Herbert Reece. These all enlisted in this township. Besides these there were fourteen others enlisted in this township, two have died—Clyde Rindfusz and William A. Seymour, and twelve have left the township, namely: Robert A. Jellison, Fred Norris, Wayman Warner, Gideon Klingaman, James Klingaman, James Fletcher, Clarence Easton, Raymond Prugh, Ulysses S. Maguire, George N. Cady, Edwin C. Barber, Eli Davis.

The soldiers in the Philippines were Charles Plummer, Burton R. White, John Secrist, Harry Snyder and Albert Davis.

The post surrendered its charter and disbanded in November, 1896. During the first six years of its existence it prospered, giving considerable aid to sick and destitute soldiers and their families, and had many social events. Regular memorial and decoration exercises were had. Each winter supper was had by the post. If the supper was a "farmer's supper," the people of Larwill and vicinity were always very liberal in their contributions. Either farmer's supper or oyster supper always were good. The writer remembers well that at one single farmer's supper, the post netted sixy-two dollars. The people of Larwill and its vicinity always had and have yet a warm feeling toward the "boys of '61 and '65." No blame can be laid to the people of Larwill and country about for the early disbanding of the post. Early in 1886 the post instituted a movement to raise money by public subscription to buy a lot in Lake View cemetery at Larwill for the burial of destitute soldiers. The effort was a success, for in a very short time the money was at hand. The citizens gave a very large per cent. thereof. A lot was bought and one soldier, who had been buried in "free ground" was disinterred and reburied on this lot by the post. Since then a number have been buried therein.

"Soldier, rest, thy warfare o'er."

I am indebted to J. W. Zartman for the above report, most of which has been copied.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

In the winter of about 1872 and 1873 was organized a grange at Robert A. Jellison's. I do not know who were the officers or what was accomplished by this grange. I think it was in existence about two years. A little later a grange was organized at the house of Henry Bailey in section 30. This organization lasted but a short time. There was a great deal of ridicule made of this order, led by the merchants.

About 1903 a grange was organized in Larwill. I do not know the number of members of names of officers. This grange

seems to be prospering. I had written to but received no response from this order.

Of the orders that once did business but are now extinct the Independent Order of Good Templars organized twice and each time lived some three or four years. The first was about 1859.

The Union League had an existence for a time when the Civil war was going on, but they ceased doing business in 1863. It was said there was a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle about this time, but I can give no proof.

This is all the lodges I ever heard of, and not being a member of any order, all I have written is second hand.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT LARWILL.

The history of the Methodist church in nearly every section of the country begins with the settling of that country, or wherever a colony of pioneers settle, there will Methodism flourish. The first class of Methodists formed in the township was at the cabin of Edwin Cone. (I here copy from the "Old History".) "The pioneers of the church and its first members were John Buck, class leader; Edwin Cone and wife, David Hayden and wife, William Guy and wife, John Erwin and wife and John Burns and wife. The members met from house to house, most frequently at Edwin Cone's and John Buck's. Edwin Cone was a local preacher—'An Israelite in whom there was no guile.' The itinerant preachers, at the formation of the class in 1839, were Revs. Ackerman and Owen. Their visits were few and far between; the circuit was large. Succeeding them, Lemon and Young, Green and Anthony, Holstock and Miller, Speer and Davis, Jesse Sparks, Barnhart." We think that Woodard, Sewell, Metz and Blake came before Barnhart. "By 1848 the class had become too large to meet in the narrow cabins of the pioneers. They took title from Alex. McNagny of the site of the 'old log school house,' by the trustees, David Hayden, Andrew Dodge and John Burns, who, aided by William Mitchell, a carpenter, built a frame meeting house, twenty-six by thirty-four, ten feet in the clear." This was called the Summit church and belonged to the Columbia circuit at that time. I do not know what the name of the society was prior to this time. Soon after this building was completed, meetings were held by Cooper, the circuit preacher, a great revival followed, and many were added to the church. The ministers, as I remember them after the building of the church, are as follows: Barnhart, Cooper and Snyder, Stright and Armstrong, Bradshaw and Rupley, McCarter, Payton and Payton (one year), Payton and Smith (one year), C. W. Miller, J. H. McMahon, E. M. Baker (two years), H. J. Lacey (two years), R. J. Smith (three years). During the ministry of Baker in 1860 and 1861 the Methodist parsonage was built at Larwill. In the winter of 1866 there was the greatest revival perhaps the Methodists ever had at this place. H. J. Smith was pastor at the time. The meetings were begun at the Summit church in February, but after two or three weeks were removed to Larwill and held in the old United Brethren church. The meetings continued day and night for seven weeks, and the membership was increased

by about one hundred. The people never went back to Summit to worship, but almost immediately began building the present brick church. The church was dedicated March 14, 1869, by Dr. Bowman, then president of the Asbury University, but afterward bishop. The building committee were John Burns, Abner Prugh, C. W. Hayden, Dr. Kirkpatrick and E. L. McLallen. The edifice was forty-two by sixty, twenty feet in the clear, with basement. Estimated cost, nine thousand dollars, of which over three thousand dollars was subscribed at the dedication. E. P. Church was pastor three years; J. H. Slade, two years; S. J. McElwee, three years; James Greer, three years; S. J. Smith served one and one-half years, when differences grew up and a part of the members withdrew and formed the 'Wesleyan church,' the parent society, however, still flourishing and building up. Pastors since that time: M. H. Smith came in April, 1879, to 1881, R. S. Reed to 1883, N. T. Peddycord to 1884, John Thomas to 1885, C. F. Cook to September, 1885, C. H. Beechgood to April, 1886, N. D. Shackelford to 1889, R. H. Smith to 1891, E. P. Church to 1893, J. M. Stewart to 1895, W. B. Freeland to September, 1897, M. H. Smith to November, 1897, A. J. Cary to April, 1899, J. W. Tillman to 1901, D. S. Jones to 1904, W. L. Singer to October, 1904, L. B. Stookey to the present. The Methodist Episcopal parsonage was rebuilt in 1895 at a cost of about five hundred dollars. The church was repaired in 1901, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The repairs consisted of a new shingle roof, a new belfry, new seats and windows, an elevated floor, a steel ceiling and a new entrance. The pastor's salary is six hundred and fifty-five dollars and parsonage. The Larwill society pay of this three hundred and twenty dollars. The present membership is one hundred. The trustees are H. B. Whittenberger, Sylvester Flickinger and Daniel Dietrich. The stewards are T. E. Daniels, Mrs. J. T. Wilson and Ella Marchand. Class leaders, S. Flickinger and H. B. Whittenberger; recording secretary, J. W. Zartman; treasurer, H. B. Whittenberger; superintendent of Sunday-school, Mrs. S. W. Byall. The name Summit was given the church about 1848 when the house was built at Summit, and to Larwill about 1866, when the name of the town was changed from Huntsville to Larwill.

UNION CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church (commonly known as the "Boonville church"), was organized in 1845 by Rev. James Atchison in what was known as the Hand school house, which stood about a mile west of the present location of the church property. The old records of the church being lost, it is difficult to give many of the facts concerning the first years of the church's existence. John Hand and Silas Atchison were deacons, and Anthony Atchison church clerk at the time of its organization. I do not know that there were any trustees. All of these officers have been dead several years. The first roll of the members I could not find, a few of the first names are as follows: John Hand and Harriet Hand, Silas Atchison and Anna Atchison, Cornelius Hand, John W. Smith and Mary Smith, Anthony Atchison and Hannah Atchison. These nine I think were the charter members, but I will give a few more:

Sarah Cordell, Olive Bolton and Budd Bolton, Susan Fletcher, James Atchison and Mary J. Atchison. The society met at the Hand school house and Bethany Nickels' barn till 1854, when it had completed a meeting house in section 18 of this township, about eighty rods north of the present chapel. It was built of hewn logs and was about twenty-two by twenty-two and some ten feet in the clear. This served as a place of worship for thirteen years, when the present frame edifice was erected, near the center of section 18. The building committee was composed of Elder Thomas Whitman, William H. Lancaster and James Bayman. The building is forty by fifty and a fourteen-foot story. It is valued at about twelve hundred dollars. It was dedicated December 29, 1867. Up to this time it is not certainly known who were the pastors, but Elders James Atchison, Thomas Whitman and Philip Zeigler were most of the time. Those who served as pastors since are Thomas Whitman, Peter Winbrenner, William B. Jones, William S. Manville, Lewis Himes, David Hidy, W. G. Parker, Hiley Baker and John M. Miller. Others who have served the church but not as pastors are S. H. McGee, James Atchison, Samuel McNeely, Levi Marks and perhaps others. This church has entertained the Eel River Christian conference four times, namely 1857, 1869, 1880 and 1896. The church at present has a membership of seventy-one. There has been Sunday-school most of the time since 1855. A Ladies' Aid Society has given valuable assistance for the last few years. The present officers are as follows: John F. McConnell, Lewis Bayman and Joseph A. Norris, trustees; Alexander Bayman and John F. McConnell, deacons; William Bayman, treasurer; and Chester L. Cone, clerk.

THE EEL RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1840, at the house of John Collins, in Cleveland township. Among its first members were John Collins, William Cordell, John Cordell, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and S. A. Chaplin. To these were afterward added, by baptism and letter, Edwin Rambo and wife, Margaret Rambo, John Cuppy and wife, Mary Cuppy, Jane Collins (wife of John Collins), Mrs. Martin Collins, Isaac Collins and wife, Nancy Collins, Mrs. Chaplin (wife of S. A. Chaplin), William Norris, James Chaplin (father of S. A. Chaplin), and Mores P. Chaplin (brother of S. A. Chaplin). James Martin was the first pastor of this little flock. February 19, 1842, S. A. Chaplin was licensed to preach and on August 20, 1842, he was ordained, and for some time preached for them. A change of views in regard to the future destiny of the earth as well as of man's nature, whether immortal by nature or redemption—the view of earth restored being the future home of the redeemed—in plain English Millerism or Second Adventism—was embraced by Elder Chaplin and a number of other members of the church, who dissolved their connection with it, and it languished for several years. The church was reorganized at the house of John Cuppy in Kosciusko county in December, 1845. William Norris, John Cordill, Esther Cordill, Norah Hand, Elizabeth Cuppy, Michael B. Kelly, Rebecca Ryerson, K. C. Hamilton, Caroline Hamilton, Caroline Collins, George Gunter, John Cuppy and Nancy

Cuppy were members. For awhile the meetings were held alternately at the houses of William Norris and John Cuppy, and later at the Richland center school house. The present church house was built in 1861, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. Father Martin again took charge of the newly organized church and was its pastor for several years. He was followed by Meredith, Scott, Collins, Denman and Barrett, who was pastor when the church was dedicated, which was June 22, 1862. Rev. R. H. Cook preached the sermon and Rev. J. Barrett made the dedicatory prayer and Father Martin gave the benedictory blessing. Rev. Barrett was a revivalist and the church grew. The next pastor was W. A. Hitchcock, followed by W. W. Robinson, W. A. Hitchcock, R. Childs, R. H. Cook, W. A. Hitchcock, ——— Latham, W. D. Sanders, V. O. Fritz, J. M. Maxwell, B. W. Harmon, H. H. Smith, B. F. Tucker, H. H. Smith, W. S. Kent, A. J. Gage and Winans. The church has not been prosperous for the last twelve or fifteen years, and at this writing, January, 1907, is extinct. The trustees last elected were Henry Norris, William Cordill and Benjamin Bates. The last clerk was Ola Norris.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This organization was made at Larwill, Indiana, June 13, 1879, by Elder A. Worth, who was then pastor of Albion charge, Indiana conference. The purpose of this organization was to promote scriptural holiness and advance the cause of Christ. The Bible is taken as the rule of faith by which all the articles of the church discipline are formed.

The charter members were: C. Benner, Elizabeth Benner, S. F. Robinson, P. H. Rindfusz, Nancy M. Rindfusz, Henry Gick and Fanny Gick.

For about one year prior to this organization meetings were held, first at C. Benner's residence, then in a rented hall. The present church edifice was built A. D. 1879, and cost eighteen hundred and fifty dollars. It is a neat frame structure, situated at the corner of North and King streets in the village of Larwill. The first trustees were: P. H. Rindfusz, C. Benner and S. F. Robinson. The parsonage stands on the same lot. It was erected in 1880, and is valued at five hundred dollars.

The following conference after this organization was made it was joined to La Otto circuit and Rev. W. H. Kennedy became its first pastor. Under his labors the membership was increased to about forty. At the close of this year the church at La Otto withdrew from the circuit and it was then changed to Larwill circuit, and yet remains so, although a permanent organization has been consummated and a church built at Warsaw, Indiana, and is connected with this charge.

Two camp meetings were held in the past. One at Thompson's grove, one mile south of Larwill, in 1882. Revs. Rice and Rowly, of Ada, Ohio, were the evangelists. The other near Black's school house, two miles west of the village, conducted by Rev. J. W. Brown and others. The following are the names of the past ministers in order of their serving as pastors of this charge: W. H. Kennedy, C. S. Smith, R. M. S. Hutchins, L. Shatford, Rev. Hines, E. T. Spohn, G. W. Zike, D. F. Gordon, C. A. Billheimer,

Robert Jeffrey, J. W. Brown, S. Kennedy, D. L. Tice, E. L. Dickey, W. H. Hopkins, L. H. Carter, M. M. Worth, W. M. Bailey. The present pastor, W. M. Bailey, serves also as pastor to Warsaw charge. He is paid by tithing and receives about three hundred dollars, Larwill class paying half. The present membership is about thirty-nine. The following are the names of the present church officers: Trustees, P. H. Rindfusz, D. S. Klinger and Simon Helfrich; class leader, P. H. Rindfusz; steward, Pressley Patterson; secretary, Ralph Rindfusz; Sunday-school superintendent, Elizabeth Benner. The church is in a prosperous condition financially and spiritually and has been a benefit to Larwill and vicinity.

"Mrs. Chas. Buntain, Historian."

The above was written by Mrs. Buntain and is copied in full.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT LARWILL.

The first organization of the Baptist church at Larwill, or Huntsville, as the place was then called, was on February 14, 1857, by Elder Wilder, with ten who had been members of the Baptist church and six by confession of faith. The names are as follows: Elisha Havens, Daniel Hartsock, Henry McLallen, Sr., James McLallen, William Stilwell, William Worth, Frances McLallen, Alice A. Mack, Ann Hartsock, Floretta Havens, Henry Mack, Henry McLallen, Jr., James McDonald, Ann McLallen, Samantha Mack and Harriet Stilwell. This little band met usually at the first school house in Huntsville and was under the pastoral care of Elder McLeod till December 3, 1859. After this the church became dormant.

The second organization of the Baptist church was April 22, 1880, under the care of Rev. D. W. Sanders as pastor. There were ten charter members as follows: Henry Bailey and wife, Fielding Barnes and wife, Mary Barney, Anna Clugston, Mary Radcliff, Margaret Maston and D. W. Sanders and wife. The first trustees were A. F. Martin, D. B. Clugston and Henry Bailey; clerk, Rev. D. W. Sanders. In 1881, they built a neat little brick church, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. They prospered fairly well for several years, although the membership has never been large. Rev. Sanders continued as pastor till 1883. Then Rev. Graham was supply pastor for awhile, there being no regular pastor for four years. Rev. Charles Bragg became pastor in June, 1887, and remained till December, 1889, then again there was a vacancy for over six years —Rev. George B. Beardsley preaching a few times. The next regular pastor was Rev. C. J. Gage, from March, 1896, to September, 1897, then Rev. C. S. Winans to March, 1898; then Rev. C. G. Rhodarmel till September, 1899, when he took a leave to attend theological school. He resumed his labors with this church again, January 1, 1901, and continued pastor till December 14, 1902. At this date Brother B. H. Truman, one of the members, was licensed to preach, and was employed to preach for an unlimited time. He continued to preach for about a year, when he, too, went away to school. He was ordained at the Larwill church, September 6, 1904. Rev. D. W. Sanders again became pastor in March, 1905, and continued till the next September, since which time there has been no pastor. The present church officers are: Trustees,

David Bridenthall, Henry Norris and Charles F. Marchand; deacons, David Bridenthall and Henry Norris; clerk, Jennie Norris.

It appears that the old Union meeting house in section 24 was built in 1846, which antedates the building of the Summit church by some two years. It was built by the Methodists, United Brethren and Lutherans, which presupposes that each had a society at this place. If the United Brethren or the Lutherans had an organization here, we have been unable to find out anything about them. The Methodist Episcopal church at this place was organized in 1849. Some of the first members were Rev. A. D. Parrett and wife, John Graham and wife, Henry Rupely and wife, John Jones and wife, Edmond Parish and wife and Eliakem Mosher and wife. Some of the first preachers were Anderson D. Parrett, Edwin Cone and Henry Rupely, these were all local ministers. This class was part of a circuit, sometimes of Columbia circuit, sometimes of Springfield circuit and now part of the Larwill circuit. This society has usually been prosperous. In 1880, they built a commodious brick church at a cost of about two thousand dollars. It is situated in section 13 and is known as the Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal church. The present pastor is Rev. S. B. Stookey. If any of these dates are wrong or any other errors, it is because we have been wrongly informed.

There have been several church organizations within the township that have become extinct. The German Baptist built a frame church in section 13, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. It was used about five years by the society. This was some twenty-five years ago. It has since been sold and is now doing service as a barn. The principal members were Peter Bolinger and wife and Jeremiah Flickinger and wife.

The United Brethren organized a society at the old schoolhouse at Larwill about 1856, under the preaching of a Rev. Thomas, who was followed by Rev. Plummer and others. In 1858 they erected a meeting house where the Wesleyan chapel now stands. The society soon vanished. The principal members were Benjamin B. Salmon and wife and Jeremiah Welker and wife. The building was used for several years as a meeting place for other churches, also for lectures, political meetings, one-horse shows and for a while as a schoolhouse.

The Presbyterians had an organization from about 1866 on for a few years. Rev. W. S. Harker seems to have been the first resident pastor, who came there in 1867. The meetings were held in the old United Brethren church, the schoolhouse and the Methodist Episcopal church after that building was completed. Rev. Harker served as pastor till August 8, 1869, when he died of a stroke of apoplexy while filling the stand. He was succeeded by Rev. Beech. The last pastor was Rev. Stryker, who left in about 1880. The church soon after this went down. Among the first members were William Bonar, Sr., and wife, John Buntain, Sr., and wife, Daniel Weaver and wife, A. H. McBride and wife, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Lewis Halderman, Mrs. E. L. Barber and others.

In about 1880, the Evangelical Association, or "Albrights" as they wree called, formed an organization in Larwill. They

met at first at the homes of the members, but soon purchased the old schoolhouse at the northeast part of town, which they converted into a church. Its pastors were John Brukert, Henry Brightmire, Holderman and Wales. Some of the first members were George Kiplinger and wife, Michael Gutcher and wife, Samuel Ward and wife, Francis C. Guy and wife, and others. In 1884 they held a camp meeting just north of town. They were in a prosperous condition for a while, but some financial differences arose among its members, litigation followed, the church suffered and finally vanished. Its members went to other churches. This was about 1887.

The Free Methodist organized a society about the time the Albrights disbanded and some of its members went into the new organization. They purchased the same old schoolhouse and used the upper story for a parsonage. Some of the pastors were W. T. Loring, who organized the church, Edinger, Robinette, Laberteaux, Hoover, Kemp and Fletcher. They held camp meetings about every year. Among its members were Samuel Ward and wife, R. W. Burns and wife, Mrs. Gutcher and daughter, Mary J., Clifford Cummins and wife, Lester Fletcher and wife and W. H. Guy. It was never very strong in members or in means. The church went down in about 1901. Several of the members were transferred to the church at Lorane. The old schoolhouse was purchased by Samuel Ward and has been torn down and moved away. There were other church organizations no doubt, but they were of short duration. Most of the churches have maintained Sunday-schools and some have Ladies' Aid societies and one or two Christian Endeavor societies. In years gone there were Sunday-school picnics, but they have ceased to be, but perhaps have been superseded by Sunday-school conventions. There was a society of "Murphies," a temperance society, in existence for a time and put the saloons out of business for a while. It was not a secret society, but of a religious nature. This was about 1877.

Of the soldiers who were in the wars for the establishment and protection of this government it is necessary that some record should be made. We think there are no Revolutionary soldiers buried within the borders of Richland township. Of the soldiers of the war of 1812, we know of eight who died within the township and their burial place, but know nothing of the regiment or command to which they belonged. Zebulon T. Burch is buried in section 22 on the land belonging to Mrs. George Miller. The site of the grave perhaps has been lost. John McPherson died about 1850, at the age of ninety-one years, is buried in the Dodgertown cemetery, in Kosciusko county. Bela Goodrich was born in 1776, is buried in the Adams cemetery, in Troy township. Anthony Atchison died November 24, 1848, at the age of fifty-six years. He is buried in the Boonville cemetery. John Buck died in 1864, is buried at Summit. George W. Essig died in 1866, at the age of seventy-three years. He is buried at the Oak Grove cemetery. Robert Guy died in 1845, is buried in Larwill cemetery. Jesse Radcliff is buried at Center.

Of the soldiers of the Mexican war we know of only two who are buried in this township. James Worden is buried at the

Larwill cemetery. Jonathan D. Witt died while on the march. He was in General Worth's command. He was sent here for burial and is buried in the Oak Grove cemetery.

Of the soldiers of the war of the Rebellion a complete list has not been kept to my knowledge. The reader is referred to the report of the adjutant general for the state of Indiana for any corrections that should be made. This report consists of eight large volumes, filled with thousands of names, and large numbers of men are there recorded without any indication of where they were enlisted from. The vastness of this field together with the fallibility of memory of the older citizens, will render this report incomplete. The number of the regiment and in some cases the company letter are given:

Seventeenth Regiment, Company E—Homer N. King, Anthony Seymour, John J. Rice, Isaac Kimes, Joseph H. Nelson, David Kimes.

Eighteenth Regiment—John Craig.

Twenty-ninth Regiment — Jeremiah Welker.

Thirty-fourth Regiment—Charles Compton, Charles Seymour, Brayton Ricord, Walter Ricord, Joseph A. Parrett, Wesley Parrett, Solomon Payne, Peter Hendrix.

Forty-fourth Regiment, Company B—George S. Cowgill, James L. Cowgill, Jacob Ream, William Gobal, Ralph Goodrich, Peter Huffman, James Heaton, David Goodrich, Joseph H. Carder, Clinton Scoby. Company E—Alonzo King, Stephen Donley, Joseph W. Compton, Isaac N. Compton, Stephen J. Compton, Henry Croy, George W. Webster, Barrett Ricord, Joseph P. Anderson, G. W. Holloway, Henry Rupely, Amos Rhodarmel, Martin V. Hathaway, W. R. Holloway, Nelson Parrett, Randolph Dimmick, William A. Prugh, William Holderbaum, Amos Bechtel, Joseph Klingerman, William Klingerman, Christopher Souder.

Seventy-fourth Regiment — Henry Bishop.

Eighty-eighth Regiment, Company K—Archibald Carder, Andrew Cunningham, Frank Simpkins, O. H. Alley, Orange L. Jones, Alexander Randall, Hiram Harpster, Eli Pletcher, Elijah Sears, George W. Prugh, George W. Halderbaum, Abraham Nickeles, Johnson Roberts, Joseph Roberts, David Gillis, Asher D. Hathaway, Alexander Bayman, Seymour C. Whitman, William Croy, William Beard, Jacob Crumb, William Marshall, Warren Howe.

One Hundredth Regiment, Company F—Jacob Stoler, David L. Whiteleather, William Sterling, Chancy L. Heaton, Charles Swindell, James Cleland, Henry Mack, H. R. Kistler, George Simpkins, James Samuel.

One Hundred Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company D—J. W. Briggs, James Garner, Adam Kerns, Samuel Kerns. Company G—John R. Buntain, Seth T. Hunt, Alfred Curtis, Samuel Curtis, Horace Hammontree, David Klinger, Appleton W. Cone, George Stanley, George Whipple, John Hammond.

One Hundred Thirty-ninth Regiment, Company K—Justus W. Burns, John C. Salmon, David C. Stillwell.

One Hundred Forty-second Regiment, Company G—Wilson Banning, W. L. Lamberson, Warren W. Martin, Samuel Parish, Jacob Essinger, Elisha K. Cady,

Warren Rollins, John Jones, George D. Trembly. Company E—Israel Young.

One Hundred Fifty-second Regiment, Company I—Henry Norris, B. F. Seymour, I. N. Pritchard, Leander Smith, S. P. Cullimore, James Harshman, Thomas Nickeles, Milton Bayman, William V. Hathaway, Jacob Fox, John H. Mann, Alfred J. Koontz.

Fifth Battery—John Welker, Michael Alms, Squire Mack, William Rollins, Thomas Caldwell.

Eleventh Battery—Henry W. Caldwell, James Webster.

Fourteenth Battery—Ervin Whitman.

Twelfth Cavalry — Samuel Crumb, James M. Kerr, Richard J. Parrett, Allen Sears.

Regiment Unknown—Wesley Davis, N. P. Guffey, Jeremiah Franklin, James Crumb, Solomon Garringer, Henry Wager, John Beard, Harvey Beard, Jasper Carder, —— Smith, William Buck, Leander Pinney, John Goodrich, Charles Ward, William Banning.

Drafted, Regiment Unknown—Oren Tippy, Wesley J. Carder, Reizin Beemer.

There were a few others who were away temporarily when they enlisted and called this township their home. Their names are Michael Long, Seventy-fourth Indiana; Charles Shuh, Adam T. Steel, Samuel Beard, regiments unknown. Of the above, I think there were four commissioned officers: Isaac N. Compton and Alfred J. Koontz were first lieutenants; Stephen J. Compton and Ervin Whitman were second lieutenants.

I have given one hundred and fifty-five names, there may have been more. It is likely that some are misplaced. I have done the best I could.

The soldiers of the Spanish-American war were as follows:

One Hundred Fifty-seventh Regiment, Company B—William A. Seymour. Company H—Edwin C. Barber. Company L—Eli Davis.

One Hundred Fifty-eighth Regiment, Company L—George N. Cady.

One Hundred Sixtieth Regiment, Company G—Clyde Rindfusz, Elmer Curtis, Alvah Buntain, James Fletcher, Richard Butler, Gideon Klingaman, Clarence Eastom, Fred Norris, Floyd O. Jellison, Robert A. Jilleson, Raymond Prugh, Wayman Warner, Herbert J. Reece, Carlos D. Chapman, James Klingerman. Company H—Ulysis S. Maguire, twenty in all. Of these two are dead, Clyde Reindfusz and William A. Seymour.

The soldiers of the Philippines were Burton White, Harry Snyder, Albert Davis, Charles Plummer and John Secrist. Five in all.

THE GUTCHER SANITARIUM.

In the time of the war of the Rebellion, Michael Gutcher came to this township. He built a saw-mill east of Larwill, which he run a short time, sold out and went to Larwill, went into the hotel business, then dealt in lumber, kept grocery, sold mills for some machine manufacturers and set up the machinery, then dealt in chickens, was a vender of chicken and hog cholera medicine, and finally began treating people afflicted with rheumatism, by steaming and using barks. Up to this time, about 1890, or a lit-

tle later, he had met with varing success, sometimes he seemed to have an abundance and other times would be hard up. Of course his manner of doctoring and the remedies were a secret. He traveled a great deal in a closed rig in his practice, and would sometimes bring some of his patients to his home for treatment. This led to the building of a sanitarium. It was called the East Elkhart Sanitarium and stood about one mile east of Larwill. The main building was erected about 1895, at a cost of some five thousand dollars. It was a two-story building of some thirty rooms, well equipped with water, heat and light. The location was in a picturesque part of the country with considerable natural scenery. The proprietor afterward added other buildings as they were needed till the whole institution would have cost not far from fifteen thousand dollars, or perhaps more. He graveled at his own expense, the road from the sanitarium to the railroad depot at Larwill, and run a line of hacks to meet the trains. There were usually two hacks and sometimes there were more patients and attendants than could be hauled and a second trip would have to be made. From fifty to seventy-five could be accommodated at the buildings, but sometimes the quarters were not sufficient and some would have to be cared for at town. The charges, I have been told, were only two dollars to three dollars per day and board. And I think that a good many went there in hot weather for an outing. The manner of treatment and the treatment itself must have helped a great many. I believe there was only one death among the patients in the nine years this institution was run. The Doctor, as he was called, was hated by all the licensed physicians of the county, and they would have used any honorable means to have him put out of business. He accumulated a considerable property, bought several farms which he deeded to his children. The beginning of the decline was when he lost his wife. Then after a time he married again and this woman seemed to be after the money, and got a good part of it. It was thought these domestic troubles had something to do with his death. He died in the spring of 1904. I think Mr. Gutcher was a native of Holland. The property went into the hands of an administrator and all had to be sold, which paid only about thirty-five cents on the dollar of indebtedness. One or two have tried to revive the business but with no success.

REMINISCENCE.

In about 1847, David Payne, Jr., and Sarah Croy were married. They were both working out at the time, and went to Edwin Cone's to get married. Dave had been hoeing corn for Joab McPherson and Sarah was doing housework for Mrs. Stephen Biddlecome. The bride was a resident of Kosciusko county, and Mr Cone was not posted as to the law, but thought it would be best to have the ceremony in the county where the license was issued. So the bridal party went about three quarters of a mile through the woods and across a swamp on a foot log to where they knew they were in Kosciusko county and were married. They were afraid of being "belled" as that was a custom. They wore their working clothes and slipped back to their work. But there was an old lady who always wanted to

have something going on, who gave the alarm and they were duly "belled" the first night.

When Jacob Kistler and Sophia Payne were married in 1838, Thomas Webb, Lige Scott and John Anderson made two "paddies" at Andrew Compton's and at night carried them over to Mr. Payne's, where the wedding was and set them up. The old gentleman got up the next morning before it was light, and saw the hideous things in the door yard. It is said he went in and got his old gun and fired at the paddies.

It will be remembered that prior to about 1852 there were no matches and the people would have an old log on fire not far from the house in the summer, and in the winter it was not much trouble to keep fire, although sometimes it would go out. A story is told of a widow, Denman by name, whose fire had gone out and it was in the winter. Her family mostly were girls, one boy about sixteen years old. The old lady started him to a neighbor's, about a mile away after fire and she and the girls intended to lie in bed until he got back. Well, he went to the neighbors and stood around their fire and warmed himself for an hour or so and never told what he went for, but presently the old lady appeared with a big whip and reminded the young man of what he was after.

There was another story told of this same young man, Cornelius Denman. He was going to school one winter and Edwin Cone was the teacher who always wore his hat in cold weather on account of being bald. One afternoon they were having a spelling contest. Neal could pronounce pretty well so Mr. Cone asked him to take the floor and pronounce. So Neal got up and deliberately walked around to the hat pile and put on his hat and went at it.

Many years ago there was a man named John Harris. He could stand more hardships than a tramp. He went barefooted nearly all the time. He had been known to go barefooted when there was snow. He loved to talk and the cold made no difference to him. He would stand on one foot and hold the other up like a turkey and would change once in a while. He had been known to carry a bushel of corn to Morehead's mill on Tippecanoe river, on his shoulder a distance of eight miles or more. He was a strong man but a little lazy. He had a wife and several children and was a poor provider. He was bragging about having plenty to eat at his house. He said: "All that's lacking is the meat." But when it was found out they had only corn bread and pumpkin. He went into the army and made a good soldier. He could eat any kind of rations and stand any kind of hardships. He told about being run over with an army wagon and had his back broken and they hitched a span of mules to each end of him and tried to stretch him enough to set his back, but could not get him straightened, so the doctors took out a section of his backbone and he got well.

In 1867, Haldermans had a lot of lumber at the mill on Spring creek east of Larwill. There had been a switch at this mill for the purpose of loading cars but it had been taken away. They made arrangements with a local freight conductor to stop the train at the mill long enough to load the lumber, some thirty thousand feet. It was all walnut lumber. The train stopped with five empty flat cars, and Halderman had

about thirty men ready. The lumber was loaded in thirty-five minutes. The cars were set off at Larwill and the lumber reloaded and sorted.

In April, 1861, just after the call for seventy-five thousand men to put down the Rebellion, there was a war meeting to get men to enlist. There was a pole raised some sixty or seventy feet high. This pole was of lind and stood somewhere on the ground now occupied by Whittenberger's store in Larwill. In the evening a speech was made by Lawyer H. D. Wilson, of Columbia City. There were other meetings and the excitement ran high, a few enlisting in the army. But the war went on and differences grew as to the manner in which it was being carried on and how it ought to be settled. Some were in favor of putting down the Rebellion at all hazards and to use the last man and the last dollar if it was necessary. Others were in favor of compromise and wanted the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." I do not think the strife was any worse here than other places but it was bad enough.

POLE RAISING.

The conservatives raised a pole on the south side on Main street, a hickory pole and something over a hundred feet high, a nice pole for the kind, and placed on it a large flag with a spread eagle. The same motto was on each side of the flag. Francis G. Guy says it was "God Speed the Right," but does not remember the size of the flag. I do not know who made speeches when this pole was raised. Shortly after this a pole was raised by the other party or faction, on the north side on Center street. This was, I think, of ash and was some higher than its neighbor across the way. There was a large flag made for this pole. It was made by Mrs. Daniel Mitchell and, I think, was twenty by thirty feet, although Mr. E. L. Barber thinks it was only twelve by eighteen feet. The motto on one side was, "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved," and on the other side, "The Rebellion Shall be put Down." I do not remember who made speeches at this time. This did not end the pole raising. The conservatives then raised another pole, all hickory. I think part of their former pole was put in this. My remembrance is that this pole was one hundred and fifty-six feet high and the same flag was raised. I have been unable to find out who made the speeches at this time. This called for another demonstration from the north side. This last pole was made of hickory, ash and tamarack, and, I think, was one hundred and seventy-three feet high. Mr. Barber thinks it was one hundred and eighty-five feet high. This pole was so long that it was feared it would not stand the strain in raising, and there was a great shout went up when the pole was straightened up. Then again when the flag was hoisted by a half dozen young ladies, dressed for the occasion, Colonel Charles Case and "Pop Gun" Smith, of Fort Wayne made speeches. These last two poles, I think, were raised with a block and tackle and by an expert boss. I think the Pierceton "sheepskin" band, aroused the patriotism of the people with music on most of these occasions. This band was composed of Dwight Nichols, Allen Downs and David

Lichtenwalter. The flags were over one hundred feet from the ground. I think the last pole was the tallest that had been raised in the state at that time. The Rebellion was put down, the Union has been preserved, the eagle is still an emblem of freedom, and we think that God did speed the right. These poles were all raised in the summer of 1861.

In conclusion, I would say there are some things of importance which have not been mentioned. Some of these are the public ditches, the draft in the war of the 'sixties, the bounty paid the soldiers, and ear marks on stock. They have not been forgotten, but I have not had the time to investigate these matters and trust some one else has touched on these subjects.

I am under obligations to several of the citizens of this and Kosciusko counties for information furnished. Mention should be made of John R. Anderson, Mrs. Nancy Graham, Isaac N. Compton, Henry Norris, Mrs. Orril McBride, Mrs. Ann Clugston, J. W. Zartman, W. S. Smith, Charles S. Kline, Lewis Clevenger, H. B. Whittenberger, E. E. Rindfusz, John Trachsell, Mrs. Lizzie Buntain, W. E. Young, George Ream, S. P. Kaler and Robert T. Smith, of this county, and Vincent D. Campbell, John E. Hayden and Clark Little, of Kosciusko county.

THORNCREEK TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN H. SHILTS.

The genius of the civilization and the pursuits of the citizens of a country or any part thereof depend largely upon its geological structure. An agricultural pursuit depends upon a fertile soil; mining results from mineral resources; and commerce depends upon navigable waters and other modes of transportation. It is known that phases of life, modes of thought, moral and intellectual qualities depend largely upon and are influenced by material conditions. Where the soil is rich in the bestowal of wealth, man is indolent, but where effort is required to live, he becomes industrious, enlightened and virtuous. The civilization of communities is, then, to a great extent, but the reflection of physical conditions.

In its physical conditions Thorncreek township is very interesting. It lies in the great Saginaw-Erie moraine, and the crest of this moraine, which forms the divide or water-shed between the Tippecanoe river and the Eel river drainage systems of Indiana, passes through the northern part of the township. The surface, inclination and the direction of its drainage system, with the exception of a small part of the north and northwest, faces the south and southeast. The greater part is drained by Blue river, which crosses the southeastern part of the township, and its two tributaries, viz., Blue Babe creek and Thorn creek. Blue Babe creek, so named because of its being smaller than Blue river, therefore only a baby com-

pared to the river, rises in the northwestern part of the township and flows in an irregular southeasterly course, entering Blue river in Columbia township. Thorn creek, so named, it is related by old residents, on account of the many thorn bushes growing on its banks when the township was in its primitive state, rises in the northeastern part and flowing southward empties into Blue river near Blue River church in the eastern part of the township. A small portion of the southwest part is drained by ditches to the southwest. The rest of the township is drained into the lakes in a north and northwesterly direction and whose outlet is the Tippecanoe river. The surface of the township is undulating and some portions of it very hilly. In some parts the hills are gently rolling, in others rough and very precipitous. There are nowhere any considerable areas of level land aside from the lands which were once swamps and marshes. The surface geology consists entirely of glacial material which became subsequently altered in places by the atmospheric agencies and by erosion. The lowlands along the streams and in the valleys are of sedimentary material brought there by erosion of the uplands during rainy seasons. Even now there is a tendency of the uplands to wash and gully and the evil must be guarded against in the cultivation of these lands. The soil consists of loam, clay, sand and gravel, with here and there small areas of muck. All of this glacial material was originally rock and derived from the original earth formation and came from the north as evidenced by the boulders which fill and cover the soil in many places. These rock materials have suffered decomposition and disintegration like everything else, and this decomposed rock material acted upon by vegetation forms the fruitful mold of the surface. We are accustomed to look upon the soil without considering its formation, its wonderful properties and its great importance in the economy of all life. It is not attractive in itself, yet its productions are more elaborate than the finest works of art. It produces an endless variety which pervades the vegetable and animal kingdoms. It clothes the earth with verdure and pleasant landscapes. Its mysterious elements bloom in the flowers, load the atmosphere with fragrance, blush in the clustering fruit, fill the fields with harvests for the supply of food, and furnish the tissues which, when manufactured into fabrics, decorate and protect the body. From the same source also come the elements which pulsate in the blood, give the cheek the glow of health, the eye its sparkle, the nerve its feeling of pleasure and pain, and the brain its reason and brilliant fancies. Happily for Thorncreek township that its soil formation precludes the possibility of sterile extremes arising from local causes. The entire surface of the township is a stratum of glacial drift. This immense deposit varies in thickness, and in places has become covered by marshes where now are our fertile muck lands. Most of the surface was originally covered with forests of heavy timber consisting of oak, ash, poplar, hickory, maple, sugar, beech, elm, sycamore and basswood, under whose branches disported the various creations of animal life. Birds warbled their sweetest music in these waving groves; and in the groves the demands of the pioneer's meat supply were always filled without exhausting the resources. These

primeval woodlands were also the homes of Indian tribes previous to the advent of the white man, who was known to the Indian as the "pale face." These noble forests have disappeared as rapidly as the settlers appeared until now there are only patches of timber here and there.

Thorncreek township, known and described in the government survey as township 32 north, range 9 east, was laid off and platted as a congressional township in 1834 by one John Hendricks. Land entries were made the following year. During October of 1837, while it was yet a part of Huntington county, Nathaniel Gradeless circulated a petition among its few citizens to organize the congressional township into a civil township. This petition was signed by Benjamin F. Martin, Adam Egolf, Joseph Egolf, John H. Alexander, Martin Overly, Peter Shriner, Daniel Hively, Jacob Shearer and Jacob Brumbaugh, all residents of the township. Opposite each petitioner's name was to be written a name for the civil township. Two had no choice, two wrote Lake and five wrote Thorncreek. This latter name was already given to the stream in the eastern part of the township for reasons as stated and was now also given to the township. Thus the township was named from the stream which is the outlet of a group of beautiful and interesting lakes which will be described and spoken of later in this sketch. This petition was presented to the board of Huntington county, and on the 6th of November, 1837, the board ordered that this township should be organized as a civil township and designated as Thorncreek. The board also ordered an election to be held on the first Monday in December following to elect a justice of the peace. At this election Adam Egolf was elected and thus became the first justice of the peace in the township. This township is the center one of the northern tier of townships in Whitley county. On its north side it is bordered by Noble county, on its east by Smith township, on its south by Columbia township, and on its west by Richland and Troy townships.

The first settlers of Thorncreek township were John H. Alexander in 1835, John and Joseph Egolf in 1836. The Egolfs came in July and were followed by Martin Overly in the fall of the same year. The Alexander family settled in section 33, John Egolf in section 1, Joseph Egolf in section 13 and Overly in section 11. In a former history of Whitley county it is recorded that Mrs. Margaret Egolf, widow of Joseph Egolf, related a circumstance which proves that the Alexander family came to the township eight or nine months before the Egolfs came. The circumstance recorded is as follows, viz.: "Mr. Joseph Egolf soon after he settled in the township, being out one morning hunting his cows, heard voices which he confidently believed to be the voices of white people. An intervening lake and the want of time prevented him from going just then to see who his neighbors were. In a few days, however, he and his wife started out in search of them. After a long and tiresome walk they found the object of their search, which proved to be the residence of John H. Alexander. The distance between the two families was not, on a direct line, more than two miles. By the circuitous route they were obliged to travel, however, which meandered around the margin of the lake, it was prob-

ably fully twice that distance. Mr. Alexander's folks told Mrs. Egolf that she was the first white woman but one they had seen for nine months. The first that they had seen within the preceding nine months was, they said, the wife of an emigrant who passed by their home on his way farther west." The lake spoken of by Mrs. Egolf in her narrative was a very wet cranberry marsh often entirely covered by water but which is now a very fertile field on which are raised the finest celery, potatoes, onions, cabbage, etc. There is a discrepancy in Mrs. Egolf's narrative as to distance. The distance between Joseph Egolf's place and John H. Alexander's place was, on a direct line, about three and one-half miles instead of two, as related.

The farm upon which John H. Alexander then lived is now owned by Mr. Franklin Shilts. Mr. Alexander subsequently moved to Columbia City, where he died and his remains were buried on the farm he entered, and his grave is near the present buildings. His resting place is marked by a marble slab upon which is inscribed the following:

JOHN H. ALEXANDER.
Died
September 27, 1850,
In His Thirty-seventh Year.
And not a wave of trouble rolls across my peaceful breast.

His widow married a Mr. Bennett and they moved to California. Mr. Alexander was the surveyor who surveyed the Yellow River road from Fort Wayne through to the Yellow river, where the Michigan road crosses it. This road was established and laid out during 1834 under the direction of a commissioner appointed by the state legislature. This commissioner was one Francis Comparet. This road enters the township near the southeast corner and following a northwesterly course passes out of the township about two miles south of the northwest corner; and it at once became an important highway for the emigrants into this new country. It was on account of a spring on the south side of this road just west of where it crosses Blue Babe creek that Mr. Alexander entered this farm in section 33. It was near this spring that he built his cabin and later built another on the hill to the east, near which site he is buried. Other early pioneer settlers were the families of Adam Egolf and Henry Egolf, in section 26; Jacob Shearer, in section 14; Peter Shriner and Jacob Hively, in section 9; and Daniel Hively, in section 11; John Olinger, in section 1; Benjamin F. Martin, in section 12; Nathaniel Gradeless, in section 24. It is related that the mother of Adam, Henry and John Egolf came at the same time with Adam and Henry. This was in June, 1837, and this pioneer mother died in a very few days after she arrived and is, without doubt, the first white person dying in the township. Adam Egolf, Henry Egolf (or Harry, as he was familiarly known), Solomon Sumners and W. H. Widup lived for many years and died upon the same lands that they entered and settled upon when they came to the township. Some of the other early settlers and pioneers of the township who still have direct descendants living about here were John Olinger, Daniel Hart, Adam Humbarger, Benjamin Grable, Henry Knight, William H. Widup, Solomon Sum-

mers, David Engle, Isaac Keirn, Peter Haynes and Joseph Waugh. There were eleven land entries made in 1835, the first by Richard and Nathan House, August 10. In 1836 there were one hundred and eleven entries, and most of the land was taken up in this and the following year. The last entry on record was by Henry Pomeroy in 1853. Henry L. Ellsworth on June 1, 1836, took up one thousand five hundred and twenty acres in sections 27, 29, 30 and 31 of this township. This was the largest number of acres entered by any one person.

The first settlers in this new region made their way hither in wagons from their Ohio and other eastern homes. They usually took up land where water for domestic purposes was abundant, generally springs, near which they built their cabin homes regardless of the location on the farm. Many of the old cabin sites are marked yet today by some old apple trees which were planted around it by the pioneers of the 'thirties and 'forties. Near these old trees can always be found an old spring or the evidences of one. There was no incentive in those days to clear away the forests and cultivate the soil except to supply the family needs, to pay the taxes and to support the little stock they had. With the good old trusty rifle, to be found above the door or fireplace of every pioneer home, they could supply themselves with meat from the abundant game in the forests, and from the lakes and streams a supply of fish could be had at any time. There were no game and fish laws then to violate. The few hogs they had could put on fat and bacon from the rich nuts and acorns which they gathered in the woods. It was true in those days that the swine must either "root hog or die." The little corn the settlers raised they used for themselves in making corn bread and mush. There were no local markets then. The nearest market for these sturdy pioneers was Fort Wayne, and the only mode of transportation was by wagon over the Yellow River road. A source of income was the furs of the wild animals caught during the winter season.

The first impetus to agriculture was the building of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad through Columbia City in 1856. The first engine, called the "Mad Anthony," arrived in Columbia from Fort Wayne on the 23d day of January, 1856; and on the 1st day of February the same year a regular train service began. The service was very primitive, but yet of inestimable value to the citizens. This road opened a market for the lumber of the forests which had to be cleared away before the soil could be farmed. It was soon after the completion of this railroad that steam saw mills were built to convert the timber into lumber. With this improvement in transportation and the advent of better saw mills (the first being water-mills) the settlers increased and the uplands were gradually cleared and prepared for cultivation. The crops grown were corn, wheat, rye, beans, buckwheat and potatoes. Flax was also grown to some extent and made into homespun clothing. The ground was prepared by what was known as a "jumping plow" or "side jumper,' usually drawn by a yoke of oxen. The grain was sown broadcast and dragged in with a brush when a three-cornered or A-shaped harrow could not be afforded. The ripened grain was

reaped by hand and threshed with a flail. As the cleared area became larger in extent improved machinery was introduced for the putting out and harvesting of the crops. Threshing machines, too, were then brought into this new country. As agricultural development progressed new and more modern machinery has been introduced until today the few tools used by the pioneers are looked upon as interesting curiosities and sought for by the antiquarian.

Whitley county was organized as a separate county in 1838, when one of the four voting places in the first county election was at the house of Richard Baughan, in Thorncreek township, who was the first sheriff of the county and who held the office under appointment by Governor Wallace. This election was held on the first Monday in April, 1838. The convention of the citizens of the county for the selection of candidates to be voted for at this election was held at the house of Calvin Alexander on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33 in Thorncreek township, the land being now owned by John Magley, one of the few remaining pioneers. It is stated that about twenty assembled at this caucus and nominated Abraham Cuppy for clerk and recorder, Jacob A. Vanhouten and Benjamin F. Martin for associate judges and Otho W. Gandy, Nathaniel Gradeless and Joseph Parrett, Jr., for county commissioners. These men became the respective officers for which they were nominated possibly without any opposition, for in pioneer days politics were laid aside in the selection of men to fill the offices. The house of Richard Baughan was at the point on Blue river where the Yellow River road crosses it near the present homes of E. A. Barney and Josiah Archer, and near where Mr. Barney's barn now stands. It was at this point on the south side of the river and at the foot of the hill that Mr. Baughan, about the year 1841, built a water-power mill in which to do sawing, and also grind corn, wheat and buckwheat on a small scale. Mr. Baughan's house, it seems, was a prominent place, for it is said that here also the first courts of the county were held and justice dealt out.

The first township election or the one ordered held on the first Monday in December, 1837, as previously mentioned, was held, it is said, at the house of Benjamin F. Martin in section 12. As near as can be ascertained the voters at this first township election were John H. Alexander, Henry, Adam, Joseph and John Egolf, Martin Overly, Benjamin F. Martin, Peter Shriner, Jacob and Daniel Hively, Jacob Brumbaugh and Jacob Shearer. It was at this election that Adam Egolf was elected justice of the peace as before mentioned.

The general assembly of the state of Indiana, on the 17th day of February, 1838, passed a law fixing the time of township elections and naming the offices to be filled thereat. The act provided as follows concerning elections:

Section 2. The qualified electors in each county are hereby authorized and required to meet in their respective townships at the usual places of holding elections on the first Monday in April, annually, and proceed to elect three township trustees, a township treasurer and clerk, two overseers of the poor, two fence viewers and as many constables as there are justices of the peace in each township, and after the first election

under the provisions of this act, as many supervisors of roads and highways as there are road districts in the township.

Section 5 provided that the trustees were to meet on the first Mondays in March, June, September and November, annually, to transact the business of the township, and at their first meeting to divide their townships into a suitable number of road districts and appoint a suitable person in each district as supervisor of highways.

The trustees had full charge of the township affairs, a general superintendence of roads and highways, had to assess and direct the collection of township revenues to defray the necessary expenses of the township. One of the constables was to be appointed township collector. This law affected only certain counties, among which was Whitley. This law remained on the statutes for twenty-one years and one day.

On February 18, 1859, the general assembly of the state of Indiana enacted that one trustee should be elected instead of three, and his duties were:

First. To keep a true record of his official proceedings.

Second. To receive all monies belonging to the township, and pay the same out according to law.

Third. To divide his township into convenient highway districts.

Fourth. To fill all vacancies that occur in the office of supervisor of highways in his township.

Fifth. To see to a proper application of all monies belonging to the township for road, school or other purposes, and perform all the duties heretofore required of the township trustees, clerk and treasurer.

Sixth. To have the care and management of all property belonging to the township.

Seventh. To cause a record to be made accurately defining the boundaries and numbers of each road district, and all alterations made in the boundaries in such district.

Eighth. Given power to administer all oaths where necessary in the discharge of his duties.

He was made inspector of elections, overseer of the poor, and fence viewer. He was to levy a tax on the property of his township for township purposes which was to be collected by the county treasurer. He could not change, vacate, or open any highway in his township, for this power was now vested in the county commissioners. He was to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day for all the time necessarily employed in the performance of his duties. This law remained on the statutes until 1877, when, on March 3d the general assembly enacted that the election of township officers should take place on the first Monday of April, 1878, and every second year thereafter. And again on March 12, 1877, the general assembly enacted that any person holding the office of trustee of any township for two consecutive terms at the general election in October, 1878, shall not be eligible to the office for the next ensuing term, and can not hold the office more than four years in any six. On April 1, 1881, the state legislature again enacted that township officers should be elected on the first Monday of April, 1882, and every second year thereafter; and on March 11, 1889, it was provided by act of the legislature that an election should be held on the first Monday of

April, 1890, and every fourth year thereafter for the purpose of electing township officers. At this time the township officers hold for four years.

A general demand being made by the voters throughout the state to change the time of holding the township elections, the general assembly by an act approved March 2, 1893, changed the time of the election of township officers from the first Monday of April to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894, and every four years thereafter; and, again on February 25, 1897, the time of election of township officers was changed from 1898 to the general election of 1900. The last change up to the present time (1906) is that the township trustees and assessors elected in November, 1904, shall begin their terms of office on the first day of January, 1905; and those elected at succeeding elections shall begin their terms on the first day of January succeeding their election. Thus, briefly told, is the history of the law governing the elections of the township officers since the organization of this county. Since the year 1877 the township election law and the law affecting township officers has been manipulated and changed so often for purposes best known to the politician.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufacturing interests of the township have always been limited to saw mills which converted the valuable timber of the woodlands into lumber for the pioneer homes. Many of the houses and barns of this township in use at the present time were constructed from lumber sawed at these mills. Mr. Baughan's mill has been mentioned previously as being the first one in the township. Another saw mill, and a carding machine in connection with it, was erected on the south bank of Round lake in 1846 by Solomon Anspaugh, who then sold it to Wesley Hyre, Sr., in 1849. It was but a small affair, and Mr. Hyre rebuilt the saw mill which he operated until 1860, when he sold it to his son Joseph. The mill was run by water power, obtained through a race, from Round lake. During this time, or about 1850, another saw mill was built about a mile and a half south of the Hyre mill, on Thorn creek, which received the water that operated the machinery in Hyre's mill. This same water was used to operate this second mill. Joseph Hyre sold his mill to his brother Leonard in 1865; and in 1867 Leonard sold it to Frederick Magley, who owned it until it became only a ruin. The third saw mill, or the one on Thorn creek, south of the Hyre mill, was built by Christian Knaga. After Mr. Knaga's death, which occurred soon after he built the mill, it was rented to Frederick Humbarger for five years. Afterward it was operated by Cyrus Knaga, a son of Christian Knaga, for about nine years, then it was sold to Samuel Coverstone, who operated it until it, too, became a ruin. The dam constructed near Round lake to raise the water at the upper mill was removed some years ago and nothing now remains of these two old pioneer mills except some willow trees growing along the old mill race which mark their location. Likewise nothing now remains of the mill on Blue river, which was erected by Mr. Baughan except an old relic owned by E. A. Barney.

Soon after Joseph Hyre had sold his mill at Round lake he built another one near the half section corner of sections 20 and 29, which he operated by steam power for a few years. He then sold this mill and it was moved away. He then built another steam saw mill and grist mill combined at the same place, which he operated until about 1879, at which time he sold both—the saw mill being moved into Noble county near Big lake, and the grist mill taken to Laud, in Whitley county. This was Mr. Hyre's last venture in the mill business.

Another steam saw mill was erected on the Roley farm about the year 1862 by Mr. Simonson for Harris & Green. These parties sold it to John Null in 1864. This mill was built on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 33. Henry Guise and John Magley operated it in 1863 and Mr. Null in 1864-65. Dr. D. G. Linvill had an interest in this mill for many years, and during this time it was run by Mr. Maxwell. It was afterward owned and operated by James W. Yontz, who subsequenly moved it to his father's farm about a mile south of its first location. In all probability this mill sawed a greater amount of lumber than any other two of the pioneer mills of the township. It was a heavy and powerful mill and the largest logs were handled with ease by it.

A steam saw mill was built on the Samuel Miller farm about a half mile north of the center of the township. This also sawed up a lot of valuable timber into luumber.

Robert Smith, Sr., about 1866, built a saw mill near Catfish lake, which was afterward removed and rebuilt about one-half mile west and was for many years owned and operated by John E. Smith, a son of Robert Smith, Sr. Many of the present citizens will remember seeing Smith's mule teams hauling logs to the mill and lumber from it to the market in Columbia City.

Thomas N. Hughes built a saw mill about 1873, in the eastern part of the township, about three miles north of the southeast corner. In 1881 it was removed to Taylor's station on the Vandalia Railroad.

These mills converted much of the valuable walnut, poplar and ash timber into the finest lumber, and much of it can yet be seen in the older dwellings and barns of this township. The products of these mills, like the mills themselves, are fast going to decay, and in a few years more nothing of either will remain. They were an important factor in the development of the township. Before they were built the timber was burned, and only log cabins were constructed, but after the mills appeared this good timber was sawed into boards, some of which were used in the houses and barns, and the surplus sold to dealers in Columbia City, and often hauled to Fort Wayne, by ox teams, over the rough roads through the woods and there marketed.

Several tile mills were operated in past years. One on the Cotterly farm manufactured drain tile for several years, until 1905, when it was sold and removed to Columbia City. This mill was operated by John, Benjamin and Ernest Cotterly and John Pontzius at various times, and the tile made were of the best quality. Another tile mill was operated northwest from this one about two miles by John Judd and John Fry at different times, where also tile of fine quality were manufactured.

There are at present two stationary saw mills—one owned by Christopher Judd and the other by Emanuel Harshbarger, and three portable mills in the township. These mills do what little sawing there is yet to be done.

The township has one general store which is in the northern part. This store is of great convenience to the residents in that part. The business was started by Edmund E. Hoffer on the corner of his father's farm. He sold it to John Cotterly, who moved it to his farm, a half mile east and a half mile north of where Mr. Hoffer had it. Mr. Cotterly subsequently moved it a half mile south. A postoffice, known as Cresco, Indiana, was established at this store and maintained until rural free delivery was brought about, and it was then abandoned.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

While Thorncreek township does not rank with the best of the townships of Whitley county in the totals of its agricultural wealth, yet its farming interests are very important and hold the only place among its people. A pleasing feature of its economic conditions is the comparatively equal distribution of wealth among its farmers. As a general rule each farmer owns the land he cultivates, and has secured on his farm the necessary buildings, implements, stock and all things required for a comfortable living. The barns and outbuildings are not too large or expensive, but are constructed and built suitable to the needs of the farm. The dwellings are, as a rule, all comfortable frame buildings, there being only seven brick dwellings in the township. Many new houses have been erected within the last decade. A few log cabins of the early settlers may yet be seen in different parts of the township; and in some of the earlier substantial frame dwellings may yet be seen the old-fashioned fire place with its old fire dogs and crane. Many of us will readily recall the cheerful glow of the fire in these dear old fireplaces; of the family sitting in sweet repose around them; of mother and grandmother spinning yarn and flax for our clothing; and of father making spiles from alder bushes to be used during the maple sugar season in the spring. The present conditions of agriculture are fixed, and naturally favor a system of general farming and, in connection therewith, the raising of cattle, sheep and swine. Interspersed throughout the township are small areas of muck land. Owing to the nature and position of these muck land it is reasonable to suppose that they are old lake beds and ponds which have gradually become filled with decaying organic matter. These muck patches were covered with swamp grass, huckleberry bushes, cranberry vines, willows and occasionally larger trees. Drainage is necessary before this muck can be cultivated. When it is drained it becomes an ideal soil for the raising of onions and celery. Many onions are being raised in the township on these lands at the present time.

LAKES.

Thorncreek township has as beautiful and interesting a lot of lakes as can be found anywhere in the state of Indiana in an area of the same extent. They are all located in the northern one-third part of the township.

Of these the state geologist, in the seventeenth report, made in 1891, says: "Shriner's and Cedar, in sections 2, 11 and 12, Thorncreek, are as pretty a pair of twin lakes as one can wish to see. They occupy two narrow parallel valleys, separated by a ridge scarcely a quarter of a mile wide. Shriner's, the smaller and prettier of the two, is a mile and a quarter long by a quarter of a mile wide. Its level was lowered several feet about forty years ago by a ditch cut through the ridge between it and Round lake. The beach thus left dry is several rods wide and covered with grass. The present shores are remarkably clean; bordered by only a thin belt of sedges and rushes. Outside of that the water deepens rapidly, and varies from forty-five feet to over seventy at the upper end. The water is very clear and furnishes excellent fishing grounds. Moderately high bluffs on either side, covered to a large extent with forest of magnificent beeches, maples and lindens, form a fit setting for this charming picture.

Cedar lake is much like Shriner's, but more irregular. The lower fourth is separated from the main body by narrows and an island. Its level was raised by a dam at the same time that Shriner's was lowered, and the shallow space thus gained is entirely occupied by aquatic vegetation. These two lakes furnish an illustration of the law that lowering a lake leaves clean shores and raising it results in the formation of a marshy border. The depth of Cedar lake varies from forty-five to seventy-nine feet in the upper basin.

Round lake, one hundred and sixty acres, lies at the same level as Cedar, with which it is connected by a strait, scarcely navigable on account of vegetation. Its axis is at right angles with that of Cedar, and its depth from thirty-five to sixty feet. These lakes are drained through Thorncreek into Blue river.

Separated from the west end of Cedar by a divide a quarter of a mile across and twenty-five or thirty feet high is Crooked lake, which empties westward into the Tippecanoe river. Its axis continues the general direction of Shriner's and Cedar, southeast and northwest, but is nearly as large as the other two and much more irregular in outline and bottom. The upper basin is small and partially separated from the central by a narrow gravel ridge. The central basin is a half mile in diameter, and near its center was found the deepest sounding ever made by the writer in an Indiana lake, one hundred and seven feet. * * * The shores are clean and gravelly and the hills on either side probably form the highest ground in Whitley county. The group of lakes comprising Shriner's, Round, Cedar and Crooked furnish five or six miles of boating and offer attractions for the camper, sportsman and artist, such as are equaled by few places in the state."

From this it can be seen what the state geogolist thought of our beautiful lakes at that time. The dam spoken of as being constructed to raise the level of Cedar lake also raised Round lake. This dam has been removed and the shallow space spoken of as being covered by aquatic vegetation is now more or less dry and covered by grass and weeds where not cultivated. The dam was constructed to furnish water power for the saw mill built by Solomon Auspaugh, in 1846, and it was removed some years ago

when the mill at that place became a ruin. By doing this some fine soil for cultivation on the adjacent farms was reclaimed. Where the island and narrows were in Cedar lake a fill has been made and the small intervening space of water has been bridged over, and it looks now more like two lakes than one.

There is another small but nevertheless an interesting lake known as Catfish lake near the upper end of Shriner lake lying in the same valley and perhaps not more than thirty-six rods distant and separated from it by a low stretch of valley between the hills on either side. This little gem of water is nestled at the foot of the largest hill in the township and is entirely surrounded by aquatic plants and can be entered upon only at one place and only upon its eastern shore. It is almost round, and is beautiful to look upon when viewed from the top of the hill surrounding it on its northern and western borders. Part of Loon lake lies in this township, and it is on its southern shore in this township that is located the Loon lake summer resort. There is also a fine summer resort at Shriner lake. All of these lakes are ideal places for campers during the summer season, and a great boon to the sportsmen of Whitley county. Picnics and family gatherings are held in the beautiful groves at these resorts where all can enjoy a day of pleasure and recreation.

EDUCATION.

The first efforts at education in the township are said to have been made by William H. Widup, who taught in a private house in the Egolf neighborhood. The first schoolhouse was built on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, then owned by Jacob Humbarger. This house was of logs, and about 1856 it was superseded by a frame building built upon the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 11. About 1865 or 1866 this was abandoned and another frame building built upon the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 14. These last two were known as the Hively school, and about 1882 or 1883 this last one was abandoned and a brick building was built on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 14. This is known as the Hoops' school or district number six. Two of the early teachers in this school district were Harrison Crabill and Nathan Gradeless.

In the Egolf district, at present district number seven, the first schoolhouse was built a year or two after the one at Humbarger's, also of logs, and near where the church now stands. This was followed by a frame building of octagon form which can be seen at the present time just across the way from the church. The third house was built a half-mile east of the church, also a frame; and the present building, built of brick and in modern style, stands a quarter of a mile north of where the first one was located.

In the Beech Chapel district, or district number nine, the first schoolhouse was built a short distance west of the Stough cemetery, also of logs; the second house, a frame building, was erected at Five Points crossroads and was known as the Linn schoolhouse; and about 1876 or 1877, a brick building was erected a half mile east at Beech Chapel, which still stands and is used for school.

The first house in district number eleven was a frame and stood at the place where the brick now stands. The first house in the center district stood where the brick building stands at this time. The second house, a frame building, stood across the road to the west from the present building. During the trusteeship of John Orr the present brick building was erected.

In the other districts the same progress was made, log houses being superseded by frame buildings, and these in turn by substantial brick houses until all the school buildings were brick. There are eleven schoolhouses in the township, and this number makes it convenient for all the children to attend school without being compelled to travel a long distance as was necessary during pioneer days.

In 1855 Thorncreek township reported three hundred and eighteen children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, one hundred and seventy-two boys and one hundred and forty-six girls—of which only two hundred and twelve attended school. There were only six school districts then, taught by five male and one female teachers. The men received an average of twenty dollars per month, and the lady teacher only sixteen dollars per month. Most of the other townships in this county were lower than this in the compensation of their teachers. The length of the school term was two months. The state superintendent of public instruction in this same report says that "educational improvements and progress, that were anticipated three years since, have not been realized except to a very limited extent. Instead of beautiful and commodious schoolhouses evincing the good taste and generous patriotism of the people of their respective localities, we still meet with primitive structures, unenclosed school premises, unadorned grounds, dilapidated buildings, types of a bygone age, still lingering in the pathway of progress." It was about this time that better buildings were being erected for the accommodation of the school children.

In 1856 the report was substantially the same as in the preceding year. The whole number of children was three hundred and twenty-eight, of which two hundred and fifty-two attended school in the six districts under the care of six male teachers. The amount expended for education this year was only two hundred and forty-one dollars. The township library was reported to contain one hundred and seven volumes, to which were added one hundred and one volumes during the year. The tax assessed for building school houses was fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars and fifty cents on each poll, and the whole amounted to two hundred and thirteen dollars. The whole number of taxpayers was two hundred and thirty-eight, of which two hundred and three paid on five hundred dollars and less. From this it will be seen that there were but few rich citizens in the township. During the years 1857 and 1858 the number of school children gradually increased while the number of districts remained the same. In the year 1859 a change was made in the number of districts, another one being created. There were then seven in the township. The whole number of children reported was three hundred and sixty-seven—two hundred and one boys and one hundred and sixty-six girls. Six male teachers and one female teacher taught these schools at

an average compensation of one dollar and eighty-two cents per day for a term of only forty-four days. The new house erected during this year was at a value of only two hundred and twenty dollars. The tax collected for building, repairing, and fuel, was only three hundred dollars. The township library contained two hundred and sixty-two volumes, all in good condition.

In 1860 there were three hundred and seventy-seven children, two hundred and eleven boys and one hundred and sixty-six girls, and the ownship contained eight districts, but had only seven schools as in the preceding year. Of this number of children only three hundred and ten attended school with an average attendance of only two hundred and nine. The average compensation per day was only eighty-seven cents for a term of only forty-four days. The tax collected for building, repairing, fuel, etc., was only one hundred and seventeen dollars and twelve cents. There was no change in he library.

About this time the school law underwent a very general revision and re-enacment. Up until this time the schools made but little progress and the reasons came in answers from almost every township in the state, that it was for the lack of teachers trained in their profession, and acquainted with the approved methods and art of teaching. For this purpose the state superintendent suggested the establishment of a normal school for the training of teachers.

In 1861 the county school examiner, Alexander J. Douglas, reported for this township four hundred and ninety school children, of which two hundred and fifty-three were boys and two hundred and thirty-seven girls, attending school in ten districts. The township library contained two hundred and thirty-six volumes, and the tax collected for building and repairing was five hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-seven cents. It would be interesting if the examiner had made comments on the condition of the schools and buildings of that day, but this was not done.

The county examiner, H. D. Wilson, in 1864 reported that the average compensation of teachers in Thorncreek was one dollar and twenty-three cents a day, and the number of days one hundred and nine; the number of school houses as nine, all frame buildings, valued at twenty-six hundred dollars, and a total value of twenty-nine hundred and fifty dollars on all school property in the township. The township library contained three hundred and twenty volumes, and five hundred and sixty-nine were taken out for use within the year. The amount paid to trustee for managing school matters was sixteen dollars. It seems as if there was one school abandoned during the past year or two.

In 1866 County Examiner I. B. McDonald reported five hundred and six school children, of which two hundred and fifty-eight were boys and two hundred and forty-eight were girls, in Thorncreek township. Of this number only four hundred and twenty-three attended school in the eleven districts—the number of districts the township contains at present. These schools were taught by four male and seven female teachers, the former receiving an average of one dollar and forty-eight cents per day and the latter one dollar and tweny-five cents per day for one hundred days. At this time Thorncreek town-

ship ranked first in the average length of schools in days. These eleven school houses were all frame and the total estimated value of all school property was three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. The number of volumes in the library was four hundred and seventy-five, but only one hundred and twenty-five were read. The reports from all the townships show a great falling off in the number of volumes read.

The county examiner in 1868 reported the total value of school property in this township at only two thousand three hundred dollars and the volumes in the library at two hundred and ninety, of which only forty were taken out during the year.

The township library has been on the decline for some years past. The reason for this is the increase of newspapers, and the well known one given by some of the county superintendents of the different counties in the state. Our own county superintendent, the beloved and revered A. J. Douglas, in 1874, said of these libraries that they "are not very well cared for and but little read. The reading material was intended for some other generation." This seems to have been the opinion of every superintendent who said anything upon the subject.

In 1870 the report shows two hundred and seventy-eight boys and two hundred and fifty girls of school age, of which three hundred and seventy-one attended school with an average attendance of only two hundred and twelve. In this report it is stated that there were only ten districts in which school was taught. In 1872 it was reported that one new school house was erected at a value of six hundred dollars.

About this time brick school houses were taking the place of the frame buildings and Thorncreek township kept up in this advancement until today all its school buildings are substantial brick structures, and some are of modern architecture and arrangement. Better locations were selected as building sites, taking into consideration the convenience to the greatest number of children. The teachers were better qualified for the profession by the training which they received in normal schools and teachers' institutes. Parents gradually took a greater interest in the schools and a general improvement became manifest which has been maintained until the present time.

During the years 1901 to 1905 consolidation of districts was being tried, but it did not prove successful nor popular, and since then the idea has been abandoned. Each district desires to have its own school. The township high school, which was started during those years, has also been abandoned as not being a success. At the present time graduates from our common schools are being sent to the Columbia City high school and their tuition paid by the township. During the year 1906 the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars was so paid out for sixteen pupils.

Some of the teachers of "ye olden times" in Thorncreek are John Magley, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Sherwood and Mrs. S. S. Miller, of Columbia City; Mrs. Henry S. Egolf, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Waugh, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Widup, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Magley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shilts, J. H. Snyder and sister Lizzie, now Mrs. T. M. Orr, and George W. Laird, all residents of the township. The early teachers who died as residents of this township were the Rev. John

Miller, Hon. M. D. Garrison, William Widup and Nathan Gradeless. Other teachers of past years not resident here now are Benjamin Humbarger, John M. Deem, Rezin Orr, Mrs. Cyrus Keiser, William T. Harrod, Mrs. James W. Burwell, Mary Jane Wade, Mary Taylor, Cyrus Widup, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Brown, Miss Callie Cotterly and John Pressler. There are others whose names are not now recalled but to whom all due respect is given.

RELIGION.

The citizens of the township manifest a pleasing religious disposition as evidenced by the six neat, substantial and commodious frame churches within its boundaries. There are some who worship in the churches of Columbia City, and are regular attendants there. Even in the early years of the township's growth and settlement the pioneers did not neglect their religious duty, but performed their Sabbah worship and had their Sunday-schools in the school houses of that day.

The Saint John's church, better known as the Hively church, was built about 1865 or 1866. The congregation was organized before the church was built and services were held in the school house in that locality. This church was remodeled and a spire built to it since and the congregation is today in a flourishing condition financially and religiously. A well kept cemetery is adjacent to the church, and in it are at rest some of the sturdy pioneers o fthat neighborhood.

The Church of God or Thorncreek Bethel, popularly known as the Egolf church, is without doubt the most commodious and substantial church structure in the township and is kept in the best condition. It is generally conceded that it was in the Egolf neighborhood, and at one of the Egolf homes that the first Sunday-school was organized. Before the church was built services were held in the school house which stood where the church now stands. A beautiful and well kept cemetery occupying a hillside is to the south of this church and adjacent thereto. In this small city of the dead are at rest all that is mortal of the Egolfs who figured so prominently in the early history of this township. Lying in their company are others of the pioneer settlers, and gradually, one by one, those good old pioneer fathers and mothers are gathered together in their final resting place.

Blue River church in the eastern part of the township is maintained by the Free Methodist denomination and was built about 1875. The first pastor was the Rev. A. F. Godwin. This is also a commodious church and across the road from it is also a neatly kept cemetery in which also lie heroes of the early days, and where their descendants are being gathered about them one by one.

The Baptist denomination has a good and neat church structure in the southwestern part of the township. It is better known as the Foster church. This church was remodeled and a spire built to it a few years ago. The congregation is strong and flourishing, and a keen interest is taken in religious matters by all its members. There is no cemetery near this church, but many of its deceased members rest in the Stough cemetery, just one mile east on a straight line. This is a very old cemetery and the largest in the township. In its embrace are sleeping also

some of the honored old pioneers of this township.

The Christian denomination has a fine church edifice in the northern part of the township which was built in 1887. Prior to the building of this church religious services were held in the school house one mile north. The congregation is also in a flourishing condition and has some very zealous members. The structure was completely finished and is of good size and has a fine church spire.

The Dunkard denomination has a church in the northeastern part of the township. This is also a substantial structure without spire or ornament. The congregation is composed of very zealous worshipers who take a keen and lively interest in their religious belief.

Besides the cemeteries mentioned in connection with the churches there is one in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 9. Some old pioneers are also buried here but the cemetery is not used at present and has not been for some years. It is not abandoned, however. The only other place in the township where any pioneer is buried is the plat of ground on the Franklin Shilts farm, in which lie the remains of John H. Alexander, the first settler in the township.

HIGHWAYS.

The highways of the township have undergone many changes. When the first settlers came into its domain there were no roads, and they blazed and cut their way through the forests, around swamps and hills. In this manner the first roads wound around, and cut diagonally across farms and sections. But very few were on section lines at first. Gradually, however, they began to place newly opened highways on the section lines and straightened those already opened. In some instances where farm dwellings are situated some distance back of the present highways it is found upon investigation that in years past the road wound around some fancied obstruction and passed the site of such buildings. These crooked and diagonal roads have about all been changed with the exception of the Yellow River road. This will very likely never be changed.

OFFICERS.

This township has furnished some county officers from among its citizens as follows: Richard Baughan, sheriff, from March, 1838, to August 23, 1838; John Q. Adams, treasurer, from November 24, 1866, until November 8, 1870; A. Y. Swigert, coroner, from December 2, 1867, until December 2, 1869. The following as county commissioners in the order named: Nathaniel Gradeless, John G. Braddock, Henry Knight, Adam Egolf, Andrew Adams, Jacob Ramsey, Henry W. Miller and Jacob Paulus. John H. Shilts served as recorder from November 10, 1887, until November 10, 1891. Logan Staples is the present sheriff. John H. Alexander, the first settler in the township, served as county surveyor from 1839 to 1842, and again from 1848 to 1850, in which year he died. B. F. Magley is at present a member of the county advisory board.

It is almost an impossibility to get all the township trustees from the beginning and the years during which they served. It

is to be very much regretted that this cannot be done. It is not impossible, however, that some of the old settlers before mentioned served in that capacity.

In the election of 1859 Timothy Brown was elected trustee, and Solomon Sumners and William Roley as justices of the peace. Mr. Brown was re-elected in 1860 and possibly also in 1861. In 1862 E. Strong was elected trustee and re-elected in 1863. In the elections of 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871 M. D. Garrison was elected trustee. In 1869 without opposition. In 1870 his salary was eighty-seven dollars, and in 1871 it was seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents. John Orr was elected in 1872, 1873 and 1874. John R. Douglas in 1875, 1876 and 1877. In 1878 the trustees were elected for two years. John Magley was elected at this time and re-elected in 1880. In 1882 Franklin Shilts was elected; in 1884 Peter Bishoff; in 1886 Frederick Humbarger; in 1888 John D. Sherwood, and in 1890 Samuel Coverstone. In 1890 the trustees were elected for four years. Mr. Coverstone was elected in April and held the office until the 10th of the following November, at which time he resigned. Adam Fisher, who had just completed his term as township assessor, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Coverstone. The time for holding the township election having been changed from April to November, 1894, and the time of the present incumbents of the trustee's office to hold over having been changed to August 1, 1895, Mr. Fisher thus held the office of trustee from November 10, 1890, until August 1, 1895. This gave Mr. Fisher an unusual opportunity which but few are permitted to enjoy, that is of levying a rate of taxation as trustee on the valuation and assessment of property which he himself made as township assessor, and disbursing the money thus raised for township purposes. In all Mr. Fisher held office almost continuously from April, 1882, until August 1, 1895. At the election of 1894 Thomas E. Adams was elected trustee and John H. Shilts was elected assessor and took their offices August 1, 1895, and both held their respective offices until December, 1900. At the November election of 1900 George W. Laird and Jesse S. Hively were elected trustee and assessor, and in the general election of 1904 Dorsey Jagger was elected trustee and Jesse S. Hively re-elected assessor. Other assessors than those already mentioned were Valentine Pressler, Dennis Walter. David Auspaugh, Noah Fisher and James Staples. There were others yet before these, but whose names could not be ascertained.

A DAY OF SPORT.

A fox hunt was organized for the township on the evening of February 12, 1875. The hunt took place on the following March 5th. The chief marshal in the hunt was Henry J. Egolf. Assistants or line marshals were Henry S. Egolf, Daniel Pressler, James W. Yontz and Peter R. Egolf. There were eleven district marshals also. It was a day of much fun and sport. The lines came together near the center of the township in a meadow on the Henry Knight farm. Two foxes were rounded up, and one of these was killed, the other breaking through the lines and getting away. The last deer killed here was about 1874 and just west of the Peter

R. Egolf home, by Mr. Egolf, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Andrew Harshbarger and Benjamin Egolf. Mr. Egolf relates that they chased it back and forth a distance of several miles until it fell exhausted and he ended its life. Peter R. Egolf thus killed the last deer in this township.

There have been casualties and accidents in the township of which we will not make personal mention. Among these were boiler explosions, accidental deaths from falling timbers, from drowning, from falling, from runaways and from other causes.

Thorncreek township is in a fairly prosperous condition at this time. Its citizens are intelligent, industrious and progressive. They are contented with their conditions, and in all casualties and afflictions they are, as a rule, ready and willing to extend the helping hand.

Our special thanks are due to the older citizens for their information of facts and data as related in this sketch. Many more things could have been written about, but the space in the county history to be occupied by this article is limited. The critic may find errors and omissions herein, but the feeling of the writer is that they were not intentional on his part. I will stop with this apology.

Joseph N. Adair

WHITLEY COUNTY, INDIANA.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. JOSEPH WILSON ADAIR.

No profession develops with so much accuracy and vigor man's native intellectual powers as that of the law. While it opens a vast field for profound philosophic inquiry and research it at the same time imperiously demands an acute and close observation of the daily workings and practical experiences of nearly every phase of life. In its record and principles it reaches back into the mist of ages long since historic, yet in the application of those principles to daily use the possessor must keep his mind constantly fixed upon the stupendous progress of modern improvements as well as upon the far more extended and complicated machinery of modern society. A moment's reflection will serve to show that, aside from the patient and laborious task necessary to accomplish successfully a work of such vast proportions, he who would rise to eminence in this most arduous and far-reaching of callings must possess a sound mind, keen discernment, and clear discrimination and practical judgment. He must be capable of extracting great principles of jurisprudence from amid the rubbish of ages, and stiff, stern and inflexible though they prove, they must in his hands be made sufficiently malleable to be applied to the rapidly changing necessities of a progressive and gradually developing state of society.

The mere disclaimer and sentimental dreamer will find in this profession no field suited to his talents or exertions. The lofty aims of a practical wisdom, of a far-reaching and sagacious philosophy can alone be tolerated in an arena which more perhaps than any other demonstrates the law of the survival of the fittest, and it is but natural that those who have thus attained merited distinction should possess a charm and force which commend them to the favorable consideration of every sound thinker. There is a growing interest in tracing the record of one who, by sheer force of will and the powers of a native genius, has reached an elevated position in public confidence and wielded a wide and wholesome influence for the general good. Who, living truth and integrity for their own sakes, has undeviatingly followed his dictates, regardless of personal consequences, and risen to a commanding place at a bar long distinguished for the ability and high standing of its legal talent.

Of this class of lawyers the Hon. Joseph Wilson Adair, judge of the thirty-third judicial circuit court, and for a number of years one of the leading practitioners of the northern Indiana bar, affords an illustrious

example. Like the majority of those who have attained eminence in legal circles, his success, both in the practice and on the bench, has come to him as the reward of profound research, energetic action and honorable endeavor, and with a laudable ambition to dignify his calling and make it what it has ever purported to be—a potential, as well as an active agency for the administration of justice among men—he has steadily advanced along the line of distinguished service until now, in the prime of his physical and mental powers, and the largest development of his professional ability, he stands a conspicuous type of the successful, self-made man of to-day. Judge Adair is a native of Noble county, Indiana, where his birth occurred on November 29, 1843. His father, Joseph E. Adair, was born in Ireland and came to America in early childhood, settling with his family on a farm near New London, Ohio, where he grew to maturity, familiar with all the duties that usually fall to the lot of those reared in close touch with nature, amid the active scenes of rural life.

When a young man Joseph E. Adair married Miss Elizabeth Winders, of Maryland, and subsequently, in 1837, removed to the new and sparsely settled county of Noble, Indiana, locating on January 1st of that year in what is now Washington township, of which they were among the earliest pioneers. Here Mr. Adair entered four hundred acres of land, which was very heavily timbered, but, nothing daunted by the discouraging prospect, he at once erected a diminutive log cabin, with clap-boards, daubed with mud and furnished with a rough puncheon floor, which afforded a fairly comfortable shelter for the family until replaced by a more commodious and substantial structure in after years. This frontier cabin commanded a beautiful site on the banks of the Tippecanoe and for several years was frequently visited by the Indians, between whom and the inmates a spirit of amity and good will seems to have obtained. The country at that time was largely as nature had created it, the few small clearings of the settlers being mere niches in the dense forests, in the midst of which various kinds of wild animals roamed in large numbers, some of them, like the wolf and bear, ferocious and during certain seasons destructive to live stock, and not infrequently proving dangerous enemies to man himself. Game of all kinds was plentiful and easily procured and as Mr. Adair was fond of hunting and an exceedingly accurate marksman, many deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, squirrels, etc., fell before his unerring rifle, in this way the table being supplied with the choicest of meats during the greater part of the year. Immediately after providing a shelter for his family Mr. Adair addressed himself to the more formidable task of clearing his land and preparing the soil for cultivation, to accomplish which required hard and continuous toil, such as the present generation can illy conceive, much less realize and appreciate. By persevering industry, however, he gradually succeeded in removing the forest growth and in the course of a few years had a goodly number of acres under cultivation. By gradually extending the area of tillable land his efforts were in due time rewarded, as he finally developed an excellent farm on which were made some of the finest and most sub-

stantial improvements in the county, and in time he became one of the prosperous and well-to-do men of his community. In connection with agriculture he dealt quite extensively in live stock, which he purchased throughout a large area of his own and neighboring counties and drove to Cincinnati, Columbus and other shipping points, where he disposed of his animals at handsome profits. So encouraging was his success in this line of business that he continued it as long as he lived and it was while on his way with a herd of cattle to Cincinnati that he was stricken with cholera and died at Wiltshire, Ohio, October 9, 1849. Joseph and Elizabeth Adair were the parents of a large family, thirteen children in all, of whom five are still living, Mrs. Mary Correll, Mrs. Elizabeth Burke, Joseph W., subject of this review, and Dr. Thomas E. Adair, who is practicing medicine in the town of Moline, Kansas. Some years after the death of Mr. Adair the widow became the wife of C. B. Wood, but both have passed from the scenes of their earthly struggles and trials to the land of silence.

Reverting to the personal history of Judge Adair, it is learned that as a youth and during the earlier years of his boyhood he was subject to those wholesome family influences which give the proper direction to moral character; and to parental precept and example may doubtless be traced, in a large measure, the germs of the honorable and manly ambition which now distinguishes him as a public man. He was reared on the old family homestead, early bore his share of the labor required to clear the fields and cultivate the same and grew up to the full stature of vigorous young manhood, with the conviction that labor is honorable and that success in any line of endeavor must be the result of patient, energetic individual effort. While still a mere lad he entered the district schools, where he pursued his studies until the age of seventeen, when by reason of his advancement he engaged in teaching, which profession he continued during the winter seasons for several years, meeting with success as an able and painstaking instructor. During this period he manifested a decided taste for books and such was his desire to add to his store of knowledge that he eagerly read every book and periodical to which he could lay his hands, and in this way not only laid broad and deep the foundation of his subsequent career as student and lawyer, but also became widely informed in general literature and the leading questions of the times. His early and strong manifestation for learning induced him at the close of his first term as teacher to strive for still higher intellectual attainments. Accordingly, he entered a college in the city of Fort Wayne, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he remained one year, and subsequently prosecuted his studies for two years in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, the meanwhile devoting the winter months to the work of teaching. Having a decided preference for the law, which early attracted him, he decided to make the profession his life work and in due time he entered the office of Hon. H. D. Wilson, of Columbia City, subsequently judge of the thirty-fourth judicial district, under whose instructions he continued until his admission to the Whitley county bar in 1869.

Judge Adair brought to his chosen call-

ing a mind well disciplined by intellectual and professional training and it was not long until his abilities were duly recognized, as is attested by his rapid rise at the Columbia City bar. He practiced alone until 1873, when he became associated with Judge James S. Collins, the partnership thus formed lasting until 1883, during which time it achieved marked success in the courts of Whitley and other counties, the two gentlemen being retained as counsel in the majority of important cases adjudicated in this section of the state. Discontinuing the firm at the expiration of the period indicated, Mr. Adair has since been alone and before his elevation to the bench it is not too much to assert that he easily stood at the head of the bar to which the major part of his practice was confined, and for a number of years there was seldom a case of any import in which he did not appear either for plaintiff or defense. Perhaps one of the most noted cases in which he was engaged was the trial of Doctor Gotwald, of Springfield, Ohio, for teaching and preaching doctrines contrary to the accepted creed of his church and for which he was called upon to face a charge of heresy. Judge Adair appeared for the defendant and it was through his efforts mainly that the accused was acquitted, but not until after a most interesting and in not a few respects sensational trial. As already indicated, Judge Adair stands in the front rank of his profession in his native state and his record as a practitioner is not only brilliant, but is above the suspicion of anything savoring of dishonor. In the commencement of his legal studies he made a thorough elementary preparation and having a retentive and disciplined memory, combined with remarkable quickness or readiness of manner, he is enabled instantly to render available all his learning and experience. It is in a great measure owing to these and other equally fortunate circumstances that he was enabled so soon to attain a commanding position in the profession and to win a reputation such as few achieve in a much longer and more varied period of practice. His highest ambition has been to excel in the line of his calling, to attain a thorough mastery of the legal science, and to this end he has with singleness of purpose directed the untiring industry and energy of a lifetime. Shrewd, keen, ever on the lookout to detect the weak points in an adversary's position, his ready exposure of the weakness frequently gives force and influence favorable to his cause beyond the power of the severest logic or closest reasoning. Careful and judicious in the preparation of legal papers, painstaking and thorough in their presentation to the court, he leaves nothing undone in matters confided to his charge and frequently secures verdicts at the hands of juries by skillful and elaborate arguments, presented with power and great magnetic force. Another marked feature in his professional career is his faithfulness and untiring devotion to the interests of his client, no matter how trifling the amount or how uncertain the prospect of remuneration for his services, he works just as hard and with the same zeal as though the case involved large interests and abundant rewards.

In addition to the position the Judge now holds and so faithfully fills he has at different times been chosen to other stations of honor and trust, having been elected super-

intendent of the Whitley county schools in 1880 for one term, and in 1889 was made mayor of Columbia City, filling both offices with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. In the latter year he was appointed judge of the district composed of the counties of Whitley and Kosciusko, and in 1890 was elected judge of the thirty-third judicial circuit, which position he has held by successive re-elections to the present time, his record since entering upon the discharge of his judicial functions, fully sustaining his erstwhile reputation as an able and brilliant lawyer and justifying the people in the wisdom of their choice. Judge Adair came to the bench eminently qualified for its many high and arduous duties and he has admirably tried to prove worthy of the important trust reposed in him and meet the wants of the people of the circuit in all matters of law, justice, and equity. Methodical in the disposition of business, fair and essentially impartial in his rulings, clear and unequivocal in the enunciation of his decisions, and withal gentlemanly and courteous to members of the bar and to all having business in court, he has deported himself with such becoming grace and dignity as to adorn the high station to which called and earned an honorable reputation among the most distinguished jurists of Indiana.

It would indeed be anomalous if, with such an intellect as Judge Adair possesses, he did not with the varied subjects that have engaged his attention, deeply study and carefully weigh the claims of revealed religion. This he has done with the happy result of strengthening and every day making brighter and surer his faith in an all-wise Father who doeth everything well and in his son, Jesus Christ, through the atoning merits of whose sacrifice he expects ultimately to enjoy in a far greater degree the consolation and solace which have been such potent factors in moulding his character and shaping his destiny, not only for the life that now is, but for the far more abundant life beyond death's mystic stream. For many years he has been a firm believer in the Christian faith and as a faithful and zealous member of the Lutheran church has made his influence felt in every laudable activity for the moral and spiritual advancement of his fellowmen. For thirty-two years he has had charge of the same class in Sunday school and during this time has never been absent from his place nor reached the school after the exercises had begun. Upon the minds of the young he has left an influence for good which time will never erase and by his consistent Christian life and upright course of conduct, as well as by honorable professional and official career, he has won and retained the warm and abiding friendship of all classes and conditions of people with whom he has been brought in contact. Amid the multifarious and exacting duties of the bench the Judge finds pleasure and recreation in agricultural pursuits, owning a half section of fine tillable land, on which he has made many valuable improvements. He takes great interest in the cultivation of this place and in the raising of fine breeds of stock and in all that pertains to advanced agricultural methods he is justly considered an authority.

On July 27, 1867, Judge Adair was united in marriage with Miss Amelia M. Young, of Wolf Lake, Noble county, daughter of John and Sarah Young; the union be-

ing blessed with two children, Jessie, the wife of E. K. Strong, and Josephine, now Mrs. Clyde Kein, of Kendallville, Indiana, The home of the Judge and his estimable wife has long been noted for its free-handed, open-hearted hospitality and their children, as well as themselves, occupy prominent positions in the best social circles of their respective places of residence. Judge Adair is essentially a man of the people, with their interests ever at heart, and proud of his distinction as a citizen of a country for whose laws and institutions he has the most profound admiration and respect, while his strong mentality, ripe judgment and unimpeachable integrity demonstrates to the satisfaction of all his ability to fill honorably important official station and to discharge worthily high trusts. In the larger sense of the term he is a politician and gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but at no time has he been a partisan or resorted to the questionable methods of those who make politics their chief aim in life. Like many truly great men, he shrinks from, rather than courts, notoriety, his becoming modesty and desire to keep as much as possible from the public gaze being among his most pleasing characteristics. He has long been a prominent member and active worker in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to high standing, being past master of the lodge to which he belongs, besides holding for a period of thirteen years the position of high priest of the chapter, and is also a Knight Templar and a member of the Indianapolis consistory, S. P. R. S.

Thus, in a brief and cursory manner have been set forth the leading facts and characteristics in the career of one of Indiana's eminent jurists and distinguished men of affairs who, by a life of integrity, laborious study, energy, activity, and devotion to duty, has been honored by his fellow citizens and who occupies to-day a first place in their affection and regard. Beloved with a fervent warmth of attachment by all who know him personally and respected by men of all parties he now, in the prime of life and the vigor of his mental powers, stands at the head of his profession in the northern part of the state and an acknowledged leader in matters of public import. In the future, should he see fit, there are no honors to which he may aspire and no place which he would not fill with dignity and honor to himself and credit to his state and country.

SAMUEL P. KALER.

The family of this name originated in Switzerland, where its representatives figured conspicuously in political and industrial life during the first half of the nineteenth century. We first hear of John Kaler as a member of the legislative body of the Swiss Republic, in which he was evidently a man of influence as he served as its president during three consecutive terms. He seems to have held other important official positions and to have achieved reputation as a practical statesman in the affairs of his native country. His son Henry emigrated to America near the close of the Revolutionary war and as a servant of Gen. Nathaniel Green was a participant in the stirring scenes that preceded the final triumph of the American arms. After the cessation of hostilities,

Henry Kaler located at Baltimore, Maryland, and through the influence of General Green was enabled to secure special employment in the weaver's trade, in which he had become proficient before leaving his native land. He married in Baltimore and some years afterward removed to York county, Pennsylvania, where his remaining days were passed. He had three sons, but the only one to reach maturity was John Kaler, whose activities found an outlet on the western shore of Maryland. We find him during the war of 1812, established as proprietor of a large boot and shoe store at Havre de Grace, which did an extensive business in supplying the government with foot-wear for the army. This commercial enterprise, however, seems to have met with eventual failure and the proprietor returned to his old home in York county, Pennsylvania, where on October 3, 1821, the family records mention the birth of a son named George Kaler. The latter learned the shoemaker's trade in youth and followed this calling for many years, but finally abandoned the bench to become a farmer. In March, 1875, he came to Whitley county and located upon a farm near Larwill, where he spent the subsequent fourteen years in agricultural pursuits. At length feeling the approach of age, he decided in 1889 to give up active business and retired to a home in Columbia City, where his career was closed by death in 1892. In early life he had married Kate Traub, a lady of talent and honorable lineage, who through all the years of trial or triumph proved a loyal and loving companion. Her grandfather, George Traub, was one of the clerks of the Continental Congress and later served as private secretary to Thomas Jefferson, by whom he was tendered a diplomatic position of importance which, for some unexplained reason, he declined. Other members of this connection achieved political influence at different times and places and the family was always regarded favorably. George and Kate (Traub) Kaler had three sons: Samuel P., Dr. William A., now deceased, and James B., a leading business man of Columbia City.

Samuel P. Kaler, eldest of this family of promising boys, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, February 17, 1853, and spent his boyhood in the place of his nativity. Being ambitious to learn he made the best of the opportunities afforded by the common schools of his neighborhood and at the age of seventeen began teaching. He devoted the next nine years to this vocation, in Ohio and Indiana, but meantime worked on the farm during the summer vacations and studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1879. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Kaler was appointed deputy sheriff of Whitley county, served two years in that position and then received an appointment as deputy auditor, to the duties of which office he devoted his time until the expiration of the four-year term of his principal. It is evident that he had attracted attention and gained popularity by his method of discharging these deputyships, as we find that they resulted in a promotion of importance. In 1886, he was nominated by the Democratic party as candidate for the office of clerk of Whitley county, and after a vigorous campaign he was elected by a decidedly complimentary vote, his majority exceeding the largest obtained by any other candidate. He served acceptably for four years and during this time greatly extended his acquaintance and knowledge of public affairs. It is

not too much to say that he made one of the most popular clerks since the organization of the county and when he retired in the fall of 1891 he enjoyed the esteem and good will of all classes, irrespective of party. It has often been remarked that Mr. Kaler is better informed concerning the history, condition and general development of Whitley county than any other citizen within its confines. This information he gladly dispenses to all inquirers and he has by general consent become an authority on all subjects affecting the public records. His reputation, however, is by no means confined to matters of a political nature, his activities in the industrial and business world being equally conspicuous and useful. He was a charter member of the Whitley County Building and Loan Association and was its president for several years. He has been a stockholder, director and one of the vice presidents of the Provident Trust Company since its incorporation six years ago. While still in office Mr. Kaler organized the Harper Buggy Company, of which he was elected manager and secretary. This is now one of the city's important industries and its success is attributed largely to Mr. Kaler's energy, executive ability and capacity for details. Its business policy has always been progressive but at the same time conservative and its establishment on a firm base of financial stability is an achievement that reflects great credit upon the founders. In his personal intercourse Mr. Kaler is a pleasant as well as instructive companion. He has made a special study of the history of Whitley county and talks entertainingly of the early settlement, the gradual growth from the wilderness and the final emergence into the highly improved agricultural domain whose pleasing aspect gladdens the eyes of all beholders. As a political leader he is suave and resourceful, always a willing worker and a counselor whose advice is valued by his party.

May 1, 1873, Mr. Kaler married Miss Alice, daughter of David Kerr, of Crestline, Ohio. They have two children: Laura, now Mrs. H. F. Schwier, of Detroit, Michigan; and Walpole, who is now the superintendent of the Harper Buggy Company. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Kaler is past chancellor of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. Socially the family is popular and welcome guests in the best circles of Columbia City society.

MATTHIAS SLESMAN.

The family of this name, long well known in Whitley county, is of German origin and natives of Baden, a grand duchy of the empire. The father dying at the old home, left his widow in straitened circumstances, and she decided to try her fortunes in the new world, so in 1840, set sail for New York. The passage was long and tedious, but the plucky woman finally reached her port of destination and immediately made preparations to travel to the West in search of a home. At that time Ohio was a kind of Mecca for incoming emigrants and hither the new arrival made her way. Reaching Seneca county after a tedious trip, she took up her abode there, but after a residence of four years concluded to travel still further westward. This trip ended at Columbia City in September, 1844,

and from that time until the present the descendants of this German woman have been indentified with the growth and development of the county. She brought with her as her principal assets four sons, whose names were Michael, Jacob, John and Matthias. The first mentioned worked at the wagonmaker's trade until his death in 1878 and became widely known as a skilled mechanic. John enlisted, when quite young, as a soldier in the Mexican war, afterward became a blacksmith in Columbia City and was killed by lightning while engaged in building the pike from Fort Wayne to Lima. Jacob, now a man of advanced years, is still living in Columbia City. The mother died many years ago, after reaching the age of seventy.

Matthias Slesman, youngest of this family, was born in Baden, October 6, 1833, and hence was but seven years old when his mother crossed the ocean. He learned the carpenter's trade, but in addition to this was engaged in farming and teaming. He has prospered and at present owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, five and one-half miles north of Columbia City, in Thorncreek township, which he has improved until it has become a valuable piece of property. Aside from his business, he has been active in various lines, including politics, and at one time was deputy sheriff for a term and also served as marshal of the city. In 1870, he built a comfortable residence on North Line street and has lived in the same for over forty years. His political affiliations have always been Democratic and he has represented his party as delegate to various conventions. In 1864, when thirty-one years old, he married Elizabeth Sipe, who was born in Ohio in 1842 and come here with her parents, who settled on a farm in Columbia township. Mr. and Mrs. Slesman have had eight children, of whom six reached maturity. Adam died at the age of thirty-six; William is a resident of Columbia City; Margaret, wife of Charles Battles, who lives in Chicago; Franklin is a street car conductor in Chicago; Harmon is now operating the farm in Thorncreek township, but was for a while a street car conductor in Chicago; Charles is a railroad clerk in a Chicago transfer office.

BURDETTE F. McNEAR.

One of the live business establishments in Columbia City is the harness store conducted by Trembley & McNear, which started March 1, 1898, on a small investment. They at first handled buggies only, but other lines were added until now they carry a full assortment of harness, trunks, robes, suit-cases and other articles, with annual sales of from twenty thousand to twenty-two thousand dollars, employing three assistants, occupying a building twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, the location being most desirable.

Some years before the Civil war, Josiah F. McNear came to Whitley county with his father, Philip, who engaged in farming. The son was here married to Antoinette Tucker and taught school for several years. He then went to Kansas, where he spent five years in agriculture, when he returned to Whitley county, and was variously engaged. About 1880 he came to Columbia City, and was engaged in the hardware business for ten or twelve years. He is now a

carrier on the rural mail delivery service of the county. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout that struggle as a member of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, becoming lieutenant of his company. Burdette F. McNear, son of Josiah F., was born at Douglas, Kansas, January 7, 1872. His mother died when he was thee and a half years old and for a while he was entrusted to the care of his grandfather. For six years he was in the family of George Dice, west of Churubusco, and attended school at the latter place for two years, during which time he lived with an uncle. Subsequently he attended school at Columbia City, took a course in a business college and was for a while in the commercial department of the Valparaiso Normal. At intervals he clerked in a hardware store, acted as reporter for the "Mail" and made himself useful in whatever his hands could find to do. For a year he was a commercial traveler, selling hardware over Indiana for a Fort Wayne firm, and eventually entered into the partnership above described, a line of trade to which he seems peculiarly well adapted.

October 31, 1900, Mr. McNear married Miss Edith, daughter of Alfred Ale, a cabinetmaker. Mrs. McNear, who is a native of Kosciusko county, is a popular lady, taking active part in the Coterie Literary Club.

FRANKLIN PIERCE BRIDGE.

The Bridge family has been identified with Washington township for more than half a century, and different members of it have made their influence felt in connection with farming interests. It was in 1845 that Levi and Rebecca (Hines) Bridge arrived in Whitley county, coming from Cleveland, Ohio. Five years later they bought a farm in Washington township near the present village of Laud, and their remaining years were devoted to the active work of improving the property. The father died at the age of sixty-two, while his wife survived until her seventy-seventh year. Of their nine children to reach maturity, three sons and two daughters are living in 1907. Franklin Pierce Bridge, now deceased, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1853. When about coming of age he learned the carpenter's trade, but after working at the bench several years took charge of his mother's farm and managed it until her death, nearly eight years later. Upon the settlement of the estate he bought out the other heirs. He made expensive improvements, including an open ditch through the place, beside laying a great deal of tile, thus making it one of the most productive farms in the township. He died May 7, 1899, as the result of a kick from a horse received twenty-seven hours previously. In politics he was an ultra Republican and was also an active member of the Knights of the Maccabees, whose impressive burial service was used in paying the last sad rites to one highly respected by all.

May 20, 1880, Mr. Bridge married Miss Elsie Lenwell, whose parents were pioneer settlers of Kosciusko county, and who later settled in Washington township. She was born in 1856, was seventeen years old upon coming to this county, and twenty-four at marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bridge had four

sons: Arthur, who married Rosa Rupert, manages the old homestead; Salathiel Castle is bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Columbia City; Emmet, having finished the high school course at Columbia City, is a teacher in the old home school; Clemmet, twin brother of the last mentioned, is a student in the freshman class at Wabash College.

ROSANNA CRIDER.

Indiana was still a young state when Francis Tulley was married in Ross county, Ohio, to Mary E. Nickey, of Augusta county, Virginia, and came with his bride to Whitley county. This was in 1834, and previous to that time, friends had already settled in the same vicinity, Samuel Smith had built the first cabin in the township, subsequently named after him, and this rude structure was occupied by the Tulleys during the owner's temporary absence. Francis Tulley built the second cabin in Smith township, and here he made his home for over forty years, meantime accumulating four hundred acres of land most of which he distributed among his children. In 1872, he removed to Columbia City, where he lived in retirement until his death, twenty-four years later, in 1896, surviving his life companion one year.

The children of this pioneer couple were four in number: Rosanna; William A., proprietor of a repair shop in Columbia City; Cyrus B., lawyer and member of the legislature, who died at his home in Columbia City, aged fifty-five; and Wesley C. who lives on the old homestead in Smith township.

Rosanna Tulley, eldest of these, was born in Smith township, September 15, 1834, this being the same year in which her parents came. Neighbors were few and far between, wolves were plentiful and made the lonesome night still more dreary by their dismal howling, it being the custom of the settlers to fire guns to frighten them away. Indians were also numerous, though not hostile and often called at the Tulley cabin for food or out of idle curiosity. If Rosanna's birth was romatic, her youth and girlhood were none the less so, though they did not differ materially from those of other pioneer children in the western wilderness. She had to "pitch in" to help clear the farm and many a sturdy blow she struck with ax or mattock, to say nothing of holding the plow, feeding the stock, and attending to the household drudgery. The first school she attended was kept in the kitchen of her parents, and was taught by an Eastern man named Wisner. Her father had to work out to secure food for the family, and often put in three days of hard work for one bushel of corn meal. He had brought with him from Ohio a team and cow and had to cut a road through the woods to his land. She and her mother spent many weary hours spinning and weaving cloth with which to make wearing apparel for the household. November 1, 1855, when she was twenty-one years of age, there was a pioneer wedding at this rude cabin in the woods, the contracting parties being John Crider and herself. The groom, who was but two months older, had come into Smith township with his parents when about fifteen years of age, and as a wedding present his father gave him a horse and cow. The bride's dowery consisted of two horses, two cows, a sheep and forty acres of wild land.

They went to housekeeping in a small frame structure, and with the sturdy courage characteristic of those times, faced resolutely toward the future. Before marriage Mr. Crider had taught school at intervals and he kept at this occupation intermittently for some time after. He was, however, of an ambitious turn of mind, and aspired to something higher than grubbing and township teaching. In 1872, he removed to Columbia City, was elected township assessor and during spare hours devoted himself to the study of the law. Forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Cyrus B. Tulley, he entered actively into practice until 1882, meantime running a hardware store. His death occurred at Churubusco November 6, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. John Crider had three children: Noah W., the oldest, taught school and dealt in musical instruments, books and sewing machines and died unmarried at the residence of his mother after two years' illness of consumption, aged twenty-six years. Rosa May died in infancy and Bertie Wilson died in 1885, when eleven years old, just two months after his older brother had passed away. Since 1874, Mrs. Crider, the bereaved mother and widow, has lived in her residence on North Line street, and devoted her life to works of charity and religion. A lifelong member of the United Brethren church, none have done more than she to forward the interests of this denomination. The structure in which the services are held is situated on the corner of Chauncey and Market streets facing the court house square and bears the name of Tulley-Crider Memorial church, being, as the name would indicate, a building put up in honor of the family, and erected largely through the efforts of Mrs. Crider. During all these years she has continued to support the church liberally, not only by generous contribution of funds but by individual effort and all her personal influence.

COL. ISAIAH B. McDONALD.

Born of a martial family whose members showed in the time of its imminent peril that they were ardently devoted to the Union, three of them laying down their lives on the altar of their country in the Civil war, Col. Isaiah B. McDonald, of Whitley county, bore well and bravely his part in that awful struggle between the sections of our then unhappy country, and made a military record of which any man might well be proud, sustaining the honor of his family, his state and his county, and making for the credit of the whole body of American manhood.

The Colonel is a native of Culpeper, Virginia, where he was born on September 18, 1826, and is a son of Carter and Mary Elizabeth (Carder) McDonald, who were born in Scotland and came to the United States in their childhood. They obtained their education in the common schools of Virginia, and after leaving school the father became a blacksmith, a craft which he followed industriously to the end of his life. In 1835 the family moved from Virginia to Wooster, Ohio, and seven years later they became residents of this county, in which they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1872 in the house in which the Colonel lives, and the mother passing

I am yours Truly
A. B. McDonald

away in 1883. They were earnest and devout members of the Baptist church and lived acceptably in accordance with its teachings. In politics the father was an anti-slavery Democrat. They were the parents of thirteen children: Melzer, who was a farmer in Ohio and Indiana, and died in Noble county of the latter state at the age of seventy-nine years; Isaiah B., the immediate and interesting subject of this memoir; Malachi, who was a farmer, served through the Civil war, and died in California in 1892, aged sixty-eight years; David, who was a farmer in Indiana, and who was killed on the railroad at the age of fifty-eight years; Samuel B., who was a farmer, and a soldier in Company G, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, serving more than four years in the Army of the Cumberland and the subsequent organization in which it was merged. He died as the result of army service at Columbus Grove, Ohio, in 1903, in his fifty-fifth year; Joseph G., who died in early life; Silas B., who was a farmer and died in the Indian Territory in 1901; James G., who was a soldier and served in Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and deserted by his company on the battlefield, where he was taken prisoner, and after suffering all the horrors of Andersonville prison he there starved to death and his remains were buried in a trench without a mark; Mary Jane, who was the wife of William B. Benton, of Noble county, Indiana, and died in 1906, leaving five children; Sarah Jane, wife of Alfred Peyton, of Allen county, this state, deceased; William, a farmer who is now tax commissioner of Whitley county; and Andrew Jackson, a farmer and a soldier in the Union army, serving in Company I, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River and died soon afterward in a hospital at Louisville, Kentucky. Eliza married Daniel Hollycress, and both died in Whitley county.

Col. Isaiah B. McDonald attended the public schools in Ohio until his parents moved to Indiana. In February, 1844, he returned to Ohio, and there worked as a farm hand for a time, going to school in the winter season. In 1845 he began to learn the carpenter trade, working out an apprenticeship of two years and during the greater part of this period devoting his evenings and all other time when he was not at work to a systematic course of reading. He then taught school in Ohio for three years, after which he followed the same occupation at Christiansburg, Kentucky, for two years. He read law under the instruction of John McSweeney, of Wooster, Ohio, and Martin D. McHenry, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and on his return to Indiana in June, 1852, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Noble and Whitley counties. In November of the same year he was appointed school examiner for Whitley county. He filled both offices acceptably until November 19, 1855, when he was qualified as clerk of Whitley circuit court, an office he held four years. He then served again as school examiner until April, 1861, when he enlisted in defense of the Union as a private soldier of Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, of which he was soon afterward elected second lieutenant, and commissioned as such by Governor Morton. On July 20, 1861, he was made senior aide-de-camp and

acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, serving in West Virginia. General Reynolds resigned in 1862 and Lieutenant McDonald was transferred to the staff of Gen. Robert H. Milroy, then at Huttonville, West Virginia. In April of that year he was appointed captain of commissary of subsistence by President Lincoln, and continued on the staff of General Milroy until June, 1863, when driven from Winchester, Virginia, by General Lee. During all these years he took an active part at the front under Generals Reynolds, Milroy, Siegel, Kelly and others, at Elkwater, Cheat Mountain, Green Brier River, Camp Allegheny, McDowell, Strasburg, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Waterloo Bridge, in the second Bull Run fight, and in many other engagements in which the contest was war to the knife and the knife to the hilt on both sides. On August 22, 1862, he had his hardest fight to save the army trains of Milroy's command and other divisions, at Catlett's station, Virginia. General Pope's headquarters and trains were captured, sacked and burned by Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, and Colonel McDonald had only ninety-four men with whom to fight off Rosser's and Lee's commands during a terribly stormy night. In June, 1863, he took an active part in the battle of Winchester, from which he was driven into Pennsylvania, and in the ensuing month of July was placed in charge of military matters at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he remained until December following, when he was ordered to report to Gen. B. F. Kelly at Cumberland, Maryland. In April, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Sixth West Virginia Veteran Cavalry. He passed two months in reorganizing this regiment, but at the end of that period, owing to the state of his health, he declined to muster as lieutenant colonel, but returned to his home. Governor Morton afterward offered him the command of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, but he was obliged to decline the proffered honor on account of the state of his health.

Colonel McDonald was slightly wounded twice, but was not disabled from service an hour. During the whole of his long and active service he was never under arrest or reprimanded. Entering the army as a private soldier, for meritorious conduct and excellent service he received promotions from Governor Morton of Indiana, Gen. J. J. Reynolds of the army, President Lincoln and Governor Boreman, of West Virginia. After his return from the army he once more entered public life in the service of the people, being school examiner of Whitley county from November, 1864, to December 25, 1870, and on the date last given became a member of the lower house of the state legislature, receiving a majority of seven hundred and thirty-one votes, the largest ever received by any candidate in the county. In 1886, he was elected to the senate from Allen and Whitley counties. Up to this time there had never been passed by the legislature any bill originating from a Whitley county member. But this record was gloriously reversed by the activity and influence of Colonel McDonald. He was chairman of the military committee in the senate, and as such put through the bill providing for the erection of the Soldiers' Monument and carrying an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the pur-

pose of starting the monument. This bill he succeeded in getting every senator to vote for, and as the monument finally cost over six hundred thousand dollars, the importance of so good a start for the project may easily be realized. He afterward secured by a unanimous vote from the Indiana department of the Grand Army of the Republic an appropriation of nineteen thousand dollars for the foundation of this monument. Other legislation of great importance of which he may properly be styled the father, was the law locating the school for feeble-minded children at Fort Wayne, which he secured the passage of after a stubborn fight, and the reorganization of the Knightstown Soldiers' Orphans' School. In this behalf he got the titles to the real estate perfected and an appropriation of fifty-four thousand dollars for putting the school in good condition.

Colonel McDonald has been connected with the public press since 1859, and is still in the harness. He established the Columbia City News, now the Post, has been the owner of the Huntington Democrat and the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Journal, and is now part owner of the Ligonier Banner.

Colonel McDonald was first married on the day of the presidential election in 1852, when he was united with Miss Agnes S. Kollar, of Wayne county, Ohio, who lived only eleven months after her marriage. On November 28, 1854, the Colonel married as his second wife Miss Catherine Brenneman, of this county, who died ninteen years ago. Four children were born of this union, two of whom are living: James Eli, who has been state senator for DeKalb and Noble counties, and has served on the state board of agriculture for more than twenty years. He is part owner and the managing editor of the Ligonier Banner. He is an active Democrat, fifty-one years old, and has three children. Charles Emmett McDonald was for some years engaged in teaching, but he is now the managing editor of the Auburn Daily and Weekly Courier. He is a fluent and forceful writer, lives at Auburn and has three children. The third child, Abraham C., died at Ligonier in 1866, aged twenty-three years. He was a graduate of the Columbia City high school and an excellent printer; and the fourth child, also a son, Frank Warren McDonald, a printer and telegraph operator, died of hip disease at the age of twenty-two. The Colonel married his third wife June 9, 1889. She was Miss Clemenza Bechtel, daughter of Martin Bechtel, of this county. He was widely known and highly esteemed as a "grand old man." Mrs. McDonald is an active member of the First Baptist church of Columbia City and a devoted worker in the Woman's Relief Corps. Colonel McDonald is also a zealous member of the Baptist church, and one of the trustees. Out of his earnings in the clerk's office he built the first church for this denomination in the city and has continued a liberal supporter. He was an Odd Fellow from 1858 to 1888. He was made a Free Mason in 1863 and is now a Knight Templar. Ever since its organization, he has belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and in this organization he has filled every office but that of department commander.

In 1872, the first effort was begun toward the making of a new up-to-date residence town of Columbia City. Colonel McDonald was the first to begin a system of sewerage, in company with Eli W. Brown, Theodore Reed and Cyrus B. Tulley. The matter

was contended in the courts, but soon other progressive men adopted the idea and it was not long before the town began to assume more desirable conditions. He has ever stood for better conditions and never hesitated to engage in battle, either in the newspaper columns or in courts.

Always a Democrat, he has always been active in the party. In 1860, he was a delegate to the Charleston convention that was adjourned to Baltimore. He was active as a campaign speaker and has probably made more speeches than most men in Indiana. In 1876, he was a Tilden elector, receiving over six thousand majority in his district. In later campaigns he was a Bryan man, and keeps in touch with the modern tenets of his party.

FERDINAND F. MORSCHES.

This name has been made familiar in Whitley county by reason of the long residence and prominent business connections of the founder of the family. The latter was William H. Morsches, a native of one of the Rhine provinces of Germany, who after his marriage came to the United States in 1868. Locating in Chicago, he took employment as a baker and brewer and continued in this line for several years. In 1871, he came to Columbia City to accept the position of brew-master of the present Walter Raupfer Brewing Company, and later the Strausser Brewing Company, which he purchased in 1882 and conducted four or five years. After that he opened a bakery on the present site of Eganson's store, and continued in this business for seven or eight years, at which time he retired. He died December 10, 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, leaving a second wife, Gertrude Kempton, as his widow. By his first wife he had two children and eleven by the second union, of whom seven are living.

Ferdinand F. Morsches was born in Columbia City, April 14, 1873. As soon as he became old enough to work, he entered the mill-yard of the Peabody Lumber Company as a laborer, and now has been with that company eighteen years. For seven years he has been manager for the three mills of the company, which employ fifty men in the Columbia City plant and about sixty-five in all, besides teamsters, timber cutters and miscellaneous help. Mr. Morsches is a stockholder and vice president of the company, being in direct management of the production of the lumber, the full details of the immense business frequently devolving upon him, especially in the absence of the president of the company. He has a fine business standing, is full of energy and keen discernment as to needs in the mills or yards and has a happy faculty of eliciting hearty co-operation of all employes. He is too busy to indulge in social affairs or politics, but is fond of out-door sports and during vacation seasons enjoys an outing on the lakes with his rod or in the forest with his gun.

October 3, 1896, Mr. Morsches was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Foust, a lady of prominent and influential social connections. She is a niece of Franklin H. Foust and a daughter of Albert Foust, deceased, both well known citizens of Whitley county. Mr. and Mrs. Morsches have two children, who have been christened Elizabeth and Carl F.

EDWARD L. GALLAGHER,

contractor, ex-county official and one of the esteemed citizens of Columbia City, is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on April 2, 1860. As the name indicates, he is of Irish descent, his parents, Hugh and Anna (O'Brien) Gallagher, both having been born in the Emerald Isle. By occupation Hugh Gallagher was a stone mason. He came to America in 1851 and after following his trade for a limited period in the city of New York, went to Mahoning county, Ohio, where he became manager of a farm near Youngstown, which position he held until earning sufficient means to purchase property of his own, when, in 1866, he moved to Whitley county, Indiana, locating at Columbia City. Shortly after his arrival here he purchased a lot and in due time erected a house, after which he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railway Company and still later took contracts for constructing ditches for the county and private citizens. While thus engaged Mr. Gallagher demonstrated marked ability. He died May 5, 1895, just twenty-nine years to a day from the date of his arrival in Columbia City. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher had eight children, the oldest of whom, James, died in 1872; Patrick is a contractor in the state of Ohio; Thomas G. was an agent for twenty-five years on the Wabash Railroad. Both himself and wife are dead, their five children being kindly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gallagher; the fifth in succession is the subject of this sketch; Mary, married Dennis Galvin, of Columbia City; Frank, is train dispatcher at Joliet, Illinois, and Hugh and a twin sister to Edward died in infancy. Of the early years and experience of Edward L. Gallagher the biographer can speak only in a general way, there being nothing of the tragic connected with that period of life. Until his eleventh year his time was largely given to study in the public schools and at about that age he took his first contract, which was the piling of a large amount of staves, which required a month's hard labor, and for which he received the sum of seventy-eight dollars. He has always considered this the most satisfactory contract he ever carried out and recalls it with a greater degree of pleasure than any other experience in his business career. After assisting his father for several years and becoming familiar with every phase of contracting, Mr. Gallagher engaged in the same line of business for himself and, with the exception of the period devoted to his office duties, has followed the same to the present time, meeting with a large measure of success and earning an honorable reputation for faithful and efficient work. Like his father before him, his work has taken a wide range and while doing the major part of the contracting in his line in Whitley county, he has also taken a number of large jobs elsewhere. It is a matter worthy of note that throughout his entire business career as a contractor, he has never worked a day under the direction of a superior, a fact of which he feels deservedly proud, and which it may safely be said is a remarkable exception in the lives of the majority of mechanics and business men. Mr. Gallagher is a Democrat and for a number of years has been an active participant in political affairs. In 1896, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Whitley county, under B. F. Hull,

the duties of which position he discharged in such a creditable manner that at the expiration of his four years of service he was elected sheriff, being the only deputy that ever succeeded to the office since the county was organized. He took charge of the office in 1900 and two years later was re-elected for a second term, at the expiration of which, in 1904, he resumed the business which he had temporarily discontinued eight years before. He operates a steam dredge, working night and day, and employing about eight assistants and with which he has constructed at least two hundred miles of drains, not only in Whitley but in many other counties and in other states. The business is conducted under the name of The Raupfer & Briggs Drainage Company, consisting of Benjamin Raupfer, S. O. Briggs, Dennis Galvin and Mr. Gallagher. In his religious belief Mr. Gallagher is a Catholic and an influential member of the church in Columbia City. He belongs to the Catholic Knights of America and the Modern Woodmen, in both of which organizations he has been honored with important official positions.

On January 31, 1900, Mr. Gallagher was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Emma Adang, who was born in Fostoria, Ohio, but since about 1896, has re-resided in Whitley county. Mrs. Gallagher's ancestors were of German blood, her grandfather emigrating to America in an early day and settling in Seneca county, Ohio. Her parents, who were both natives of that state, moved to Indiana in the year indicated above and are now residents of Columbia City. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher have three children, Mary Ann, Edna L., and Hortense Bernice. Besides these, his brother's five children have found a suitable home with Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher. They are: Edward T., Bernard G., Ida M., Helen and Claudine.

WHITNEY & LUCKENBILL.

The above named firm of funeral directors entered into business at Columbia City in November, 1904, as successors to Maine & Whitney, Mr. Luckenbill buying the former's interest. They occupy commodious quarters in the Adair building and keep a full supply of everything appropriate to this line of business. Rev. Lewis A. Luckenbill, the junior member, was born in Miami county, Indiana, May 30, 1867. His father was a native of the Keystone state and served nearly four years during the civil war as a member of the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Shortly after the close of hostilities, he removed to Miami county and located at Denver. Lewis A. spent his boyhood on the farm and when of age began teaching in the common schools, which occupation he followed for eight years. When thirty years old he came to Columbia City, to take charge of the Oak Grove and Evergreen congregations of the Church of God. For two years he served the Blue River circuit besides the two above mentioned. He is now serving his second term as pastor of the home Church of God, in connection with Oak Grove and Evergreen. They have prospered under his care and have a fine membership. The local church is out of debt, was recently re-decorated and now enjoys the luxury of electric lights and other

improvements. Mr. Luckenbill is quite active and influential in connection with the general business features of his church organization. What is known as the general eldership consists of about one hundred and forty members elected as delegates from each of the subordinate elderships and it meets every four years. The general eldership elects an executive board of five members, which meets each year for a week at the commencement of the college of the church, at Findlay, Ohio. This board has charge of all business of the general eldership and is of great importance in the affairs of this religious organization. Mr. Luckenbill was twice elected as a delegate to the general eldership and in June, 1905, was chosen as a member of the executive board, and was made secretary by that body. He has also for eight years been financial secretary of the eldership composed of Indiana and part of Michigan. The executive board is in control of the editorial staff of the church paper published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in fact has supervision of all the church work. Mr. Luckenbill is secretary and treasurer of the Inter-state Assembly of the Church of God and it is hardly necessary to add that he is one of the busiest men in Columbia City, as well as one of the most useful.

August 18, 1889, Mr. Luckenbill was married to Miss Laura Alspach, of Miami county, and they have had five children. Charles G., Ulysses S., Jennie Lind, Lewis A., who died when two years old, and Argel Rudyard.

Charles G. Whitney, the senior member of the firm, was born in Washington county, New York, July 28, 1861, being a son of E. G. Whitney, a teacher at the Fort Edward Institute. He spent his boyhood on a farm in Franklin county until his father's death, and then attended school at the Franklin Academy. At the age of nineteen he began to teach and spent four years in this occupation, two in New York and two in Vermont, being subsequently engaged for twelve years as a contractor and builder. In 1894, he entered into the undertaking business, preparing himself with a course in embalming. He was for two years at Noblesville, Indiana, and in 1902, came to Columbia City. He was in partnership with J. M. Maine until 1904, when the retirement of the latter brought about the firm of Whitney & Lukenbill. Mr. Whitney was married in 1886 to Miss Grace H. Barnard, who died ten years later, aged twenty-eight. By this union there were four daughters, Ethel E., a teacher, in Whitley county, Mary E., a pupil in high school, Grace A., and Gladys. In December, 1896, Mr. Whitney married Miss Bertha A. Hudson.

OTIS W. STAIR.

The railroad agent at an important shipping point is a man of many responsibilities, as well as a target for criticism and it takes both tact and judgment to gain and retain the good will of those interested. Few men have better filled this role and achieved those results than the present agent of the Vandalia at Columbia City. Taking charge of the station at South Whitley in 1896, and coming to the county seat in 1902, he has achieved an excellent standing with his com-

pany and the people. The Stair family in Indiana came from Virginia and settled in Tippecanoe county, where the father entered and occupied a farm near Lafayette. To this pioneer was born a son named Charles W. Stair, who after reaching manhood, married Savanna Frances Reed, also a native of Tippecanoe county. He passed his whole life on this farm up to the time of his death in 1879, and his widow still resides on the old place. Otis, son of Charles W. Stair, was born on this farm in Tippecanoe county, August 10, 1872. At the age of seventeen he entered a business college at Lafayette and after graduating, attended the school at St. Louis conducted by the Wabash Railroad. In 1891 he began what has proved to be fifteen years of continuous railroad work, as night operator at Fairmount, Illinois, and after working for short periods at various places, he took a position at Newton, Indiana. Later he was in the office of the superintendent of the Wabash at Detroit, and in the despatcher's office at Peru. In 1893-4 he took a course in civil engineering at Purdue University, but was soon in the railway harness again as agent at South Whitley. He came to Columbia City, November 7, 1902, being placed in charge of the station. In 1904, the depot was remodeled, and now Mr. Stair has three assistants. He has a clean and creditable record, and stands well with the company, because he procures business, and with the people, because he accommodates them in every possible way. During the great demand for cars in which to ship the immense onion crop of 1906, Mr. Stair managed it so that his supply of cars never failed, thus affording greater satisfaction to shippers. Mr. Stair owns his home in Columbia City, and a part of the old homestead near Lafayette. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen.

In 1894, Mr. Stair was married to Miss Minnie Maud Baer, of Buck Creek, Indiana, and they have five children, Lucille, Otis W., Carlyle, Nina Bell and George Kenneth.

GIDEON WRIGHT WILCOX.

May 6, 1831, Gideon Wright Wilcox, now deceased, son of Gideon and Amanda Wilcox, was born at Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio. At eighteen he made the overland trip to California. May 29, 1861, he married Nettie Black and came to Whitley county, where some years before her parents had settled. His wife's untimely death, August 13, 1862, temporarily interrupted his plans. March 6, 1866, he was married at Columbus, Ohio, to Mary Aston, a native of that city, whose father, William Aston, was brought from Ireland in infancy and became a soap and candle-maker. Mr. Wilcox then brought his wife to the house he had previously built but had not as yet occupied. During the civil war he and his brother-in-law, David Weaver, worked for a time as blacksmiths for the government at Little Rock, Arkansas, having put substitutes in the field to exempt them from military service. His life was unostentatious and devoted to the cultivation of his farm. He voted the Republican ticket though not active in politics. His only lodge connection was with the Odd Fellows. He died

July 12, 1891, in the sixty-first year of his age. But two of three children lived to maturity. Clinton is the county treasurer of Whitley county, and Lucy is a stenographer in the office of Gates & Whiteleather, attorneys, at Columbia City.

In 1893, Mrs. Wilcox came to Columbia City for a permanent home and resides in a pleasant dwelling on North Chauncey street, where she enjoys the company of old friends. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JACOB A. RUCH.

Jacob A. Ruch, retired business man of Columbia City, and one of the community's well known and greatly esteemed citizens, was born March 2, 1851, in Smith township, Whitley county, being one of the thirteen children that constituted the family of Charles and Sarah A. (Fertig) Ruch. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Hannah Ruch, were natives of Pennsylvania, and it was in Northumberland county, in which his father was born, November 1, 1808, and reared. In 1838, Charles Ruch married Sarah Ann Fertig, born July 7, 1819, and in 1845, moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he worked at his trade as cabinetmaker until 1849, when he came to Whitley county, settling in Smith township. Six years later he moved to Columbia City, where he followed painting in connection with the livery business, and later became a merchant. Charles Ruch was a public-spirited man and a leader in the local Democracy, serving as postmaster of Columbia City, during the administration of Pierce. He died April 8, 1895; his wife died February 8, 1902. Of the large family that gathered once beneath his roof, six only are living.

Jacob Ruch was three years old when brought to Columbia City, and he assisted his father as soon as his services could be utilized and at intervals attended the public schools. He soon became a painter, in connection with which he helped in the livery, devoting his attention to these lines until the organization of the city fire department, when he was placed in charge of the same, as well as the construction of water-works and all other city utilities. Mr. Ruch continued at the head of the department at intervals for ten or twelve years, proving a faithful and efficient fireman. He became deputy county treasurer under Joshua P. Chamberlain, upon whose death, while in office, he was appointed by the board of commissioners to fill out the unexpired term. When John Gross was elected custodian of the county funds, Mr. Ruch was again made deputy and continued as such until the expiration of that term, serving eight years in all and gaining the confidence of the public. Mr. Ruch was then, in 1892, the Democratic nominee for county treasurer, but with the rest of the candidates, suffered defeat in the general Republican landslide of that year. Mr. Ruch organized the Whitley County Telephone Company, in which he was associated with Messrs. Peabody, Pontius, Adams and Magley, the construction of the line falling to him. On the completion of the enterprise he took a contract to operate the same, and fitting up an office in his own business block, he continued in full control for six years, during which time he also superintended the extension of the line and

brought it to a high state of efficiency, making it meet the expectation of the promoters and the public and fully answer the purpose for which intended.

In 1892 he resigned his position and, disposing of his interest in the company, retired from business, being induced to take the step on account of failing health. October 26, 1875, Mr. Ruch was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Edith A. Rhodes, daughter of John and Ann (Whitney) Rhodes, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. As already stated, Mr. Ruch has been an active politician and for many years a leader and influential adviser of the local Democracy, besides taking a prominent part in a number of state and national campaigns. The Presbyterian church represents his religious creed, he having long been a valued member of the home congregation, and a liberal contributor to the support of the gospel at home and elsewhere. His wife also belongs to the same church and like himself is deeply interested in its success and progress. Mr. Ruch is an enthusiastic Mason, and as a Knight Templar has attended among others the triennial conclaves in California, Denver and Louisville. He and his wife have traveled extensively throughout the United States, visiting all the leading points of interest, east, west, north and south, thus becoming familiar with the magnitude of their country and the greatness of its people and institutions.

John Rhodes, Mrs. Ruch's father, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, November 9, 1814, his father having been a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a millwright by trade and in 1841 moved to Columbia City, and purchasing a lot at the corner of Chauncey and Van Buren streets, started a general store. He was an active and prosperous business man and did much to promote the material growth of the city, erecting a number of buildings, among which is the large Rhodes' brick block, containing three store rooms on the ground floor with several apartments above, which was put up in the year 1890. This property is in the central part of the city and is one of the most valuable pieces of realty within the corporation. Mr. Rhodes will long be remembered as one of the leading men of his day and generation in Columbia City, having been liberal in the expenditure of his means to advance the interest of the municipality and public-spirited to the extent of assisting all enterprises for the general welfare of his fellow citizens. He died March 11, 1904. Of the four children of John and Ann Rhodes, but one, Mrs. Ruch, survives. Two daughters, Sarah E. and Alpharitta, died young, and a son, Francis, who died March 25, 1898, aged fifty-six. Mrs. Rhodes, whose maiden name was Ann Whitney, was born February 29, 1812, died November 22, 1874. She is well remembered as the landlady of the Rhodes' Hotel, and her reputation as such made her house one of the most popular stopping places in northern Indiana.

JOHN T. CLAPHAM.

William and Lydia (Reish) Clapham, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Columbia City in 1885. He had been foreman, superintendent and owner of woolen mills,

and when he came to Whitley county became superintendent of the Eel River mills at Columbia City. He died in 1886, at the age of forty-nine, while the widow still resides in Columbia City. They have seven surviving children, three of whom live in Whitley county.

John T. Clapham was born in Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1865, and at nine years of age began to work in the woolen-mills. Upon arrival at this place he was given charge of the weaving department. He continued in this position until 1890, after which he worked for several seasons in the mills at Rochester and in Lagrange county, Indiana. In 1892, he helped pack the machinery of the mill owned by Eyanson & Hunt, going with it to Seattle, Washington, where he assisted in installing it and had charge of the weaving department until the mill closed down in 1893. He was then employed as foreman of the weaving department in the mills at Zanesville, Ohio. In December of 1894, he became deputy under Sheriff Thomas Hughes and so served until the expiration of the term. In 1898, he went to Cuba with the home company, under Colonel Harrison, and served until mustered out after twelve months' service. July 15, 1899, Mr. Clapham enlisted at Denver, in Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Infantry United States Volunteers, going with the regiment to the Philippines a few months later. He was one of the two chosen from his company to assist in policing Manila. His command was then four hundred miles north of Manila, on the island of Luzon, and he was mustered out in order to accept the place at Manila. Ill health, due to the depressing nature of the climate, compelled him to resign June 1, 1902, the return voyage being in July. The campaign to the north of Luzon was one of the hardest ever participated in by federal troops, men suffering much from tropical fever, he being disabled from service for months on its account. During the session of 1903, Mr. Clapham held a clerical position in the Indiana state senate and in January, 1905, was appointed deputy under Sheriff Logan Staples, in which position he has since served, giving personal attention to the office demands, including attendance at the courts. Mr. Clapham is an ardent Republican. He was president of the Young Men's Republican Club in 1888 and has been secretary of the Republican county central committee, besides being delegate to congressional and state conventions. He is a member of the United Workmen and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CLEON H. FOUST.

Alfred L. Foust was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 26, 1839. He was engaged in farming in his native county until 1886, when he became a resident of Indiana. He married Loretta Smith, by whom he had the following children: Archibald, deceased; Mabel, wife of Ferdinand F. Morsches, of Columbia City; Claude, who died in boyhood; and Cleon H. Alfred was foreman and overseer for the large farming interest of Foust & Wolf, until his death, December 6, 1898.

Cleon H. Foust was born in Delaware

county, Ohio, November 21, 1881, and attended the public schools more or less until his sixteenth year, when he clerked with S. Stine and later in the hardware store of W. A. Tulley. Five months afterward he took a position in Peabody's planing-mill, until 1898. In July of that year he became identified with the Columbia City National Bank, of which he is now acting cashier and vice-president. He applies himself closely to the details of the bank management, having given financial affairs that careful study through which only can such enterprises be successfully conducted.

September 12, 1901, Mr. Foust was married to Miss Lela G., daughter of Franklin and Alice (Bumgardner) Stemen, a native of Allen county, Ohio. Her father was for many years an employee of the Pennsylvania Company. Mr. and Mrs. Foust have one child, Franklin H., Jr. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics Mr. Foust renders allegiance to the Republican party.

JOHN C. MILLER.

John C. Miller is a native of Prussia, and came to the United States, with his family, when thirteen years old. They located at Pittsburg, where he learned his trade of cigarmaker and in 1863 came to Fort Wayne, where he worked five years as a journeyman and then set up in business for himself. In 1879 he established a small cigar factory and eventually, in company with his brother, Henry, became a jobber in tobacco, pipes and other articles suitable to this line of trade. From small beginnings he has enlarged until he now employs eight or nine hands, supplying an extensive jobbing trade in the surrounding towns, besides doing a paying local business. His own output is about 120,000 cigars annually of the finer brands of goods, though he sells fully double that number. Mr. Miller has ever taken a keen interest in the educational and commercial progress of Columbia City and as a citizen has liberally assisted in helping the growth of his adopted home. He was one of the organizers and is a director in the Building and Loan Association, an important factor in the city's growth. He is a supporter of the Republican party, though not counted as particularly partisan.

In 1873 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Lizzie Witte, of Fort Wayne, and to this union were born the following children. Flora, wife of Joseph Deerheimer, a contractor at Fort Wayne; Harry W., and Ida, a talented musician. Harry W., who is actively associated with his father, married Miss Mabel G. Lee. He takes much interest in fraternal work and is an active member of the Order of Ben Hur, Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Maccabees, the elder Miller holding membership also in the order first named.

ROBERT HUDSON.

Among the representative business men of Columbia City, whose achievements entitle them to more than casual notice, the well known merchant whose name heads this article stands out clear and distinct. Robert

Hudson was born on the 19th of June, 1865, in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland. In 1882 he came to America and at Buffalo, New York, secured a clerkship in a mercantile house. After becoming familiar with merchandising, he became associated with his brother in a general store at Mount Morris, New York. Mr. Hudson later became a traveling salesman for a wholesale house in St. Louis for five years, traveling over an extensive territory. In February, 1896, he established the present business, the beginning being on the modest capital of three thousand dollars, which the demands of the trade soon obliged him to increase, the growth of the business exceeding his fondest anticipations. To dry goods he added other lines and at intervals enlarged the floor space to suit the growing demands. This store soon became one of the largest and best patronized establishments of the kind in Columbia City.

Mr. Hudson's business has grown to its present mammoth proportions as a result of fair and honorable dealing and a desire to accommodate his patrons, between whom and himself mutually pleasant and agreeable relations have ever obtained. Since 1905 he has occupied the Masonic building, the ground floor of which is forty-eight and one-half feet front by one hundred and forty-five feet deep, the entire apartment handsomely equipped, advantageously arranged and stocked with everything in the dry goods line that the most critical and exacting public could expect. The trade, as already indicated, is extensive and constantly growing and so large at present as to require the combined services of twenty-one clerks. In addition to dry goods, Mr. Hudson carries a full line of carefully selected carpets, rugs, house furnishings, boots, shoes, ladies' suits, a complete stock of millinery and numerous other kinds of merchandise. A part of the second floor has been completely stocked and all systematized under the supervision of a skilled salesman with a full corps of competent assistants, the entire establishment being conducted in the most orderly and systematic manner under the judicious management of the proprietor. As a practical merchant, Mr. Hudson has few superiors and his career presents a series of continued advancements. Possessing executive ability of a high order, with his wide and varied knowledge of the trade, his pleasant relations with wholesale firms and customers, his judgment as a buyer and skill as a salesman, make him one of the representative merchants of the state.

Mr. Hudson married Miss Helen Smith, of Dunlap, Iowa. His children are Robert, Margaret, Helen and Estelle. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are esteemed members of the Presbyterian church of Columbia City, of which for some years he has been trustee.

STEPHEN O. BRIGGS.

Stephen O. Briggs is a native of Whitley county, being born in Union township, September 15, 1867, his parents being Silas and Rebecca (Nickey) Briggs. Until his twenty-sixth year he remained on the farm. At the period mentioned he determined to learn the plumber trade and found a favorable opportunity while the water-works plant was being installed at Columbia City. He suc-

ceeded from the start, but soon found his business enlarging until at present he carries a stock worth about three thousand dollars, and employs seven men. Mr. Briggs' work is always first-class, being done conscientiously and under his own direction. Mr. Briggs does most of the well drilling in Whitley county. Aside from all of this, he finds time to supervise an eighty-acre farm, located five miles east of Columbia City, which is devoted to general farming and the breeding of Polled Angus and Durham stock. For three years Mr. Briggs has been president of the school board, the present high school building being constructed under his direction at the cost of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Briggs is a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat. Industrious, courteous and unobtrusive, attentive to business and strictly honest, in all his dealings no man in Columbia City has more friends than Stephen O. Briggs.

In 1893 Mr. Briggs was married to Miss Belle, daughter of the late Harlan Clark, of Union township. They have three children, Phil. S., aged twelve, and Gertrude and Garnett (twins,) aged ten. Mrs. Briggs was an invalid for nine years, during which time she underwent several operations, but at present is fully recovered.

WILLIAM H. MAGLEY.

William H. Magley was born on a farm in Thorncreek township, March 2, 1861, his parents being John and Elizabeth Magley. He was on the farm until the close of his thirteenth year, during this time having passed through the grades of the city schools. At fourteen he began to clerk in the dry goods store of G. M. Bainbridge, and after four years in this line he became assistant postmaster under O. H. Woodworth, continuing during the terms of J. W. Baker and E. W. Brown, an experience extending from 1879 until 1885, when he became a clerk in the bank of F. H. Foust. In 1890 Mr. Magley was elected county clerk, receiving the small majority of four votes, which was in fact a decided victory, the lowest successful candidate on the Democratic ticket receiving a majority of 150. He did not seek a re-election, but soon after the expiration of his term resumed his old position in the bank. In April, 1904, this institution was organized into the Columbia City National Bank, of which Mr. Magley became a stockholder and director and was also elected cashier. Owing to failing health he was forced to retire from the confinement of the bank and in February, 1906, went to New Mexico, finding benefit in that salubrious climate so that he returned in a few months. Mr. Magley then became actively interested in the management of the Whitley County Telephone Company, which he had helped to organize in 1896, and of which he continued to serve as secretary and treasurer. The company employs twenty-five people, Mr. Magley having full control over all its operations in Whitley county. Mr. Magley has devoted considerable attention to political affairs, and for one term was chairman of the Republican county committee. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Presbyterian.

May 16, 1894, Mr. Magley married Miss

Mary, daughter of Captain Peter Simonson, a soldier of the civil war, who was killed at Pine Mountain, Georgia, while serving as captain of the Fifth Indiana Battery. Mrs. Magley is a native of Columbia City and during her girlhood held various important clerical positions, including service for four years in the pension office at Indianapolis under Captain Ensley. Mr. and Mrs. Magley have one daughter, Dorothy, aged seven.

WILLIAM A. CLUGSTON.

Among the native sons of Whitley county who have gained honorable recognition in commercial circles, as well as in the social world, is the gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this review. William A. Clugston, member of the firm of Clugston Brothers & Company, and son of Azariah R. Clugston, was born in New Castle, Delaware, June 25, 1862. When a lad of twelve or thirteen years he entered the mercantile house of Clugston Brothers, where by close and diligent application he soon mastered the basic principles of business and in due time became a successful salesman. With the exception of the time spent in school he has been connected with the firm for more than twenty-five years, and in January, 1890, was admitted into partnership. Mr. Clugston possesses the practical intelligence, mature judgement and sound business ability necessary in the successful conduct of a business devoted to general merchandise and, working in harmony with able associates, has developed an establishment in which every citizen feels just pride. His relations with his associates and customers have ever been of the most pleasant and agreeable nature, not a little of his success being directly attributed to his courteous manner and genial personality. As stated elsewhere, the firm of which he is an influential factor commands an extensive patronage not only in Columbia City, but throughout Whitley county, and being managed by men with safe and conservative policies, stands a lasting monument to a broad commercial spirit.

Mr. Clugston manifests a lively interest in other matters, being alive to all that benefits the community and a friend and advocate of every measure having for its object the good of his fellowmen. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Clugston was wedded to Miss Cora Tanpert, of Columbia City, who died after a brief companionship. For several years prior to her marriage and for some time thereafter, Mrs. Clugston was a popular sales-lady in the store, with a wide circle of warm personal friends.

In 1905 Mr. Clugston married Miss Minnie Erdman, who was also a clerk for some time with the firm.

ROBERT F. HOOD.

In 1858 Robert Hood came to Columbia City and opened a wagon shop and either as proprietor or journeyman, was engaged in this business for forty-five consecutive years. He is remembered, however, not solely as a mechanic, but because of his su-

periority as a singer, being gifted with an unusually rich bass voice, whose natural timbre had received careful cultivation. For thirty years he was leader of the Lutheran church choir, which his efforts had brought to a condition of efficiency, the tones of his own voice affording a peculiar pleasure to lovers of sacred music. Born in London, he came to the United States at the age of eighteen and was married at Fort Wayne to Sarah Smith, who died in her thirty-ninth year. After a third marriage he went to Chicago in 1903, to live with his son, J. W. Hood, superintendent of the Reagan Printing Company and who acquired reputation as a skilled workman.

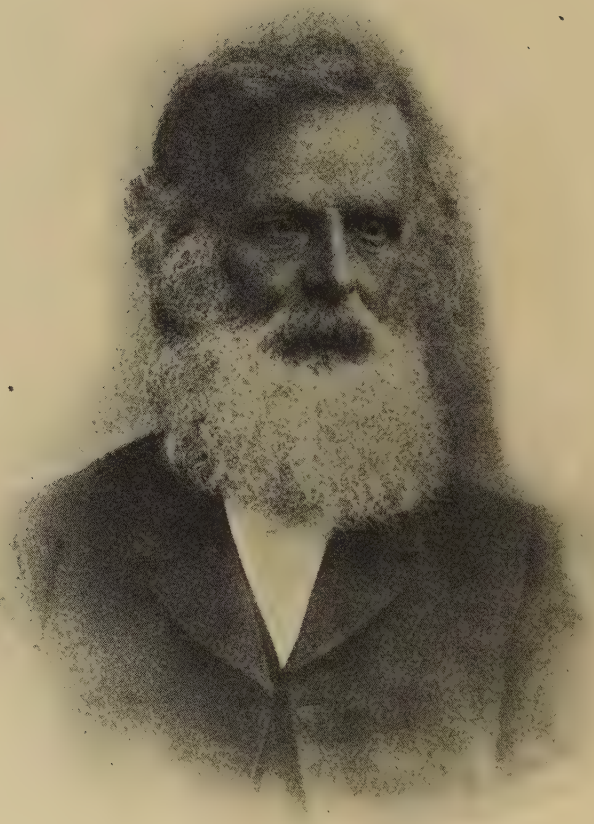
Robert F. Hood was born in Columbia City, January 12, 1862. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship at the carriage-painting trade, and subsequently opening a shop, contracted to do all kinds of painting. He painted the court house, as well as scores of other buildings, public and private. until his health being injured through the affliction to which painters are subject, he removed to a farm three miles south of the city and remained there until 1902. Returning to Columbia City he soon purchased from George D. Ramp the furniture business established by him in 1893 on a small scale, but which has now assumed handsome proportions. It occupies a building twenty-two by one hundred and fifty feet, including the rear half of the second floor, all closely packed with a well selected stock of up-to-date furniture, including the latest patterns in all standard articles and representing a value of several thousand dollars. The annual sales have grown satifactorily, showing a constant increase and proving that strict attention to business with a liberal sales method will yield suitable returns. Mr. Hood is a Mason and an active lodge worker, also a member of the Modern Woodmen, and he is a Republican in politics.

January 13, 1886, Mr. Hood married Miss Minnie A., daughter of Jeremiah S. Hartsock, of Whitley county. The children are Thomas, Ellen and Robert. Mr. Hood is fond of out-door sports and usually spends his summer vacation on the lakes when his inclination to lure the finny inhabitants may be fully satisfied.

JAMES S. COLLINS.

James S. Collins, deceased, late a resident of Columbia City and a distinguished and venerable member of the Whitley county bar, is eminently worthy of representation in this volume, and the work might well be considered incomplete were there a failure to direct specific attention to his life and its accomplishments.

Coming of one of the early pioneer families of the Hoosier state, and himself to be considered as a pioneer resident of Whitley county. Mr. Collins was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 24th of December, 1819, being the son of John and Jane (Holman) Collins, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, both being of the stanch old English stock. The father of the subject settled in Wayne county very early in the present century, purchasing a tract of land from the government and devoting himself vigorously and successful-



James S. Collins

Eliza J. Collins

ly to its reclamation. There he continued to abide until 1836, when he removed to Whitley county and settled in Cleveland township, where he purchased a tract of land upon which some slight improvements had been made. There the family home was maintained for many years. John Collins was a member of the state militia during the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, and he went forth to aid in preventing an uprising among the Indians, whose insubordination was a feature of the memorable conflict. He was the first treasurer of Whitley county, becoming the incumbent in this office at a time whene there was no cash represented in its exchequer. His son, Richard, was the first sheriff of the county, and soon became clerk, auditor and recorder, all of which offices were combined so far as their executive was concerned. The father and mother of the subject both died in Columbia City, each having lived to a ripe old age. They became the parents of ten children, only two of whom are living at the present: Martha and Eliza.

The subject was reared under the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm, aiding in the work of clearing one hundred acres, and never having been enabled to attend school for a day after he had attained the age of sixteen years. There had been enkindled in his mind, however, an appreciation of the privileges which were of necessity denied him, and though his mental horizon was circumscribed, still he spared no effort to gain the knowledge, which, in an obscure way, he knew would be so essential to his success in life. He had a few books, and to these he devoted his spare moments at home. The intrinsic capacity of his mentality was shown forcibly in the fact that in the winter of 1843 he boldly waded into the pages of Blackstone's commentaries, with a dictionary beside him as an aid to ascertain the meaning and pronunciation of the "big words." Such was the power of assimilation that he possessed, that we find a most notable victory achieved by the young man within a year's time, since in the fall of 1844 he passed an examination and was admitted to practice at the bar. Such accomplishment at so great odds reads almost like a romance in these latter days when privileges are to be had for the acceptance, and when the way is made so smooth to the feet of the average searcher after knowledge. It is a significant circumstance that the honored subject began the practice of his profession in Columbia City, which point was the scene of his consecutive endeavors as an attorney at law from that early day to the day of his death. His title to the rank as the pioneer lawyer of that city is unquestioned, and his name is honored by the members of the bar to-day. as it has been through all the days of the past. The lot of the young lawyer was not one of sybaritic ease or one that yielded much financial return for a long time, but his perseverance and his ability eventually won him merited recognition in the according to him of representative clientage. In 1860, a distinguishing honor was conferred upon Mr. Collins in his election to the state senate, which preferment was accorded him without the formality of having intimated or suggested to him his candidacy. He was a member during the special term of 1861,— the war legislature,— and his efforts were marked by a lively appreciation of the nation's peril and by an earnest effort to sup-

port her time-honored institutions. In 1868 the demand for a new railroad was recognized by the citizens of Whitley and other counties, and of the company which was organized to bring the project to a focus, Mr. Collins was made president. This corporation completed what is known as the Eel River Railroad in 1873, and the subject retained the presidency until after the road had been brought to completion. After that time he devoted his attention entirely to his profession, although he withdrew to a large extent from the practice in the courts by reason of the fact of his advanced age rendering such service too burdensome. This phase of the work he relegated almost entirely to his associate in business, Benjamin E. Gates.

Mr. Collins owned a large tract of land contiguous to the city, and also had some valuable realty within the corporate limits. During all the long years in which he was a witness of the advancement of Columbia City from a straggling village to its present flourishing status as a progressive and modern city, the subject manifested a hearty interest in the affairs of the place and the welfare of the county and was a prime mover in every enterprise which had as its object the benefiting of the community. In political matters he was a stalwart Republican, and was an active and zealous worker in the party ranks.

Turning in conclusion to the more purely domestic phases of Mr. Collins' life, we find that on October 24, 1849, was consummated his marriage to Eliza J. Fleming, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and the daughter of John and Frances Fleming. The offspring of this most happy union were six children, namely: Jane H., city librarian; Reginald Heber, in Seattle, Washington; Dora, deceased; Howard, deceased; Sophia, wife of John Wilson Adams, of Columbia City; and William J., also of Seattle, Washington.

Even this brief review will be sufficient to afford an idea of the accomplishments of our honored subject, who is well worthy of the title of a "self-made man," and whose actions ever stood in evidence of his sterling integrity and of high principles which shaped his career. Among the people who knew him so long and so well he passed the golden autumn of his life, secure in their esteem and confidence.

The close of this honorable and eventful life crowned with long years of successful service for the development of his country and the elevation of mankind, came like a gentle evening breeze, and the noble and courageous spirit answered the angel call and crossed the mystic river into the great beyond August 22, 1898. Mrs. Collins still resides in the old home, though since Mr. Collins' death, Mrs. Collins has laid out ten acres in city lots.

ELIZA J. COLLINS.

Eliza J. Fleming, wife of James S. Collins, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, November 22, 1822. She was the youngest daughter of John and Frances Fleming. In 1826 she came with her parents to America, they located in Philadelphia, where she resided until 1848, when she came to Indiana to visit an older sister living there. October 24, 1849, she married James S. Collins in

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Richmond, Indiana, and immediately came as a bride to Columbia City. To this union were born six children: Jane H., of Columbia City; Reginald Heber, of Seattle, Washington; Dora A. (Mrs. Samuel Fleming), deceased; Howard, also deceased; Sophia D. (Mrs. W. J. Adams), of Columbia City; and William J., of Seattle, Washington. She has always been actively interested in everything for the advancement of the town. During the Civil war she engaged in the work of the sanitary commission. She has been a lifelong member of the Episcopal church and while she did not always have the church of her choice she freely helped in one and all of the churches, doing much in early days to build them up. From its formation she was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and all her life an advocate of temperance. She is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps but of no secret order.

DANIEL DANIEL.

A creditable representative of the sterling German nationality in Columbia City is Daniel Daniel, who has for many years been actively identified with its varied interests, and who has attained a standing and influence second to none. Mr. Daniel was born February 18, 1844, in the kingdom of Bavaria, and there spent his early life and received his education. At twenty-two years of age he left his native land and came to the United States, sailing from Havre de Grace, France, for New York, and proceeding direct to Columbia City, where his brother Leopold already was. For one year he traveled in Whitley and bordering counties as a peddler, carrying a pack of miscellaneous merchandise, and learning the language as well as adding materially to his meager finances. In January, 1868, he and Mr. Levi became partners in a meat market, which they conducted for little more than a year, when he became sole owner, though his brother, Leopold, was soon taken in as a full partner. They thus operated for a period of seventeen years, during which time the brothers built up an extensive trade, becoming the largest dealers in their line of business in Whitley county. In 1882 the large brick building now owned by Daniel Daniel was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars, one room being devoted to the meat business, which grew rapidly in magnitude and importance and in connection with which the firm also did a large and thriving business buying and selling live stock.

At the expiration of seventeen years the meat market was sold to F. G. Binder, but the brothers continued their partnership as stock dealers, becoming the largest buyers and shippers in this part of the state. They also dealt quite extensively in wool, their combined business frequently amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars annually.

Mr. Daniel and his brother were associated for twenty-six years, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, since which time, 1894, they have carried on the stock business separately.

In addition to handling live stock, in which his yearly sales run from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, Daniel Daniel deals extensively in various

other lines, buying and shipping most any kind of produce or merchandise for which there is demand and in connection conducts a large and well assorted shoe store, which, like his other enterprises, has proven successful.

Financially his success has been commensurate with the intelligence, sound judgment and wise forethought displayed in his various undertakings, and he is to-day one of the substantial citizens of the city and county, owning in addition to a fine residence and other property, a valuable farm, which is devoted to grazing.

Mr. Daniel takes a living interest in local affairs and, though never an aspirant for official preference, he accords staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and by reason of his eminent fitness has been twice elected to the city council, serving six years in that body. He is also jury commissioner, a position he has held continuously for twenty years and frequently he has been chosen delegate to county, district and state conventions. He is a Mason.

March 19, 1873, Mr. Daniel was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Levi, of Fort Wayne, the union resulting in the birth of the following children: Hattie, wife of S. A. Myers, of Ligonier, Indiana; Sarah, wife of L. N. Allman, of Plymouth, Indiana; Bertha, who married Benjamin Etlinger, of Chicago; Josie, wife of I. N. Baum, of Ligonier; Albert, associated with his father; Maurice, who is with his father, being in direct charge of the boot and shoe trade; Lewis, a traveling salesman representing the Myer Carriage Works, of Ligonier, of which his brother-in-law is the head.

Mr. Daniel has been actively identified with the business interests of Columbia City since 1868, and, with the single exception of F. H. Foust, is the oldest business man in the place. He has led a busy life, as useful as it has been active, and as a result occupies an influential place, not only in business circles and public affairs, but in the hearts and affections of the people, with whom he has been so intimately associated.

ASHER R. CLUGSTON.

This representative business man and respected citizen was born in New Castle county, Delaware, December 26, 1839. His father, Asher Clugston, a farmer by occupation, was of Scotch descent, while his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Rittenhouse, was of German lineage. Mr. Clugston was reared and educated in his native commonwealth, remaining on the home farm until about twenty-two years of age. In 1862 he came to Whitley county and soon entered upon a mercantile career, to which his life has since been almost wholly devoted, he now being reckoned one of the county's oldest merchants. For the past six years he has not been in direct management, though retaining his interest in the establishment with which he has so long been connected.

Mr. Clugston has achieved distinct success in his various enterprises, being classed with the financially substantial men of Whitley county, owning in addition to his interest in the mercantile business, valuable real estate alone and in association with his brother and brother-in-law, Henry McLallan. He owns

personally a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres, three miles northwest of Columbia City, in a rich agricultural section, where he was actively farming for some years, and which continues to yield a handsome return. That Mr. Clugston is public-spirited is amply shown by his being ever found ready to invest in and encourage any enterprise that promises lasting benefits to the community. He was one of the promoters and is vice-president of the cupboard factory, and by voice and influence has encouraged various other objects making for the city's welfare. He has always been a loyal supporter of the Democratic party, in defeat as in victory, but beyond voting his principles and maintaining the soundness of his opinions, has taken little interest in politics, having never aspired to leadership nor sought the honors and emoluments of office. He devoted his energies to the building up of a great mercantile interest, his establishment developing gradually till it far exceeds his fondest anticipations and giving him much more than a local reputation in commercial circles. He is a Mason of exalted rank, having advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, has been accorded positions of honor and trust in the order and is widely and favorably known among his brethren of the craft.

Mr. Clugston's domestic life dates from the year 1867, when he entered the marriage relation with Miss Mary A. Mattoon, of Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, the native place of Dwight L. Moody, between whom and Mrs. Clugston a warm friendship long obtained, the two having been pupils in the same school. Mrs. Clugston taught school, a work for which she was eminently fitted and in which she attained creditable distinction. Possessing intelligence and culture, she presides with grace and dignity over the beautiful and attractive home in which her domestic tastes shine with peculiar luster, and which through her winning personality has become a popular resort for the best society. Mr. and Mrs. Clugston have had three children, namely: Lucia E. married Dr. O. V. Schuman, of Columbia City; Gertrude M. is the wife of Charles H. Snyder, who is in the employ of the American Express Company in Chicago; Arthur W. died April 12, 1904, at the premature age of twenty-seven. He was a young man of fine mind and promising business ability, who, after finishing his education had been in the store with his father, succeeding to the latter's interest in the establishment a short time prior to his death. Popular with all, and a general favorite in the social circle, his life was full of promise, his future bright with hope, but the "King of Shadows" touched his brow with a merciless finger, the response taking from the family an only son and brother and from his associates and the community a keen and brilliant intellect, a genial companion and a promising citizen.

CLINTON WILCOX.

Clinton Wilcox is a native of "Old Whitley" and within her borders has spent all his thirty-three years. Identified with her interests, connected through his parents with her growth and development and enjoying a wide acquaintance, there is good

reason why he should enjoy general esteem. It was during the pioneer days that Gideon Wilcox came from Columbus, Ohio, to become a citizen of Indiana. He bought a small farm in Troy township, where by dint of industry and good management he not only made a living for those dependent upon him, but left a fine estate at his death in 1890. He had married Mary Aston in Ohio and she proved a most suitable colaborer and companion.

Clinton Wilcox was born in Troy township, December 25, 1873. He received a good education in the schools of the neighborhood, besides becoming inured to the exacting but health-giving labor of the farm. At his father's death, when Clinton was but seventeen years old, he had the necessary experience and ability to enable him to take charge of and manage the farm. His only duties aside from this were connected with the office of justice of the peace, which he was called on to fill for a while in his township.

In 1893 Mr. Wilcox was married to Miss Ruby, daughter of Thomas C. and Mary (Noble) Havens, who also came from Ohio to Troy township at an early day. Mrs. Wilcox was born at the paternal homestead, December 25, 1871, and it is something of a coincidence that both she and her husband first opened their baby eyes when Santa Claus was delighting older children with the gifts peculiar to Christmas Day. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have three children: Paul C. W., Mary Ruth and Leland Stanford. He owns a valuable farm which was their home until his election to the treasurership in 1906. He is a Republican and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

AUGUST ERDMANN.

The mechanic deserves much credit for the part he plays in the growth of States and nations, as without his constructive work, aided by the engineer, there could be no railroads, no canals, no electric lines and no cities. Any one looking over Columbia City will perhaps be surprised when told that nearly all the brick houses have been built by one firm, of which August Erdmann has for years been ruling spirit. Such, however, is the fact and no apology is necessary to justify a few biographical facts in outline of his useful career. Indiana is indebted to Germany for this contributor to her industrial life, Mr. Erdmann being born in Hanover, February 1, 1844. His parents, August and Louisa (Shoultz) Erdmann, were both natives of the same section of the "Faderland," where the father was first engaged in hotel keeping and afterwards in stone-quarrying. They were members of the Lutheran church and after fulfilling all the duties incident to rearing a large family, they passed peacefully away with the Christian's hope of happiness in the life to come.

As August grew up in his native home, he secured a fair education in the excellent schools for which Germany is noted. These have industrial departments, known here as manual training, and by taking advantage of this feature young Erdmann was enabled

to qualify himself as a brick-layer. He worked at this trade in the old country until twenty-four years of age, when he determined to try his fortunes in the great Republic. Taking passage in 1868, he landed at the port of Baltimore, but soon made his way to Forty Wayne, Indiana, where he put in one year in such irregular employment as he could obtain. Being favorably impressed with what he heard of Columbia City as offering opportunities in his line, Mr. Erdmann came to this place in 1869. He soon found employment and worked steadily at his trade during the next nineteen years. In 1881 he purchased a local brick-yard and entered actively into the business of manufacturing building material and contracting. He is justly proud of the fact that most of the fine brick buildings that now grace the streets of Columbia City were erected under his supervision and out of the material made in his busy yards, in partnership with Charles Wynkoop. Mr. Erdmann's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is at present serving his second term as a member of the city council.

In 1870 Mr. Erdmann married Wilhelmina, daughter of William and Johanna Luecke, of Whitley county, and to this union have been born nine children: Johanna, wife of William Kuhne; Louisa, deceased wife of William Bruggeman; August, also a brickmason; George, in business at Chicago; Minnie, wife of Ash Clugston; Edward, Emma and Amelia. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church and are much esteemed in the social circles of the community.

WILLIAM HENRY HILDEBRAND.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 2, 1846. His parents, Dewalt and Margaret (Huffman) Hildebrand, came to Columbia City in 1852, and here he followed his trade of cabinetmaker and carpenter until his death in April, 1857. He was a member of the Lutheran church and an unobtrusive, industrious man, who made and kept many warm friends. He left five children, William H.; Elizabeth, wife of John Fullerton, of Columbia City; Joseph, deceased; Mary Margaret, and Jane, wife of Benjamin Flora, residents of Kansas. Mrs. Margaret Hildebrand later married Peter Hartman, by whom she had two children, Abraham L., deceased, and Hugh W., a resident of Kansas. Again left a widow, Mrs. Hildebrand chose as her third husband Levi Gilliland, by whom she had one child, Bartlet, and became a widow for the third time, surviving Mr. Gilliland and now living in Kansas with her daughter Jane. William Henry Hildebrand was six years old when brought to Whitley county. In 1865 he went to Missouri, and five years later to Kansas where he spent two years. His next step was to Colorado, where he put in another two years, and then "took the back track" as they say out west, revisiting the same states and places. Remaining in Kansas until 1876 and in Missouri from that time until 1885, he concluded that Columbia City was good enough for him and returned to Whitley county. He had worked as a carpenter for several years and until 1878, when he began to learn the wagon-

maker's trade and in 1892 established his present business. He manufactures buggies and wagons besides doing general repair work, horseshoeing and blacksmithing. His business has prospered as the result of much hard work, patient industry and ceaseless attention to the details incident to his occupation.

In 1874 Mr. Hildebrand married Emma Cross, of Illinois, who bore him one child, named Nellie, who died in infancy, the mother also dying after a companionship of ten years. Mr. Hildebrand married Dolly A. Fullerton in 1886. They are members of Grace Lutheran church and have hosts of warm friends in Columbia City. Mr. Hildebrand is a Republican and has served in the city council for two years, where he made a record for careful attention to the city's interests. He is a firm believer in and advocate of the municipal ownership of public utilities, the soundness of such opinion being supported by actual experience in his own city.

JOHN HANSON.

As far back as records show, members of this family have been engaged in agriculture pursuits, and are excellent types of the class of men who rescued Indiana from the wilderness and made her one of the great farming states of the Union. Charles and Nancy (Garlan) Hanson, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter a Pennsylvania, formed part of the pioneer army that invaded the state of Ohio when it was still struggling with all the difficulties of the early settlement. Having been married in the Keystone state, they settled for a while in Fayette county, Ohio, but about 1845 sought a home in northeastern Indiana, when that section was still filled with wild game and Indians. Residing temporarily in Kosciusko county, they removed later to Noble, where their remaining years were spent on a farm. He died at the age of eighty years. This pioneer couple reared twelve children, whose names are as follows: Julia, Samuel, Isaac, Elizabeth and Sarah, all now dead; Rebecca Jane, John, Joseph, Margaret, Mary, Charles (deceased) and Malissa.

John Hanson, who was number seven of this list, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, January 2, 1841. He went through the usual experience of a farmer's boy, doing farm work in summer and attending school irregularly until he reached legal age. He then rented for some years till he became a land-owner himself. After buying and selling several tracts, he eventually purchased eighty acres in Thorncreek township, which he still retains. In addition to this, he owns five acres of land adjoining Columbia City, and here he makes his home, having retired from active farm labor. He leads an unobtrusive life, votes the Republican ticket, attends services at the Methodist church and has a wide circle of acquaintances.

In 1861 Mr. Hanson married Nancy Moore, who died in 1891. In 1901 he chose a second wife in the person of Mary (Miller) Hively, widow of George Hively, by whom she had two children, Lovina, who married William Humbarger, and died leaving one child named Canova. Ira Hively, the only son, is a professional cartoonist and

caricaturist formerly connected with the Davenport (Iowa) journals. Mrs. Hanson's parents were Solomon and Malinda (Unspaugh) Miller, the former one of the first settlers of Whitley county and still living in Thorncreek township. Mr. Hanson is not affiliated with any fraternities.

JOSEPH H. RUCH.

This name has been a familiar one in Whitley county, and especially in Columbia City, for more than half a century. Those who bore it have been engaged in a wide variety of business pursuits, from farming to livery and from mechanic arts to participation in many lines of modern industry. As is usual in wide family connections, some have failed, some have partially succeeded, some have "merely made a living," while others have much to show as the result of lives of energetic endeavor, wisely directed toward the accomplishment of results. As these brief biographical details will show, the immediate subject of this sketch belongs in the last mentioned class and may look back on a life well spent, which has brought that competence and ease without which the evening of one's days will be a time of trial.

It was in 1845 that Charles and Sarah (Firdig) Ruch, natives of Pennsylvania, settled in Fort Wayne. The former was a cabinetmaker by trade and depended upon this work for his livelihood. After spending a few years in Allen county he came to Whitley county, and located on a farm in Smith township, and later engaged in painting in Columbia City, but this in turn was abandoned to take up the livery business, which he conducted until a year or two before his death. His marriage resulted in the birth of eleven children, Sarah Jane, Mary, Margaret, Joseph, George, Jacob, Albert, Elizabeth, and three who died in infancy. Joseph H. Ruch, the fourth, was born at Fort Wayne, January 26, 1847, and received what schooling he obtained after coming to Whitley county. He learned the painter's trade with his father, and, in company with his brother George, followed that trade for eighteen years. At different times he was engaged in the drug trade and in the grocery and in lumbering and electric lighting. In company with his brother George, he erected an electric lighting plant, operating this and the saw-mill at the same time. After operating the electric plant for eleven years he sold it and installed the present city lighting plant under contract. They then engaged in buying and shipping horses until 1906. In partnership with his brother, George, he owns one hundred and fifteen acres of farm land in Union township, besides several rental properties in Columbia City. At present he resides in a commodious residence on East Van Buren street, whose surroundings are among the most beautiful in the city. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic order.

In 1868 Mr. Ruch married Adriena Alebaugh, a native of Columbia City, and they have two children: Samuel, married Jennie Alwine, and operates a hoop and stave mill at Dexter, Missouri. Ione is a bookkeeper. Mrs. Ruch and daughter are members of Grace Lutheran church as well as of the Eastern Star.

OLIVER H. DIFFENDARFER.

It was in 1873 that Harry and Hannah (James) Diffendarfer came from their native state of Pennsylvania to seek a new home in Indiana. They settled in Kosciusko county, where the former engaged in teaching, supplementing this by clerking in stores during vacations. His career in the state, however, was short-lived, as he met an untimely death in 1876. His widow survives, and is a resident of Denver, Colorado. The children, three in number, are Clarence, a resident of Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Oliver H., and Mary, the wife of Herman Willer, at Denver.

Oliver H. Diffendarfer was born at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1863, and hence was twelve years old when his parents removed to the west. The death of his father not only deprived him of his only support, but threw him on his own resources at the tender age of thirteen. He faced the situation bravely, however, and did such work as he was able to secure until, at sixteen years of age, an opportunity was afforded that promised better results. I. N. Smith, who was in the produce business at Warsaw, Indiana, offered him a clerkship that was gladly accepted. That determined his business for life, as after remaining at Warsaw a few years he came to Columbia City, and opened up in the same line on his own account. It was only in a small way that he began in 1883, but, backed by resolution, industry and natural turn for trading, he is now able to show much accomplished in the twenty-three years.

In the busy season he employs about twenty hands at his place on South Chauncey street, and he handles most all the poultry, butter and eggs that are produced in the country tributary to Columbia City, his annual business amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Diffendarfer has made hosts of friends and we find him influential in the councils of the Republican party. He served four years in the city council, besides being active in fraternal circles, as a Knight of Pythias, a Maccabee, and a Woodman.

In 1885 Mr. Diffendarfer married Miss Minnie A., daughter of Isaac N. and Christiana (Grindle) Brady, old settlers of Kosciusko county. The former at one time owned one thousand two hundred acres of land near Winona lake, and was a man of note in that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Diffendarfer have four children, Earl, Vern, Nadene, and Zoe.

JOHN W. WATERFALL.

In the early half of the nineteenth century there was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, a boy christened Samuel Waterfall, who married a neighboring girl by the name of Mary Helbling, and this couple, in 1847, crossed the ocean and took up their residence in Fairfield county, Ohio. They were poor, and the husband had to work for his daily bread, in this way supporting his family until 1854, when he came to Whitley county. For a while he rented land, but in 1869, having saved sufficient money, he bought a small farm in Thorncreek township on which he lived until his retirement from active business in 1901.

His wife died in 1893, but he survives at the age of eighty-eight years, making his home with his children. These were five in number: Mary, widow of Jacob Phiested, now living in Columbia township; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Poulus, of Noble county; John W.; Ann, wife of William Kessler, of Columbia City, and Samuel, who died in infancy.

John W. Waterfall was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 22, 1847, soon after his parents' arrival from Switzerland, and since coming to Whitley county he has spent within its borders all the intervening years. He obtained but a meager education, but learned all about hard work on the pioneer farms of the county's formative period. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in a few years began contracting and building, which he has followed for more than thirty-five years, meeting with a success insured by experience and attention to details, many of the finer residences of Columbia City stand ing as monuments to his capacity, skill and supervision.

In 1873 Mr. Waterfall married Caroline, daughter of Frederick Humbarger, an early settler of Thorncreek township, who was born in 1854. Her demise occurred March 27, 1906. They had eight children, William H., Frederick S., Irene Elizabeth, Carl, Mabel, Catherine, Mary and Paul. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Waterfall is a Knight of the Maccabees. He has ever been a strict advocate of temperance, his decided aversion to the liquor traffic leading him to abandon the old parties twenty-four years ago, since when he has been an untiring advocate of the principles of prohibition, a cause to the furthering of which his best energies are devoted.

JOHN F. LAWRENCE.

John F. Lawrence, proprietor of the Hoosier Foundry and machine shops of Columbia City, is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and the son of John and Sarah Elizabeth (Rouch) Lawrence, he born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the mother in Hagerstown, Maryland. They grew to maturity and were married in Wayne county, Ohio. Mr. Lawrence was a farmer and civil engineer, a profession he followed until his eighty-sixth year, having often served as surveyor of Wayne county. He possessed sound judgment combined with practical ideas and wide information and during a long and useful life exercised a wholesome influence. He lived to the ripe age of ninety-three years, being well preserved to the last. His wife died when eighty-five years old and of their eleven children, none died under the age of forty. George W., ex-county commissioner, is a successful farmer of Union township; Mary Ann married William Mowery, and died some years ago in this county; Malinda, also deceased, was the wife of S. L. Rouch; Sarah, Mrs. J. D. Wagoner, lives in Warsaw, Indiana; Margaret J. is the wife of James E. Kelly; Priscilla is Mrs. Austin McMannis; Henry H. resides in Union township; Lehannah is the wife of Elmer McMannis; Isaiah E. is a doctor of Columbia City, and Levi is a farmer of Union township.

John F. Lawrence was born April 27, 1840, in Wayne county, Ohio. In Septem-

ber, 1860, he came to Indiana and for two years taught school in Whitley and Elkhart counties. August 14, 1862, he enlisted at Wooster, Ohio, in Company A, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war for three years and five months, participating in a number of battles, among them being an attack on Red River, where his regiment lost two hundred and thirty-six men. The regiment was on a boat going up the river to join the command and the one boat was attacked by five thousand of the enemy. The boat was disabled and floating to the opposite shore the survivors managed to escape, but one hundred and eighty-six of the four hundred and four men getting away. He was also in the attack on Mobile besides numerous skirmishes and minor engagements. He returned to Indiana and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, in which he continued until 1885, when, in partnership with Frank Mossman he established the foundry and machine shop in Columbia City of which he is now sole proprietor. The Hoosier Foundry and Machine Shop is one of the largest establishments of the kind in northeastern Indiana.

On the 3d day of October, 1867, Mr. Lawrence married Miss Eliza J. Penland, who was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, October 7, 1847, being the daughter of John and Eliza (Abshire) Penland, early settlers of that county. The father, a soldier in the late civil war, lost his life in the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have had seven children: Effie May, wife of George L. Padgett; Charles C., an attorney by education, but now a traveling salesman for a Chicago publishing house; Myron, (deceased), was in the United States mail service, Pittsburg to Chicago, till his death, February 17, 1895, aged twenty-three; James A., of Portland, Oregon; Sarah E., wife of D. F. Main, of Toledo, Ohio; Blanch, now Mrs. Christian D. Meyer, living at Redland, California, was a teacher for several years in Whitley county; and Walter I. Mr. Lawrence and wife are members of Grace Lutheran church. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a past commander and present quartermaster. Financially Mr. Lawrence has been fortunate, owning in addition to his beautiful home and business interests in Columbia City, a two-hundred-acre farm in Union township.

EMILE DORIOT.

The subject of this review was born September 28, 1840, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland. His parents, Gustavus and Amelia (Leshah) Doriot, emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Wayne county, Ohio, removing five years later to Williams county, their permanent home, however, being in Fulton county, where both died. They were the parents of sixteen childdied. They were the parents of sixteen children.

Emile Doriot grew to maturity on a farm in Ohio and received a limited education. He was early taught the necessity of honest toil, working almost incessantly to help support the large family.

He enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, with which he served

for a period of eleven months, re-enlisting in Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment, serving until the close of the war. His military experience included hard service in several campaigns, he participating in the battle of Stone River, McMinnville, Spring Hill and Franklin, and many others. He was severely wounded in the last engagement, being confined to the hospital from November until the following June, a gun-shot wound in the throat rendering treatment exceedingly difficult, a permanent disablement of his right arm resulting. He fell into the hands of the enemy during the battle of Franklin, but after three weeks was re-captured, the confederates leaving their hospital when retreating from Nashville. He returned to the farm in Ohio and was married at Columbia City in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Pfiester, who was also a native of Switzerland. Their children are Alice, wife of Theodore Mosier, of Anderson, Indiana; William, who married Jessie Peltcher and lives in Peru; Elmore, a resident of Michigan City; Charles G., the fur dealer in Columbia City, and Edward, deceased, a twin brother of William.

The mother died in 1873, and in July, 1878, Mr. Doriot married Alice Mettert, who was born June 4, 1858, in Preble county, Ohio, being the youngest of the three children of David and Elizabeth (Banfield) Mettert, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They also had five children, of whom two survive: Harry is still with his parents and Ransom living in Columbia City.

Mr. Doriot came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and in 1870 purchased a farm in Thorncreek township, removing later to Columbia township, where he bought eighty acres of wild land which he converted into a fine farm. He made valuable improvements, including substantial buildings, good fences and an extensive system of tile drainage. In 1902, he retired to Columbia City, residing in an attractive home which he built on West Van Buren street. Selling his old farm, he has invested in another wild tract two miles west of Columbia City, and is actively engaged in the improvement of a third farm in Whitley county.

Mr. Doriot was reared a Democrat, but after the war transferred his allegiance and has since been one of the most loyal and uncompromising supporters of Republican doctrine. He belongs to Post No. 181, Grand Army of the Republic, taking an active part in its deliberations and keeping in touch with all matters relative to the old soldiers. He is a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen, keenly alive to whatever tends to benefit the city of his residence and the county and with his family is widely known and possesses the esteem and warm regard of all who are favored by his acquaintance.

BENJAMIN RAUPFER.

Benjamin Raupfer was born in Baden, Germany, November 3, 1838. His father, Peter Raupfer, died in 1851, when the boy went over to Switzerland and worked at the teaming and selling silks until 1865, when he embarked for the New World at Havre-de-Grace, in the English ship "Belonia." After a stormy voyage of twenty-two days he arrived safely at New York.

He soon after located at Columbia City and ran an engine for three years. He then opened a saloon, which he ran till 1879. He then, with Ford Walter, of Mansfield, Ohio, bought the Eagle Brewery in Columbia City, and at once put life, ability and business tact into the concern and transformed it from a languishing and low rate institution to one of the best of its kind in the country. In September, 1889, Mr. Walter sold his interest to Mr. Raupfer and his brother-in-law, Anton Meyer, who still runs it and holds it in the front rank, fully competing with the large breweries of the cities. It has a capacity of nine thousand barrels per annum. In September, 1859, Mr. Raupfer bought with R. J. Jontz, the stock of hardware of George W. North and soon thereafter moved into his new building, subsequently acquiring Mr. Jontz's interest. The new building which he erected at the corner of Line and Van Buren streets is the handsomest in town. It is three stories and a basement thirty-nine by one hundred and fifty feet. The first story and basement, as well as all three stories of the rear part, are occupied with the immense hardware store, carrying a large stock including building material. The second story is occupied by the Free City Library, and the third by the lodge of Ben Hur. Finding even these commodious quarters too small for his growing business, in 1904, he joined the Free Masons in building the Masonic block, the west part of the building belonging to Mr. Raupfer. It is eighty-nine by one hundred and forty-five feet. The first story is occupied with machinery and implements, the second is the armory of the local company of National Guards, the third is occupied by the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Raupfer also owns the brick block on Van Buren street, built by William Meitzler, and known as the Meitzler building. He also owns a fine residence on Line street, another on North Elm street, and several other pieces of property.

In addition to his business capacity Mr. Raupfer has found time to assist the community in other ways. He has been a large stockholder and director of the Harper Buggy Company, almost from its beginning, and was for many years a member of the councilmanic board under the old town government. When the city government was installed he was again called upon and served several years as a councilman from the second ward, in which ward nearly all the business of the town is conducted. He was a chairman of the finance and other important committees during the digging of the sewers, the putting in of water works and the taking over by the city from private parties of the electric light plant and also during the paving of almost four miles of streets. He has been identified with all the improvements that brought Columbia City from a backwoods town to a modern little city, giving his valuable services for the pittance of a salary. Though himself one of the heaviest tax payers, he has always advocated improvement, though on a conservative business basis. He has been one of the directors of the Whitley County Building and Loan Association and is director of the Huntington, Columbia City & Northern Electric Railway and was its first president. His faith in the enterprise, backed by his money and work, is about to bear fruit to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Raupfer is an ardent and unwavering Democrat, faithful to his party in defeat as well as success, and was eight years treasurer of the Democratic county committee. He is a member of the Catholic church and one of its stanchest supports. He is also a member of the Marquette Club.

Mr. Raupfer married Mary Meyers, November 9, 1869, and four sons are the fruit of their union, all of them able assistants of their father in his business. Joseph and John, the oldest and youngest, are looking after the brewery interests, and William and Jerome have charge of the immense hardware store, which employs a number of men in the mechanical and sales departments.

Two years ago Mr. Raupfer for the first time visited his old home, remaining several months, coming back more satisfied than ever with the country of his adoption and its social and financial systems.

SAMUEL S. MILLER.

In 1833 Peter Miller, born in York county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1811, walked across the mountains towards the west with a pack on his back containing all his earthly possessions, and eventually found a home in Clarke county, Ohio. There he married Sarah Snyder, with whom, in August, 1864, he removed to Thorncreek township, Whitley county, where the wife died at the age of sixty-nine. He survived until January 25, 1887, being in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was successful and died possessed of a large farm, which he had improved and developed into a valuable estate. Both were long members of the Lutheran church. Of their children, three sons and one daughter grew to maturity and two, a son and a daughter, died in Ohio. Henry W. came to Whitley county with his parents and at present lives on the old homestead. Mary E. is the wife of William Miller and a resident of Whitley county.

Samuel S. Miller was born in Clark county, Ohio, April 30, 1844, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1862, when eighteen years old, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was engaged in thirteen prominent battles, including Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Kenesaw Mountain, and he accompanied Sherman on the famous "March to the Sea." After receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, he came to Whitley county, where his parents had removed in the meantime. December 27, 1868, he was united in marriage with Anna Z., daughter of Gideon T. and Elizabeth (Hornaday) Klinck, the latter a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, where she was born December 23, 1816, and when six year old was brought to Fayette county, Indiana. Gideon Klinck was born near Buffalo, New York, in 1812, and when the latter city was burned by the British, his mother fled and shortly afterward settled on a farm of General Harrison's in Ohio, but later came to Connersville, Indiana. When fourteen years old Gideon learned the saddler's trade and at the age of twenty-two married at Shelbyville and went to Illinois, where his wife died. Returning to Indiana

he was married, August 6, 1839, to Elizabeth Hornaday, after which he went back to Illinois to enter a tract of government land, which subsequently was traded for a farm in Whitley county, where he lived until his death, November 6, 1893. His wife survived until December 30, 1901, when she passed away in the eighty-fifth year of her age. In early life a Methodist, Mr. Klinck had for fifty years been a member of the Universalist church, while she for a time belonged to the "New Lights," but was not a communicant in later life. After his marriage Mr. Miller settled on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Thorncreek township, on which he built a fine barn and made other extensive improvements. His health, which had been failing for some years, eventually became so poor as to compel him to retire from active business. He removed to Columbia City, supervising the farm in a general way, but in 1902, hoping a change of climate would bring benefit, he purchased a farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres in Benton county, Missouri, residing at Windsor, a near-by town. The change bringing no improvement, he longed to return and spend the few remaining months near old friends. The family accordingly returned to Columbia City. The touch of the Death Angel could not be delayed and on the 12th of December, 1906, his spirit took its flight. He had ever felt a warm interest in his old soldier comrades and the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Porch, paid the last sad rites to their departed friend. Mrs. Miller, as also three of the four children, Murray, Ocie and Ethel, reside in Columbia City, Marl Miller is a resident of Redlands, California. Mr. Miller was reared in the Lutheran faith, and after coming to Columbia City, became a member of Grace church. Quiet and unobstrusive, his greatest pleasure was found in the midst of his family, though he retained a warm friendship for all with whom he had ever been on terms of intimacy. With a keen sense of citizenship, he was alive to the advancement of the county's interests, though never an aspirant for public honor, and in his death the community lost a loyal citizen.

FRANKLIN H. FOUST.

In modern times banks have constituted a vital part of organized society and governments have depended upon them for material aid in times of depression and trouble. Their influence has extended over the entire world and their prosperity has been a barometer which has infallibly indicated the financial status of all nations. Of this important branch of business, Franklin H. Foust is a worthy representative. The story of his success is instructive as well as entertaining, dealing as it does with a gradual rise from unpromising beginnings to a position of commanding influence in the financial world.

Franklin H. Foust was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 10, 1825. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Foust, was born in Germany, and when a youth accompanied his father to the United States, settling in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where the family became tillers of the soil. Jacob Foust removed to Delaware county, Ohio, being one of the first settlers in that section.

Franklin H. Foust

He located where the city of Delaware now stands and constructed the first bridge across the river between that point and Columbus. The family lived in their wagons until they could hew timbers and complete the erection of the primitive log cabin which served as their domicile. The land was wild and the Indians still disputed dominion with the incoming pioneers. Jacob Foust bore arms in the war of the Revolution and in recognition of his services was awarded a pension, which he continued to draw until the time of his death. His son, Henry, who was born in Pennsylvania, married Mary Olds, of the same state, in 1812, and settled ten miles north of Delaware where they began housekeeping in a log cabin, typical of the place and period. He enlisted as a soldier in 1812, while his wife contributed what she could to the cause by doing camp work at Fort Norton. After the war they were reunited and for more than sixty years lived happily on the farm which they had reclaimed from the wilderness, where both eventually found graves. Henry Foust was a successful farmer and accumulated a competency. He was a man of strong individuality and integrity of character and served many years as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had nine children who grew to maturity, but the only survivors are Solomon and Franklin, the former a resident of Atlanta, Kansas. Franklin Foust was reared on the old homestead in Ohio and bore his part in its reclamation and cultivation. Schools were scarce and poor in those days, but he managed to acquire an elementary knowledge of the ordinary English branches and arithmetic. In his boyhood he partially learned the shoemaker's trade at which he frequently worked until twelve o'clock for the compensation of fifty cents a night. The frequent want and need of a dime taught him to realize the value of money, a lesson never forgotten during his subsequent career. He made most of the footwear worn by the members of the family, and in every way did his part toward their support. He hauled wheat from Delaware county to Sandusky City by team, a distance of seventy-five miles, and sold it at sixty cents per bushel. In 1848, when unable to command a single dollar, he hired to Adam Wolfe to peddle fanning mills, retaining the position for two years, receiving for the first year eight dollars per month and expenses, which was increased to fifteen dollars the second year. Even at this small compensation he managed to save some money, and in the fall of 1849 formed a partnership with his employer under the firm name of F. H. Foust & Co., for the manufacture of fanning mills. This association was maintained without interruption until the death of Mr. Wolfe in 1892 at Muncie, Indiana.

At the time the above mentioned partnership was consummated, Mr. Foust came to Columbia City, rented a room and began the manufacture of fanning mills, the firm continued this enterprise for three years. In 1852 the firm purchased a stock of dry goods, valued at about ten thousand dollars, and opened a store which the partners operated about nine years. Mr. Foust hired an experienced buyer to accompany him to New York to purchase the original stock, but subsequently attended personally to all purchases. The firm retired from the mercantile business to engage in other lines in

which the senior partner, Franklin H. Foust, especially was destined to achieve a notable success. Mr. Foust for some time did a collecting and banking business of a modest order. During the war he received deposits, and the confidence which was placed in him is shown by the fact that his system of accounts consisted in merely making a note of how much he received and from whom, making no charge for his services. In this way he had in his old-fashioned, large, fireproof safe at one time deposits aggregating sixty thousand dollars. Realizing the necessity as the town grew, he opened a private banking house in 1867 in partnership with Mr. Wolfe. This enterprise prospered and became in time one of the most reliable financial concerns in northeastern Indiana, its conservative management gaining public confidence and making it widely known. The firm acquired ownership of about one thousand acres of land contiguous to the city, of which three hundred acres were brought under cultivation, the remainder being devoted to pasturage. In April, 1904, the bank was organized as The Columbia City National Bank, Mr. Foust being made president. About this time the properties of Foust & Wolfe were divided, Mr. Foust retaining about seven hundred acres of land, all personal property, and the banking building for his share, the balance going to the Wolfe estate. Later he sold the bank building to the bank. He still continues to take much interest in agriculture.

In 1850, Mr. Foust was married at Columbia City to Maxia Jones. They have no children. Mr. Foust is a Republican and although never a seeker of official preferment, has rendered hearty support to the party whose principles he advocates.

As a pioneer banker of Whitley county, within whose limits no man is better known, and enjoying the confidence and respect of men, a particular interest attaches to the career of Mr. Foust. At the age of sixteen he was found buying and selling with as much confidence as a man of the world, exercising his mental powers to a proportionate degree in the little sphere within whose narrow limitations his life was bounded at the time. Finally, overwork told upon a constitution none too rugged, and on the advice of a kindly physician who told him his only hope for life and health laid in abandoning the farm, he contracted with Mr. Wolfe to peddle fanning mills and continued to work under this contract for one year. Before taking a position with Mr. Wolfe for the second year, he contemplated going to California, but afterward gave up this idea. He had also been offered thirty dollars per month by one Bohart, of Mansfield, Ohio, to enter his employ in the fanning mill business; but notwithstanding the temptation of this offer and looking to the future and placing implicit confidence in the honesty of Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Foust accepted his terms, fifteen dollars per month, a decision he has never had cause to regret. The two gentlemen in their long and pleasant business associations accumulated a fine property, including four fine business blocks, besides much other property in the line of suburban and farm realty. To such men all honor is due and to them it is seldom denied.

ISAAC MASON SWIGART.

The era of reform in Indiana has caused a watchful eye to be cast on all the county

seat towns to ascertain the manner in which they enforce laws and order. Columbia City has been able to stand this inspection reasonably well and much of the credit for this is given to the gentleman above named, who for nine years has acted as night policeman. His official duties are so performed that the city is known as a peaceable, law-abiding place, where tough characters are repressed and all are expected to lead the lives of good citizens. In 1885, A. Y. and Margaret (McCuen) Swigart, natives of Ohio, settled on a farm two miles north of Columbia City and lived there until the former went to the war as a member of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities. Returning to his farm, he was engaged in its cultivation until 1901, when he retired to live with his son, Christopher M., in Columbia City. He died January 2, 1904, having survived his wife five years. This couple has a family of ten sons, seven of whom grew to maturity, and five are living in 1907. John, eldest of the survivors, is a watchman in the Harper Buggy Works; Henry is a physician at Hastings, Nebraska; and Frank is a railroad employe at the same place; Isaac, subject of this sketch, and Christopher M., a barber at Columbia City.

Isaac Swigart was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 8, 1855, and was brought an infant to Whitley county. After he grew up he worked for some years on the farm and at a later period became a commercial traveler for a firm in one of the large cities. He made an enviable record as a salesman, leading the entire force employed by his house in the amount of sales. In 1897 he accepted his present position as night-watchman in Columbia City, and has administered that important office so well as to seem to have been especially cut out for this line of work. For nine years he has been on duty, constantly without a break, and, while not popular with evil-doers, is pronounced by citizens generally an affable and most pleasant gentleman. Mr. Swigart is a Democrat and has been a lively participant in state and county conventions of his party. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. May 25, 1882, he married Alice Welch, who died in 1888, at Mentone, Indiana, without issue. December 21, 1892, Mr. Swigart took a second wife in the person of Miss Mariah Flaharty, of Mansfield, Ohio. Her father having died when she was two years old Mrs. Swigert was reared by an uncle at Mansfield, and after she grew up became his housekeeper. She learned dressmaking and now has a high reputation in that line of work so dear to woman's heart. Mr. and Mrs. Swigart have one child, a daughter named Ercia May.

JAMES M. HARRISON.

Prominent among the leading business men and representative citizens of Whitley county is James M. Harrison, to a brief review of whose family history the reader's attention is respectfully invited. Samuel Harrison, his father, a native of county Down, Ireland, emigrated to America about 1814 and settled in Virginia. He had one brother by the name of Alexander and a sister Jane, who married John Boyd, also of

Ireland, where his family remained and where his descendants still reside. The parents of Samuel Harrison were Adam and Martha (McWilliams) Harrison, the former born in England, from which country he went to Ireland, where he married and became a well-to-do landowner, prominent in the affairs of the community in which he lived.

Samuel Harrison was married March 12, 1820, in Greenbrier county, Virginia, to his cousin, Polly McDowell, daughter of John and Esther Ann (Harrison) McDowell. Samuel and his wife were either first or second cousins of William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, first governor of Indiana territory and afterward President of the United States.

James M. Harrison was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1837, and in 1855 came to Indiana, settling in Noble county, where, during the ensuing seven years, he devoted the winter seasons to teaching and the rest of the time cultivated his farm of forty acres, meeting with gratifying success as educator and agriculturist.

On March 15, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Richards, daughter of Joseph Richards, a old-time resident of Churubusco and for a number of years one of its leading merchants. Six children were born to this union, three dead and three living, the latter being Joseph R., William and George F. Joseph R. Harrison is now serving his second term as mayor of Columbia City; William A. is engaged in the mercantile business at Argos, Indiana, and George F. is a member of the firm of Clugston Brothers & Comapny, in Columbia City. Mrs. Mary J. Harrison died at Churubusco, in 1873, and in August of the following year Mr. Harrison entered the marriage relation with Jennette, daughter of John J. and Delilah DePoy, the union being blessed with two children, Mary Ione, and Jesse W. Mary Ione Harrison, after receiving a liberal scholastic training, took up the study of music, in which she acquired great proficiency, graduating from The American Institute of Music, in the state of Massachusetts, after which she became supervisor of music in the public schools of Columbia City. Miss Harrison did not live long to enjoy the marked success which she attained in her profession, dying after a sickness of a week's duration, at the age of twenty-three years, her sad premature taking off proving a severe blow to the family and being profoundly lamented by the large circle of friends with whom she has ever been a favorite. She was a young lady of many estimable qualities, cultured and refined, and had her life been spared she doubtless would have achieved marked distinction in the calling to which her time and talents had been devoted. Jesse W. Harrison is in the Boyd-Harrison Company, dealers in automatic musical instruments at Chicago. Mr. Harrison's second wife, who was prostrated on account of the death of her daughter, never recovered from the blow and soon followed the latter to the land of silence, departing this life on December 12, 1904.

James M. Harrison became a resident of Whitley county in 1862, from which time until 1874 he was engaged in farming and merchandising, being associated in the latter years with Joseph Richards, his father-in-law. Subsequently in 1879, he was elected clerk of the Whitley county circuit court and

discharged the duties of the position with eminent fidelity for a period of eight years, retiring from the office in 1887 with an honorable record. From 1893 to 1898 he served as mayor of Columbia City, proving an able, conscientious and exceedingly popular executive, and since the latter year has devoted his time and attention to the real estate and loan business, in which his success has been gratifying, as is attested by the large and lucrative patronage he now commands. He is a Democrat and for many years held active relation to his party. He is a pleasant, well-informed gentleman, especially well liked in Columbia City by all classes of people. He has indicated great interest in advancement of his county. While mayor, the city water system was installed, by which the community was supplied with pure water. A system of sewers was also constructed, and the city now owns all the public utilities, including an up-to-date fire department and electric light plant. Many cement and brick sidewalks were made and arrangements were put under way for the excellent paving now found on the streets. Mayor Harrison at first encountered great opposition to his progressive measures, even amounting to threats of personal violence and destruction of his property, but the results of his policy eventually gained him many friends and increased his popularity.

FRANK MEITZLER.

What is known as the Red Cross Drug Store has a history almost coeval with the business development of Columbia City. The location is the best in the city and for more than a generation it has been occupied by a drug store and the change to anything else would mark the loss of a landmark. The first proprietor was Dr. Clingerman, probably the first druggist in the town and he was succeeded by Dr. A. L. Sandmeyer, who, after long possession, sold out to W. H. Beeson. It was in the latter's hands until purchased by the eldest Tyree and eventually we are brought up to date by the subject of our sketch succeeding W. J. Tyree, which occurred June 12, 1905. It is only under the present owner that it assumed the captivating designation of "Red Cross," under which it seems destined for a new lease both of fame and fortune.

Frank Metzler was born in Columbia City, Indiana, January 31, 1873. His father, Willliam Meitzler, was a native of Germany and came to Columbia City in 1865. When twenty-six years old he was married in Huntington county to Elizabeth Dexheimer and conducted the business of a baker and lunch room proprietor, but is now retired. When sixteen years old, or in 1889, Frank entered the drug business with E. J. Mowry, who subsequently became his brother-in-law, and when the latter sold his interest to W. H. Carter, Mr. Meitzler remained in charge of the store two years, till his own purchase. He took a course in pharmacy at Purdue University and is well qualified in every respect as a dispenser and compounder of medicines. He handles drugs, wall paper, paint, and all other articles appropriate to the trade and the "Red Cross" has all the outward indications of the prosperity that comes from a liberal patronage, insured through capable management and courteous treatment.

In his political affiliations Mr. Metzler is a Democrat, and his fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, he being a charter member of the latter order and for ten years clerk of the local camp.

June 19, 1894, Mr. Meitzler was married to Miss Grace B., sister of E. J. Mowry, who was born at Roanoke, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Meitzler have two children, Esther and Edwin. Mrs. Meitzler is active in social affairs, being a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN D. SHERWOOD.

From reliable data the branch of the Sherwood family to which John D. belongs appears to have descended from one of three brothers who came to America from England prior to the war for independence. His direct ancestor entered the American army in the Revolution and was either killed in battle or died in the hospital, as nothing definite could afterward be learned concerning him. His son, Adaiah Sherwood, settled in Virginia, where he reared sixteen children, one of whom was David, whose birth occurred in 1802, and who in 1829, settled in Delaware county, Ohio, where he died January 23, 1873. James J. Sherwood, son of David, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, February 27, 1829, and at seventeen learned the tanner's trade. Later he started a tannery of his own in his native county, but in a few years closed out the business and in the fall of 1871, moved to Thorncreek township, Whitley county, buying a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, where he died January 29, 1873. Caroline Seaman, wife of James D. Sherwood, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, came to America with her parents when thirteen and was married in Ohio. She died August 30, 1875. Their four children living are John D., Lewis Edward, Margaret, who married James Maine, of Morrow county, Ohio, and Presley R., a farmer of Union county, Ohio.

John D. Sherwood was born August 24, 1853, in Delaware county, Ohio, and at the age of nineteen came with his parents to Whitley county, where he has since lived. He taught school during the four years after his arrival, and subsequently, in 1875, he purchased the interests of his brothers and sister in the homestead and for thirty years thereafter devoted his attention wholly to the operation of the farm, meeting with the success that generally comes to intelligently directed effort. The better to devote his attention to the manufacture of brick and drain tile, in which he and his son had become interested, he, in 1905, removed to Columbia City. As manufacturers of brick and tile the Sherwoods have achieved wide repute, there being but few farms within Whitley county that have not profited by the product of their kilns, the local demand exceeding their capacity. Mr. Sherwood is an enterprising, wide-awake business man of progressive ideas and as manager of the oldest and largest industry of the kind in Whitley county has done much to advance the country's material interests.

On February 22, 1875, Mr. Sherwood was married to Miss Jennie Sherwood, of

the same family, their grandfathers having been brothers. Mrs. Sherwood was an efficient and popular teacher and a lady whose urbanity and culture have made her highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have one son, Justus J., who was born July 22, 1876, and who is a partner in the brick and tile business. Justus J. Sherwood graduated from the Columbia City high school and taught school in Thorncreek township, when he took charge of the tile factory, having since devoted himself to that work, proving a capable, straightforward business man. Actively interested in public matters, he visited the Republican national convention in Chicago that placed Mr. Roosevelt in nomination for the presidency. Mr. Sherwood is a Republican, and in 1888, was chosen township trustee though in a normally strong Democratic township. But one trustee before him had been a Republican and none has been so chosen since. He is a Methodist and a contributor to the support of the church.

HEBER A. BEESON.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Whitley county, his birth having occurred February 10, 1878, and he is the son of H. H. Beeson, one of the county's substantial farmers. After attending the country schools he finished his academical education in the Columbia City high school, meantime spending vacations on the farm, thus securing a "sound mind in a sound body," which is the most valuable of all possessions. At the age of seventeen he entered the hardware store of William A. Tulley as clerk, but after three years returned to the farm for two years. He then entered the business college at Fort Wayne, and after a special course in bookkeeping, secured employment with the Provident Trust Company, but at the end of a year became bookkeeper in the Columbia City Bank, and in six months was made clerk and general assistant.

December 24, 1904, Mr. Beeson was married at Peru, Indiana, to Miss Lutrella Love, who was born in Kosciusko county, being the daughter of Rev. L. W. Love, at present minister of the United Brethren church, at Frankfort, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Beeson have an only daughter, LaVon Edna. Mr. Beeson is a Republican, a Maccabee and a Knight of Pythias.

FRANK E. KENNER.

Among the younger generation of business men in Columbia City, few are better or more favorably known than Frank E. Kenner, who is a native of Whitley county, and son of Andrew Kenner, and has spent his whole life where the name has long been familiar by reason of the family's identification with the county's interest. His birth occurred November 13, 1876, and from the time he reached school age he was busy with his studies in local schools, until in 1901, when he became a student in the business college at Fort Wayne, taking a course in bookkeeping. He soon secured a position as bookkeeper in the City National Bank, though in November, 1905, he was made general assistant. He is regarded as

one of the capable and reliable members of the staff of this popular institution.

April 1, 1904, Mr. Kenner was united in marriage with Miss Addie K., daughter of David Hyre, of Thorncreek township. They have one child, Helen. Mr. Kenner owns a pleasant home on North Line street. The family attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church and in his political affiliations Mr. Kenner renders allegiance to the Republican party.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

In glancing over the biographical history of the western states, any man who has not thought upon the tendencies of our popular institutions would be astonished at the number of prominent men who have raised themselves to high places of power and usefulness by their unaided energies. This fact, whil it is a source of honest pride in every American heart, also teaches a lesson of deep philosophy. It enables every right thinking man to rise in his own estimation and to put a juster estimate upon his own intrinsic worth. It proves to him that the seeds of ability and virtue have not been hoarded up for a favored few, but have been sowed broadcast among the people. Though all cannot gain the highest point, every effort to attain it is an advance towards the great end of individual and national prosperity and a benefit alike to the public, as well as to the individual that makes the effort.

The subject of this review has earned a place in the honorable company of self-made men and stands four square to all the world, with a true conception of the responsibility of citizenship and a comprehensive grasp of those great questions and issues which test the standing of men in a free and enlightened commonwealth. When a mere boy he learned the great truth which so many fail to grasp, that energy is talent and time is capital, and throughout a long and satisfactory career he has acted upon this knowledge with constant and unvarying success.

Thomas R. Marshall occupies a position in the front rank of the northern Indiana bar, while his eminent legal abilities and long and distinguished service in the practice of his profession have won for him an endearing fame throughout the state in which he has achieved such signal honors. Long a member of the leading law firm of Columbia City and ever active in promoting measures for the public good, he has become widely and favorably known among the people of his own and neighboring counties.

Mr. Marshall is a native of Indiana and dates his birth from the 14th day of March, 1854, being a son of Daniel M. and Martha A. (Patterson) Marshall, who were both descended from ancestry which has been illustrious in the country since a period antedating the war for American independence. Indeed some of his antecedents were quite prominent in colonial affairs and later a distinguished member of his family, John Marshall, who served in the Revolutionary struggle, became chief justice of the United States and one of the world's greatest and most honored jurists. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Riley Marshall, who came to Indiana from Greenbrier coun-

ty, Virginia, in an early day and settled in Grant county, where he acquired six hundred and forty acres of land, on which the city of Marion now stands. He was an honored pioneer, took an influential part in the growth and development of the above county, after the organization of which he was elected the first clerk of the circuit court. The mother's family also includes the names of a number of men who achieved honorable distinction, among them being Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a hero of the Revolution and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., LL. D., president of the Western Theological Seminary in the city of Pittsburg, was her uncle and one of her cousins, Rev. Lynn Milligan, chaplain of the state prison of Pennsylvania, has earned world-wide repute as a reformer, spending his entire salary to advance the interest of the work in which he is engaged. Daniel M. Marshall, the subject's father, a native of Indiana, studied medicine when a young man and in 1849 located at Wabash, this state, where he practiced for a short time, and then moved to Lagrange, Missouri. He was a politician of more than local repute, a firm and unwavering Democrat of the Jeffersonian school and after changing his residence to Missouri became actively interested in public and political affairs and made his influence felt as a zealous and efficient party leader. As the result of a personal altercation, with a man by the name of Duff Green, he was forced to leave Missouri and, returning to Indiana, took up his residence in Kosciusko county, where he lived until his removal to Columbia City in 1874. He retired from the practice of his profession in that year and spent the remainder of his days in honorable retirement, departing this life in 1892. Dr. Marshall was not only a learned and successful physician, but stood high in the esteem of the public in his different places of residence. Personally he enjoyed great popularity, and by his pleasant, genial manner won and retained many warm friendships among those with whom he associated. In addition to his activity and influence as a politician, he was long deeply interested in the Masonic fraternity, with the sound and sublime principles of which his daily life harmonized. Mrs. Marshall was a native of Pennsylvania and a lady of refinement and varied culture. She was also noted for rare beauty and for those charms of person and manner that made her a favorite in the high social circles in which she moved and which her graces adorned. Even at the time of her death, which occurred on December 9, 1894, at the age of sixty-four years, she had lost little of her prepossessing appearance, and her beauty of face and form were rivaled only by her nobility of character and sterling worth. The family of Dr. and Mrs. Marshall consisted of only two children, a daughter who died in infancy in Wabash county, and the gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this article.

Thomas R. Marshall grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of an excellent home and, being blessed with superior parentage, his life early received the correct bent and impetus which in due time developed into a symmetrical, well-rounded character. In the public schools which he attended during the years of his boyhood he received his elementary education, but possessing a positive and self-reliant nature,

and not being satisfied with the limited opportunities thus afforded him, he subsequently entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the full course, graduating in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. Having early manifested a decided preference for the law, Mr. Marshall began his preliminary study of the same at Columbia City in the office of Hon. Walter Olds, late of the supreme bench, under whose instruction he continued until his admission to the bar in 1875, the day he was twenty-one years old. He at once entered upon the active duties of his profession and soon made his presence felt as a learned, able and discriminating lawyer, receiving in due time his full share of legal business, besides winning a conspicuous place among his fellow attorneys of the local bar. During the first two years he was alone in the practice, but in 1877, he became a member of the firm of Marshall & McNagny, which rapidly forged to the front as one of the strongest legal partnerships in northern Indiana, and which in point of continuous existence is now the oldest, as well as one of the most successful firms of the kind in Indiana, its style at this time being Marshall, McNagny & Clugston, the last named gentleman becoming a member a short time after the year indicated above. The practice of this old and reliable firm takes a very wide range and the patronage, which is large and lucrative, is confined principally to the best class of people of Whitley and adjacent counties, in addition to which the different members are not infrequently retained in important cases in other and more remote parts of the state. For a number of years no case of importance has been tried in the courts of Whitley county in which they have not appeared as counsel, and among litigants there has long been a rivalry as to who should be first to arrive at their office. Mr. Marshall has served both as city and county attorney and by reason of his high professional standing and eminent fitness, he was universally recommended by bench and bar to succeed Judge Olds on the supreme bench, but matters over which his friends had no control prevented him from being chosen to this high station. As a lawyer sufficient has been stated in the foregoing lines to indicate Mr. Marshall's strong mentality, ripe scholarship and thorough mastery of the basic principles of legal science and the ability to apply the same to successful practice. He is easily the peer of any member of the Indiana bar, has long been recognized as a master spirit among his professional brethren of Columbia City and Whitley county, and by reason of his distinguished career he has achieved marked prestige in legal circles and reflected honor and credit on the state of his nativity. Personally Mr. Marshall is a gentleman of unblemished reputation and strict integrity and his private character, as well as his public and professional record, has ever been above criticism. He is a vigorous as well as an independent thinker and has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects which he investigates. He is also strikingly original, prosecutes his researches after his own fashion and cares little for conventionalism or for the sanctity attaching to person or place by reason of tradition, artificial distinction or accident of birth. He is

essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in all the term implies and in the best sense of the word a representative type of that strong virile Americanism which commands and retains respect on account of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct. He has ever been a close student, not only of his profession, but of all the leading questions and issues before the people, while his knowledge of the world's best literature is both critical and profound. As an advocate he is strong, masterful and not infrequently eloquent and before court or jury he presents the merits of his case in clear, concise, logical arguments and with a command of pure, vigorous English. He makes a careful analysis of his cases, familiarizes himself with their every detail before going to trial and by his thorough preparation and skill in conducting causes, as well as by his logical and powerful appeals to juries, has made himself a formidable antagonist and one to be feared. He attributes much of his success at the bar to his uniform popularity with courts and juries and to a strict adherence to the rules of conduct he prescribed for himself at the beginning of his professional career, which are, never to misrepresent the facts of a case, never to speak unless he has something of importance to say, and never repeat what has once been said. He has ever kept in mind that although courts and juries are compelled to listen, persuasion is impossible when compulsion is permitted to be felt. Hence he takes pains not to weary their patience, but addressing himself at once to the strong points of his case, which he marshals in logical order, he makes his arguments clear, explicit and forcible, and when the story is told he is done. In this respect, as well as in earnestness of manner and form of thought, he follows in the walk of some of the most illustrious members of the American bar. Mr. Marshall has substantial interests in a number of the leading industries of the city and county.

In Masonic circles Mr. Marshall is an honored and esteemed member and has risen to the highest standing in the order, receiving the thirty-third degree on September 20, 1898. He has served as presiding officer in all the local bodies and as grand-master of the grand council of Indiana, and grand high priest of the grand chapter of Indiana, in all of which high and honorable positions he has discharged his duties ably and faithfully. He also belongs to the Greek-letter society, Phi Beta Kappa, which was originally organized in 1770 by the subject's granduncle, John Marshall, and associates.

Mr. Marshall was married in Steuben county, Indiana, to Miss Lois Kimsey, October 2, 1895. She was a daughter of William E. and Elizabeth (Dole) Kimsey, prominent citizens of Steuben county. The family are Presbyterians in church relations.

ARTHUR S. NOWELS.

As early as 1828 David Nowels came from Virginia to Jasper county, Indiana, with his father, who settled on land purchased from the government. The former amassed a competency as a farmer and a stock-dealer and is now, at the age of eighty-five, a retired capitalist residing at Rensselaer. His son, Charles D. Nowels, became a

retail lumber dealer at Rensselaer, but subsequently removed to Parsons, Kansas. His son, Arthur S. Nowels, was born at Rensselaer, Indiana, August 2, 1871. He graduated from high school, and immediately thereafter entered his father's yards, becoming a partner within a year, and remaining such until 1898. He then went to Hammond, Indiana, spending a year and a half clerking for a retail lumber company. Subsequently he owned a yard at Geneva, Indiana, but came to Columbia City March 1, 1902, and purchased the lumber business of L. E. Humerickouse, which the latter had established some years before. Under his management the business increased largely, the sales being thirty thousand dollars the first year. January 4, 1904, the business was incorporated as the Columbia City Lumber and Coal Company with Charles D. Nowels as president, Arthur S. Nowels as secretary-treasurer and manager, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. The firm handles all kinds of building material, employs five men and enjoys a fine trade, the annual sales amounting to fifty thousand dollars. Arthur S. Nowels was a member and treasurer of the school board for two years. The high school building was completed during the first year of his incumbency and his administration met with general approval. Though a Democrat, Mr. Nowels is no politician much less an office seeker.

September 14, 1892, Mr. Nowels was married at Rensselaer, Indiana, to Miss Cora Wasson, also a native of Jasper county. They have two children, Russell and Helen. Mr. Nowels' fraternal connections are with the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN EDWARD NORTH.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Arthur J. and Louise M. North, the former a native and lifelong resident of Columbia township. Mr. North's birth occurred at the old home place December 9, 1876, and his boyhood career differed little from that of the usual boy. Being ambitious of obtaining a good education, he succeeded in graduating at the age of fifteen. In 1896 he began teaching in Union township and having a natural adaptitude for this calling, he met with such marked success that he continued to teach for five years. To further prepare himself he became a student at the Valparaiso Normal School, and also attended the State University, besides taking the Chautauqua course for two seasons at Winona Lake. At the present time Mr. North is a bookkeeper in the Columbia City National Bank. He makes his home with his parents. He is a Republican in politics.

BENTON ELI GATES.

The crowning glory of this Union is that the paths to wealth and to political, social and professional distinction are open to all, and there are few whose careers better illustrate what can be accomplished by industry, energy and integrity than the gentleman whose brief history is herewith presented. Benton Eli Gates, attorney at law, is descended paternally from old English stock, but American in sentiment, as is attested by the gallant part taken in the war of 1812 by his great-grandfather, Thomas Gates, who fell in the attack on Baltimore while up-

holding the rights of his adopted country. He left his native land in 1805 and in due time acquired all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. He joined the army in 1812 and bore the part of a brave soldier, sealing with his blood his devotion to the American cause. Eli S. Gates, son of Thomas, was born in Baltimore, in 1810, and when young emigrated to Hancock county, Ohio, where he died in 1843. His wife was Eleanor Ann Gorsage. Their son, John T. Gates, was born in Hancock county, in 1839, and is by occupation a plasterer. He married Sarah J. Eckert, born in Ohio, and of Scotch descent. Sullivan Eckert, the father of Sarah J. Gates, was born and reared in Hancock county, Ohio.

Benton E. Gates was also born in Hancock county, Ohio, on the first day of December, 1863, and in 1872, came to Whitley county, Indiana, with the history of which his life has since been very closely identified. He attended school in Columbia City and also at Findlay, Ohio, later taking a course in the Methodist college in Fort Wayne. At the age of eighteen he began to teach in Kosciusko county, and followed this occupation for several years, earning recognition as an efficient and painstaking instructor. Mr. Gates was attracted to the law as best suited to his tastes, and accordingly, in 1885, entered the office of Haymond & Royse at Warsaw, and was admitted to the Kosciusko county bar in June, 1888. In April the year following he came to Columbia City and formed a partnership with John C. Wigent. In 1894 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Gates succeeding to the business. Later Mr. Gates and Judge James S. Collins became associated, which partnership continued until the death of the senior member in 1898. In January, 1904, the firm of Gates & Whiteleather was formed. Mr. Gates served as deputy prosecuting attorney from 1890 to 1892, and from 1895 to 1898, and from 1902 to 1905, inclusive, he was county attorney. He is careful and painstaking and well versed in the fundamental principles of his profession. His achievements have been the result of untiring industry, strict integrity and economy both of time and means, and he is therefore what may truthfully be termed the architect of his own fortune. A Republican, he has rendered valuable service in a number of campaigns. In 1902 he became a candidate for the judgeship. Whitley county remained loyal to him throughout the contest during twenty-eight ballots, and he also succeeded in securing a number of delegates from Noble county, but failed of the nomination by the vote of but a single delegate. Mr. Gates is now serving his third term as chairman of the Republican central committee of the county, and as such has devoted much time and means in furthering the party's interest. He is a skillful organizer, and leader, his ability along this line being cheerfully conceded by all of his political associates. In 1893 Mr. Gates assisted in organizing the Whitley County Building-Loan Association and was made its secretary, which position he has since held. In 1904 he helped organize the Columbia City National Bank, of which he has remained a stockholder and director.

On April 18, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gates and Miss Alice C. Fesler, daughter of George and Sarah Fesler, of Kosciusko county, the father a popular local minister of the Methodist church and a pioneer of Troy township, Whitley county, where he settled in 1843 and lived

until 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are the parents of four children, John Elmer, Ralph Fesler, George Scott and Benton Earl.

JOSEPH R. HARRISON.

Joseph R. Harrison, mayor of Columbia City and one of the leading public men of northeastern Indiana, is a native of Noble county, this state, and the oldest son of James M. and Mary J. (Richards) Harrison, whose family history appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Harrison was born on a farm in Green township, of the above county, May 28, 1862, and in his veins flows the blood of a long line of Scotch, Irish and English ancestors, combining in his physical, mental and moral fibre many of the sterling qualities and characteristics by which these sturdy nationalities have long been distinguished. The subject's early educational advantages were such as the public schools afforded. The training thus received was afterward supplemented by a high-school course in the town of Churubusco, where he made such a rapid progress that at the age of fifteen he was sufficiently advanced to pass successfully the required examination and obtain a teacher's license. After spending a couple of years in educational work he became deputy clerk of the Whitley county court, entering upon the duties of the position in 1879 and discharging the same with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public for a period of eight years, during which time he acquitted himself with commendable fidelity and won an abiding place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Retiring from the office at the expiration of his term of service in 1888, he was made deputy clerk of the fourth district of New Mexico under President Cleveland's first administration, with his office at Los Vegas, in which capacity he displayed ability of a high order until the end of the time for which appointed, when he returned to Columbia City, where since 1891 he has been interested in mercantile pursuits, besides taking an active and meritorious part in promoting all laudable enterprises for the public good. In 1902 Mr. Harrison was elected mayor of Columbia City and has held the position by successive re-elections ever since, his present term expiring January 1, 1910. The honorable distinction acquired in the various lines of endeavor to which he had previously directed attention, has been heightened by the creditable record earned as the city's chief executive, an office requiring the exercise of strong mentality, sound and discret judgment, in view of the fact that the prosperity of the municipality and the general good of the people depend very largely upon judicious counsel and firm leadership. Faithful to the trust confided to him and loyal to the best interests of the people, he makes every other consideration subordinate to duty and directs his conduct so as to retain the warm place he occupies in the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen. A Democrat of the Jeffersonian school and loyal to the principles of the same, he resorts to none of the wiles and practices of the professional partisan, conducting his canvasses in an open, honorable manner that not only carries the strength of his own party, but wins a considerable following from the opposition. He served two terms as member of the local school board, elected

both times by a Republican council, and while holding this important position he was untiring in his efforts to promote the city's educational interests and to him, as much perhaps as any other man, is due the high standard of excellence which the schools of Columbia City have attained. In 1906 Mr. Harrison was one of the most prominent candidates of his party for congress before the convention, but withdrew his name for personal reasons, when his nomination was almost assured. He has long been a power in political circles, his counsel being eagerly sought and his co-operation earnestly solicited in every campaign in which important principles are involved, his advice and influence having much weight in selecting candidates and formulating policies. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war Mr. Harrison was one of the first men in Whitley county to tender his services to the government. In May, 1895, he organized Company G, Fourth Indiana Infantry, and May 15, 1898, was mustered into service as captain of Company G, One Hundred Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, which command he accompanied to Cuba, where he shared with his comrades the fortunes and vicissitudes incident to active warfare under conditions by no means the most favorable. Returning home at the cessation of hostilities, he resumed the quiet pursuits of civil life, yet retained his interest in military affairs, reorganizing in 1899, Company G, in the Indiana National Guard, and holding at the present time the position of major in the Third Infantry. He is well versed in military science, keeps in close touch with the history and movements of the armies of the world and holds membership with the United States Military Association and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. Mr. Harrison is a Scottish Rite Mason, in addition to which he has been active in the various other branches of the fraternity to which he belongs. He is also a member of the Pythian order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, in all of which he has attained standing, besides being honored with important official positions.

The domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Harrison dates from February 10, 1881, at which time he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie E. Stough, of Whitley county, whose birth occurred in Columbia City on October 28, 1860. Mrs. Harrison, who was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Stough and Eleanor M. Stough, bore her husband four children: George R., a student at the West Point Military Academy, will graduate in 1907; Hazel E., attending college at Roanoke, Virginia; Ray P. and Ruth M., the last two pursuing their studies in the public schools of Columbia City.

Mrs. Harrison died June 7, 1905, and was buried at Columbia City in the Masonic cemetery. Mr. Harrison has been presiding officer of all the branches of Masonry except the Scottish Rite.

REV. ANTHONY M. ELLERING.

Pastor of St. Paul's church, Columbia City, was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, March 18, 1854, the first of a family of seven children born to Gerhard and Mary Ann (Esseling) Ellering.

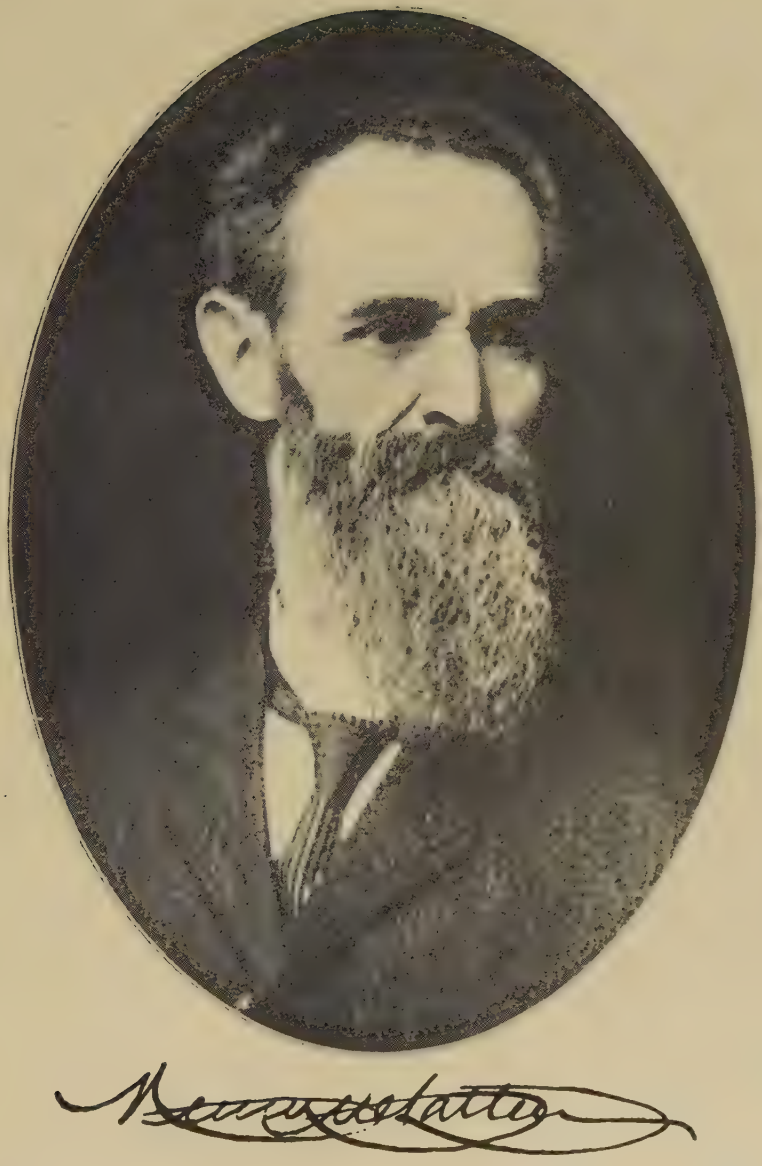
Gerhard Ellering attended the parochial school of his native village of Epe until he attained the age of fifteen aand was then employed in farming. He was married in Epe, in 1852, by Father Bernard Lammers, and this union was blessed with seven children, who were named in order of birth as follows: Anthony M., Henry, Bernard, Catharina, George, Joseph and Clement, all living in Minnesota, with the exception of the Rev. Anthony M. and the sister who remains in the Fatherland. August 22, 1868, the family landed in New York city, whence they went directly to Meire's Grove, Stearns county, Minnesota, where the father purchased a farm, which he cultivated until his death in 1884, his wife having died the previous year.

Anthony M. was primarily educated in a parochial school of his native village of Epe, Westphalia; then, after his first holy communion, he attended for two years a private Latin school, leaving at the age of fourteen to accompany the family to America. From 1874 until 1878 he attended the university at Collegeville, Minn., from which he was graduated after finishing his classical studies. From 1878 until 1880 he attended Calvary College, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, from which he graduated in philosophy, and from 1880 until 1884 attended St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he finished his theological course. He was then invested with minor orders—sub-deacon and deacon—in the seminary chapel by the late Most Rev. Archbishop Heiss, and was ordained priest at the Fort Wayne (Ind.) cathedral by the late Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger, June 11, 1884. He then returned to the home of his parents in Minnesota, and said his first mass on St. John's day, June 24, 1884. He was appointed assistant pastor at Michigan City, Indiana, the same year and later in charge of the missions at Warsaw, Pierceton and Bourbon, with his residence at Fort Wayne, and May 1, 1886, was appointed to the pastorate of St. Paul's, Columbia City, still having charge of the Warsaw mission. Since he has had charge of St. Paul's parish he has erected a new school-house, made other improvements and paid debts all amounting to about $15,000.

Father Ellering takes deep interest in all movements for the general advancement of the community and in his association with the citizens has made many warm friends who may not always agree with him on theological questions but who recognize in him a genial, courteous gentleman whose every act makes for more exalted citizenship, purer morals and cleaner living.

HENRY McLALLEN.

Holding distinctive prestige among the representative business men of northern Indiana, and for a number of years an influential force in moulding and directing the financial interests of Whitley county, Henry McLallen, president of the First National Bank of Columbia City, is entitled to specific mention as one of the notable men of his day and generation in the state honored by his citizenship. Although a native of New York and inheriting to a marked degree the sterling qualities of a long line of sturdy Scotch ancestors that early became identi-



fied with the Empire state, he is in the truest sense of the term a western man, coming to Indiana in his childhood, from which time to the present his life has been very closely interwoven with the development and progress of his adopted commonwealth. The McLallen family history is traceable to a very early period in Scotland and in the mediæval annals of that country the name is identical with McLellan, or "Clan Mac," which appears to have originated in Ayrshire, the birthplace of the poet Burns, and which under the leadership of the Campbells achieved distinction for bravery during the long and troublous period in the Highlands where heads of various clans were arraigned against each other in bloody and almost continuous struggle. The branch of the family to which the subject belongs traces its descent from one of two brothers who came to America from the city of Ayr early in the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut, with the history of which colony the name became closely associated. Later the leading representative of the family located at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, from which place his descendants emigrated in about 1776, to East Menden, Monroe county, New York, and thence spread over various parts of the central western and southern states, in certain localities of which the name is still familiar and in the main distinguished for sterling integrity, persevering industry and business ability of a high order. That this numerous and hardy branch of the "Clan Mac" is by no means to be classed among the "race suicides" is attested by the fact that Henry McLallen, the subject's father, reared a family of twelve children, while his grandfather and great-grandfather were the parents of thirteen children each, thus literally carrying out the scriptural injunction "to multiply and replenish the earth." Following the course of empire westward, the scions of this old and highly esteemed family are now represented in nearly every state and territory of the Union, and, as indicated above, they have ever pursued the straightforward course and added new luster to a reputation which from a remote period in the dim past has been synonymous with personal daring, unimpeachable rectitude, courageous achievement and a high standard of moral excellence in various fields of endeavor. Henry McLallen, Sr., father of the subject, was born in Trumansburg, New York, on August 3, 1808, and there grew to maturity and began his business career shortly after attaining his majority. He was married in his native place, August 31, 1831, to Miss Frances Lyman, of Northfield, Massachusetts, a descendant of one of the English families of the old Bay state and a lady of many estimable traits of character, not a few of which have been reproduced in the lives of her numerous descendants. Mr. McLallen met with reasonable success in his business enterprise until the great panic of 1843 when, in common with so many in every line of trade, he encountered serious financial embarrassment by reason of his inability to collect from his debtors, the majority of whom, like himself, went down in the general catastrophe. With no hope of re-establishing himself without waiting a long period of years and being attracted by the advantages of the great west, which had been given wide publicity, he finally decided to cut loose from his moorings and try his

fortune in this country of alluring promise and boundless opportunity. All who are familiar with the history and development of the western states will easily recall the wonderful impetus given emigration to Ohio, Michigan and Indiana by the construction of various great avenues of travel, notably the National road, the Ohio canal and the Wabash and Erie canal, which to a greater extent perhaps than any other means of communication contributed to the settlement and improvement of those states and to the proud positions they subsequently assumed among their sister commonwealths of the Union, while in process of building, however these and other schemes for the internal improvement of the country were greatly hindered and some of them effectually checked by the revulsion resulting from the overthrow of the National Bank by President Jackson, and the stringency in financial circles which followed caused widespread embarrassment and ruin to the business interests of the people in general. It was under the inspiration of high expectations as to the rapid development of the west that Mr. McLallen, with many others, came to Indiana in 1844, and, accompanied by his brother, DeWitt McLallen, and Harper Mack, he settled in the spring of that year in Richland township, Whitley county, where he cleared about an acre of ground and erected a log cabin for the reception of his family, by whom he was joined in this home the following September. Mr. McLallen located on section 3, adjoining the village of Larwill, and at once addressed himself to the formidable task of removing the dense forest growth and reducing the soil to cultivation, a kind of labor for which he was by no means fitted, being of slight physique, while his previous experience had been almost entirely in the line of sedentary occupation. With the courage and self-sacrifice worthy of a martyr, however, he attacked the huge forest monarchs, which one by one fell before the blows of his deftly wielded ax, and by long and tremendous exertion, which continued through a number of years, his efforts were finally crowned with well merited success and he enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing his family well sheltered in a comfortable home and amply provided for from the productions of the farm, which he, practically unaided, carved from the primitive wilderness. Unlike the majority of pioneers, Mr. McLallen was a man of refined tastes and scholarly attainments, a great reader of the world's best literature, but his experience as a woodsman and frontier farmer in an isolated community, far removed from the influences of cultured society, proved sadly detrimental to intellectual effort and made his situation somewhat difficult to endure. Courageous and cheerful, however, he and his family resolutely encountered the many difficulties by which they were beset; with an abiding faith in their ability to overcome an unfavorable environment they faced the future with hope and by keeping the fire of domestic happiness brightly burning, established a home which, as years came and went with their accompaniments of sickness and other discouragements, never lost its ideal character nor parted with those charms which in many respects made it a model of its kind and the center from which radiated so many refined and elevating influences. Possessing the happy faculty of adapting himself to his

surroundings, Mr. McLallen was not long in winning many warm friends and but for his retiring disposition and distaste for publicity he might easily have had any official position within the gift of the people of the county. He lived where he originally settled until 1858, when he disposed of the homestead and from that time to his death, on October 30, 1875, spent his days quietly among his children, finding his chief delight in his garden and orchard, to which he had always been devoted, and among the books with which his library was plentifully stored. He was a man of fine mind, large sympathies, and he stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community which he assisted to establish and in which for so many years he exercised a strong influence for all that made for the social advancement and moral good of his fellow citizens.

Henry McLallen, Jr., like his father, hails from the state of New York and dates his birth from August 2, 1841, having first seen the light of day in the town of Trumansburg, where the family had long resided. When three years old he was brought to Indiana by his parents, since which time his life has been closely identified with the material progress of Whitley county, and the welfare of its populace, and it may with propriety be said that for nearly a half century the story of his career and the history of the city in which he resides have been pretty much one and the same thing. During the years of his childhood and youth he attended the schools of the neighborhood, later received a thorough mental training under the direction of private instructors and by gratifying a strong natural desire for the acquisition of knowledge, he became in due time a widely read and deeply informed young man, not only in general literature, but his acquaintance with the leading public questions and political issues of the day, as well as with other lines of thought no less important, was also varied and profound. Having decided upon a business career as best suited to his tastes and inclinations, Mr. McLallen began preparing for the same by entering the Eastman Business College, at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the prescribed course, following which he became an employe of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, spending the interval between 1860 and 1870 in the line of service at the town of Larwill. In the latter year he was elected treasurer of Whitley county and so faithfully and efficiently did he discharge his duties as custodian of one of the people's most important trusts, that at the expiration of his term he was triumphantly re-elected, holding the office for a period of four years, during which time he earned an honorable reputation as a capable, painstaking and courteous public servant. In 1874 Mr. McLallen turned his attention to the business with which he has since been identified and in which his name has become widely and favorably known in financial circles, not only in his own county, but throughout the entire state of Indiana and elsewhere. In that year he became a member of the firm of E. L. McLallen & Company, in the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Columbia City, one of the most substantial and popular institutions of the kind in northern Indiana, as its history and success abundantly attest. After doing business under the original name until 1904,

it was changed to that of the First National Bank of Columbia City and as such it has continued to grow in public favor, being ably managed by men of large financial experience, whose conservative, though progressive methods have inspired confidence and gained a wide and liberal patronage second in volume to that of no other banking firm in this part of the state.

The domestic chapter in the history of Mr. McLallen's life dates from 1864, on June 7th of which year he was united in marriage with Miss Lavinia Catherine Clugston, a native of New Castle, Delaware, who bore him four children: Elisha L., Walter F., Henry Dewitt and Marshall C., the last named deceased, the three living sons being identified with their father in the banking business and holding important official positions in the same. The mother of these children departed this life on April 14, 1880, and subsequently, December 29, 1883, Mr. McLallen was married a second time, choosing for his wife and helpmeet Miss Catherine Dee, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. McLallen was initiated into the mysteries of the Masonic fraternity in 1863 at Larwill, this county, joining Guard Lodge No. 278, though in 1872 he brought his membership to Columbia City Lodge No. 189, and since that time has been an esteemed member of the order, manifesting an abiding interest in its prosperity and exemplifying by his daily life the beautiful and sublime principles upon which the brotherhood is founded. He is also a member of Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons; Council No. 55, Royal and Select Masons, and Cyrene Commandery No. 34, Knights Templar. In religion the Lutheran church holds his creed, nevertheless he is by no means narrow in his theological views, but possesses a broad, liberal spirit that perceives good in all churches and recognizes in every person, however lowly, a divine origin and an immortal destiny. For a number of years himself and family have belonged to Grace church of Columbia City, to the material support of which he has been a liberal contributor, besides being chosen to official position by the congregation from time to time, holding at this time the office of trustee. He is not only deeply interested in church and general religious work, but all lines of laudable endeavor, social, charitable, moral and educational receive his cordial co-operation and support. Mr. McLallen is public-spirited in all the term implies and for many years has used his influence and efforts to the upbuilding of his city and county and to the advertising of their advantages abroad. Naturally a leader of men and to no small degree a moulder of opinion, he is perhaps as widely known as any man in northern Indiana, and in Whitley county no other public character has impressed his personality so strongly upon the minds and hearts of his fellow citizens. As a financier and business man he ranks among the foremost in the state and as an executive head of the institution, which has been such a powerful agency in promoting the business interests of both city and country, he discharges his duties and responsibilities with an industry and ability such as few of his compeers have attained. The universal love, admiration and esteem in which Mr. McLallen is held by the people of the community and wherever he is known, evince their high appreciation of the public and private worth and

excellence of his character, and when his work has been accomplished and his mission ended this will doubtless prove the most enduring monument by which his name and virtues are to be perpetuated.

JESSE A. GLASSLEY.

Prominent in the public affairs of Whitley county and enjoying distinction in business circles, Jesse A. Glassley stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful self-made men in the county and state, honored by his citizenship. Characterized by a strong individuality, his career represents the result of fit utilization of innate talent in directing effort. He has been actively identified with this part of Indiana all his life, contributing to its material progress and prosperity, at the same time lending his influence and means to the generous support of all enterprises having for their object the social and moral advancement of his city and county and the general welfare of the public. His is the record of an honorable and essentially busy and useful life, consistent with itself and its possibilities and abounding in much to encourage the youth whose destiny is still a matter of the future.

The Glassley family came to this country either from Ireland or Scotland and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. John Glassley, grandfather of Jesse, was about six years old when brought to the new world. He grew to manhood, married, and spent the residue of his days in Pennsylvania, dying on the family homestead at the ripe age of eighty-four, his wife, Elizabeth, reaching the same age. John Glassley, Jr., is the eldest of a family of eight children, and was born in 1830, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He early learned the weaver's trade, which he followed in Pennsylvania until 1862, when he came to Indiana and clerked in a store in South Whitley. After about seven years he returned to Pennsylvania and became foreman in a large weaving factory in the city of Lancaster, but three years later resigned and came back to South Whitley and, erecting a shop, became a manufacturer of coverlids, counterpanes and carpets. In connection with his factory he also opened a grocery, to which he later devoted his entire attention, turning his other business over to his eldest son, who was also a practical weaver and under whose management the establishment became quite important. Mr. Glassley purchased property which, increasing in value with the growth of the town, in due time made him independent. Since 1903 he has been living in retirement at the old home in South Whitley, having reached the age of seventy-six years. He was trustee of Cleveland township for over five years, represented his ward in the city council from time to time and in various other capacities proved himself a capable official and public-spirited man. Fraternally he is identified with the brotherhood of Odd Fellows, religiously subscribes to the Methodist creed and for many years has been a zealous supporter of the Republican party. Mrs. Glassley, at the age of sixty-eight, is one of the highly esteemed and popular old ladies of the community. The children born to John and Sarah (Winters) Glassley are: William W., assistant postmaster of South Whitley; Elias, deceased; David, deceased; Jesse A.;

Harry, a merchant at South Whitley, and an infant daughter.

Jesse A. Glassley was born in South Whitley, September 24, 1863, and attended school the greater part of each year, the rest of the time assisting his parents. He served a three-years' apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade, but on mastering it, he turned his attention to other lines. He was a clerk with a dry goods firm of South Whitley until 1904. Meanwhile he became interested in political affairs and achieved some popularily and influence in the councils of his party. Mr. Glassley, in 1902, was elected clerk of the Whitley county circuit court, to the duties of which position he has, since 1904, devoted his entire time and attention, proving a capable and judicious official, courteous in his relations with the public. Mr. Glassley is a type of the progressive, successful American and his career presents a series of advancements commendable alike to himself and to the public. Broad minded and liberal in his view of men, there is nothing narrow in his make-up and thus far his life has measured up to the high standard of excellence which indicates the courteous gentleman and the honorable wide-awake citizen who makes every other consideration subordinate to duty and who ever strives to do the right as he sees and understands it. In manner he is pleasant and affable, with sympathies that express themselves in kindly deeds to others. Socially he possesses an attractive personality, being companionable and genial, and assists to the limits of his ability all measures and enterprises tending to promote the material, social, and moral welfare of the community.

The domestic life of Mr. Glassley dates from 1886, at which time he entered the marriage relation with Miss Myrta E. Hoard, a native of Whitley county, and a lady of many estimable qualities of mind and heart, as is attested by the large circle of friends that held her in high esteem and affectionate regard. Mrs. Glassley's parents were natives of Ohio, the father having served throughout the war of the Rebellion in one of the regiments from that state. They came to Whitley county a number of years ago and here spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Glassley established a pleasant and hospitable home which has been brightened by the presence of four children: Ray H., being his father's official deputy; John A.; Sarah F., and Offie K. The mother departed this life in 1901, deeply lamented by all who knew her or came within range of her influence. She was a loving wife, an affectionate and devoted mother, and a zealous Christian, having been a faithful and respected member of the Methodist Episcopal chuch of South Whitley and greatly interested in all lines of good work under the auspices of the same. Mr. Glassley is a Mason of good standing and is also identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity and the Order of Modern Woodmen.

LEVI M. MEISER.

As the name indicates, Levi M. Meiser is descended from German ancestry and traces his family lineage back to an early period in the history of Pennsylvania, where John Meiser, his great-grandfather, settled over two hundred years ago. It is a fact worthy of note that the farm which this ancestor secured has always been held by some mem-

ber of the family, being now owned by one John Meiser, a relative, who takes pardonable pride in its possession, as well as in the honorable name of the various antecedents by whom it has been occupied. John Meiser, Sr., was a splendid type of the early German immigrant and by a life of industry, economy and judicious management developed a good farm and became one of the well-to-do and substantial men of his community. His son, John Meiser, left Pennsylvania in the last century and settled in Stark county, Ohio, with the pioneer history of which he was actively identified. He entered a tract of land, which he cleared and otherwise improved, and on which he spent the remainder of his life as an honest, upright and praiseworthy citizen, dying at the ripe age of eighty-three. His widow subsequently came with other members of the family to Indiana and died at the home of her son, Benjamin Meiser, after reaching the advanced age of ninety-one years. Of the children born to this estimable couple, Eli Meiser was the youngest. He was born in Starke county, Ohio, and there continued to reside until 1848, when he moved to Whitley county, Indiana, and opened a general store in Columbia City, having previously had experience in that line in Ohio. He was successful in business, accumulated a handsome competence and conducted his mercantile interests until his death, in 1856. Harriet Sausser, wife of Eli Meiser and mother of the subject of this review, was a native of Ohio and of German lineage, both her parents having come from the old world. Her four children were Cynthia J., who married D. L. Worth, a merchant of Columbia City; Nathaniel C., a mechanic of the same place; Winfield S., deceased, and Levi M.

Levi M. Meiser was born in Columbia City, November 27, 1852. Much of character and success in life depends upon the right kind of parentage, in which respect he was peculiarly blessed. In childhood there were implanted in his mind and heart the principles of rectitude and honor which in the course of time crystalized into sturdy moral fibre that grew with his growth and developed well defined purposes as he advanced towards manhood's estate. Mr. Meiser began his business life at the age of thirteen as clerk in a general store and continued in that capacity until his twenty-first year, when he became associated with David L. Worth in the tailoring and general clothing trade. This partnership lasted about ten years when, meeting with financial reverses during the panic of 1878, it was dissolved. Mr. Meiser was then engaged in various commercial enterprises, in connection with which he also dealt quite extensively in Kansas real estate during the boom in that state. He continued his business affairs in Columbia City until 1902. He was elected recorder of Whitley county, which office he has since held and in the management of which he has earned an honorable reputation as a capable and obliging public servant.

Mr. Meiser was married October 31, 1900, to Miss Alice Souder, of Noble county, Indiana, whose father and mother were respectively of German and Irish descent, the union resulting in the birth of one child, Robert DeWitt. Fraternally Mr. Meiser is a member of the Masonic and Pythian brotherhoods and, with his wife, belongs to

the Evangelical Lutheran church. Mrs. Meiser is an active worker in the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rathbone Sisters, in both of which she is influential and highly esteemed. Mr. Meiser is staunchly Republican in politics, but has many warm firends in the party of the opposition, as is attested by his election to the office he now holds by a majority of one hundred and sixty-two in a county normally Democratic by a very strong vote. He is an accomplished politician and enjoys the reputation of being the best vote winner in the county, his great personal popularity having much to do in attracting to him his large and enthusiastic following. He conducts his office on strict business principles, looks carefully after the interests of the public, and it is not too much to say that Whitley county has never enjoyed the services of a more faithful, competent and courteous official.

HENRY D. McLALLEN.

Henry DeWitt McLallen, vice-president of the First National Bank of Columbia City and one of the leading business men of northeastern Indiana, is a native of Whitley county and the son of Henry and Lavinia McLallen, whose family history appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born January 3, 1870, in the town of Larwill and after receiving a preliminary education in the public schools, entered the Columbia City high school, from which he was graduated in 1887, this training being afterward supplemented by a special course in the Indiana State University. Mr. McLallen began his business career in Chicago about 1890 with the firm of H. W. Caldwell & Sons Company, machinery manufacturers, and three years later removed to Velasco, Texas, where he spent one year in the interest of the firm, installing a large cotton-seed oil plant. The succeeding year he spent at various points in Central America, buying ginger root and crude rubber and in 1895 returned to the United States to become an active member of the firm of E. L. McLallen & Company in the management of the Farmers Bank of Columbia City, since re-organized as the First National Bank, with which he has since been identified and to the success of which he has very materially contributed. As vice-president and director of this institution Mr. McLallen has earned more than local repute as a capable financier, whose views on monetary matters carry weight and inspire confidence. He is also connected with various enterprises that contribute to the business interests and material prosperity of his city and county, being a director and one of the organizers of the Provident Trust Company and the McNown Manufacturing Company, and a director in the Whitley County Building and Loan Association, in addition to the duties and responsibilities of which he finds time to devote to various interests of his own in other lines. Mr. McLallen springs from a long line of ancestors who for generations have been prominent in the business world as merchants, bankers and practical men of affairs and he combines many of the sterling qualities for which his family has long been distinguished, possessing rare business tact and executive ability of a high order, besides taking an influential part in matters and

questions involving the public welfare and the advancement of the community along all lines of activity. He is an enthusiastic Free Mason, a member of the York and Scottish Rite bodies, including Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar, and has held important official positions in all the local branches of the order to which he belongs. In politics he is an active worker in the Democratic party and a valuable adviser in its counsels, but has never sought nor accepted office at the hands of his fellow citizens, having neither taste nor inclination for public preferment. He is a member of Grace English Lutheran church. He is possessed of a broad mind, a liberal spirit and generous nature, while his frank, genial disposition renders him the life of all social or business circles in which he moves. He is well known as one of those who "do things," when an emergency arises or occasion requires, and whose integrity is unquestioned.

Mr. McLallen was married September 2, 1896, to Miss Mabel Liggett, a daughter of William H. and Rebecca (Mills) Liggett, whose birth occurred in Columbia City on September 6, 1871, the union being blessed with four children, namely: Walter F., deceased; Rebecca Catherine; DeWitt Liggett and Richard Vardell.

ANDREW A. ADAMS.

Andrew A. Adams, who has achieved success in his profession, was born in Whitley county, January 27, 1864, being the fifth son of John Q. and Christiana (Elliott) Adams, both of whom are now deceased. He was born on a farm and amid the environments of country life, his early years being spent in the district schools of the neighborhood. This elementary education was supplemented by a course at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, where he spent three years. Later he entered the sophomore class of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania. He graduated in June, 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1887, the postgraduate degree of Master of Arts was conferred. He entered upon the study of law under the tutorship of Robertson & Harper, of Fort Wayne, and was admitted to practice in state and federal courts in 1887, and until 1904 was associated with the late Judge James S. Collins. Besides attaining distinction at the bar, he is a clean, companionable gentleman, highly esteemed for his geniality, social standing and his fearlessness and frankness of opinion. With methods honorable and upright, motives pure and unselfish, backed by clear intelligence and high moral conception, his popularity is well merited. An ardent Democrat, he has given his party loyal service in local, state and national affairs. Besides his professional interests, Mr. Adams is a stockholder and director in the Columbia City National Bank and the Whitley County Telephone Company. He is president of the People's Free Library, which has done more than any other single influence to advance the general intelligence of the community. Mr. Adams is a close student, not only of professional literature, but of the world's history and progress, especially of those great social movements that make for the freedom and advancement of mankind. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, in

which he was reared, and is a Knight Templar Mason. In 1890 he chose a life companion in the person of Miss Lois Andrew, the daughter of Hon. James M. Andrew, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have one son, Robert Andrew, a pupil in the Columbia City high school.

Mr. Adams was elected to the legislature in 1888 and in 1890, and served on judiciary and ways and means committee. While his practice is general, he has been remarkably successful in criminal practice.

John Q. Adams, deceased, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, November 26, 1826, and was the youngest son of James Adams, whose ancestors came to the North of Ireland from Scotland. His mother was Jane Moore, being a member of the family that gave to the world Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. John Q. Adams while yet a child came to New York with his mother and other members of the family. His mother died shortly afterward and he was taken into the family of his uncle Andrew Adams, of Columbiana county, Ohio. Upon attaining manhood he became an expert machinist and worked for several years in the government ship-yards at New York and New Orleans. His health not being equal to the demands of this work, he came with his brother Andrew to Whitley county in 1849 and entered a tract of land near the Noble county line in Thorncreek township. In 1854 he disposed of this land and purchased a farm of three hundred acres six miles northwest of Columbia City, and here spent the remainder of his days with the exception of a period of four years when he lived in Columbia City. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Christiana Elliott, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (McDonald) Elliott, the former of whom was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, England, and the latter of Inverness, Scotland. A family of six sons was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams: George, who died in 1884, at the age of thirty; John W., who is the editor and proprietor of the Daily and Weekly Post of Columbia City; Charles, who is a partner in the Adams Lumber Company of Chicago and Tennessee; James M., who died in 1882, at the age of twenty-one; Andrew A., who is a practicing attorney of Whitley county bar; Frank E., who is associated with his brother Charles in the above mentioned industry. Mr. Adams was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen and served as county treasurer from 1866 to 1871. He was one of the active spirits in building the Eel River Railroad, and was for many years at the head of the Agriculture Association of this county. Both Mr. and and Mrs. Adams were zealous Presbyterians and were charter members of the Presbyterian church at Columbia City, in which Mr. Adams was an elder. Politically he was a Democrat, while fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order. He died at the homestead in Thorncreek township, September 23, 1902, and Mrs. Adams died at her home in Columbia City, on January 13, 1906. Possessed of distinct and forceful individuality, they left their impress upon the commercial, social and moral development of the community.

VALLOROUS BROWN.

Born and reared practically on the frontier, and then taking up the burden of the further development of the newer part of our

country as it was in his young manhood, drawing, too, all his stature and his strength from the virgin prairie and obtaining his eduation in the public school of the primitive period of this region's history, and his force of character and manhood from communion with nature and the discipline of self-reliance to which he was subjected from his childhood, Vallorous Brown, of Whitley county, one of the most substantial, influential and highly esteemed citizens of this portion of the state, is essentially in his physical, mental and spiritual make-up a product of the period of simplicity in life and iron seriousness of purpose, as the age of settlement in any country must ever be. He is, therefore, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the section from which he sprang, and in full sympathy with the tendencies, aspirations and efforts of its people, so far as they are worthy. His life, too, is in a large sense an epitome of theirs, representing as it does all that faith has planted, energy has cultivated, and triumph has reaped, according to his location and surroundings.

Mr. Brown was born in Knox county, Ohio, on May 23, 1846, and is a son of William R. and Sarah (Pond) Brown, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. They were the parents of three children, of whom Vallorous is the only one now living. The father was a farmer and in 1848, when his son, Vallorous, was but two years old, moved from Ohio to Noble county, this state. Three years later he changed his residence to Columbia township, this county, where he remained a number of years, then moved to Thorncreek township, where he died in 1870. The mother afterward married William Ream, but she too has passed away. The son grew to manhood on the farm and secured his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty he began to repay to the state by teaching in the "great university of the people," somewhat of the benefit he had received therefrom, and he continued in this trying but important occupation four years. The next four years he devoted to farming, but at the end of the period he felt impelled to try his hand at mercantile life and he purchased a saw-mill three miles north of Columbia City. This he operated three years, then located in the city and engaged actively in the manufacture of lumber near the Eel River Railroad, afterward buying another lumber mill and successfully operating both until 1881. He then changed his base to Albion, Indiana, where he was in the lumber trade until January, 1882. At that time he disposed of all his lumber interests and opened a hardware store at Columbia City. The new line of merchandising was not, however, to his taste, and at the end of a year he returned to the lumber business with a mill at Churubusco and one at Mentone. In 1891 he helped to organize the Harper Buggy Company and was chosen its first president, and this office he has filled continuously since his first election to it.

But whatever other interests may engage his attention and employ in a measure his active and versatile mind, his farming industry is now the most extensive one in which he is engaged. He owns six highly improved farms with a total extent of one thousand, six hundred acres, all of which are in an advanced state of cultivation and very productive. On this extensive tract of land he carries on general farming on a large

scale, and also makes a specialty of raising and feeding stock, handling the Black Angus strain of cattle and Poland China hogs. A recent shipment from his herd numbered four hundred head of fine cattle of the breed mentioned, two hundred of which went direct to Liverpool, England, and the average weight of these was one thousand five hundred pounds on reaching their destination. In every detail of his business, both farming and raising stock, he is closely attentive to the most exacting requirements, believing that nothing but the best results are worthy of a man's efforts, and he brings to bear on his exertions a judgment ripened and solidified by long experience and discriminating and studious observation. The rank his products have in the markets proves the wisdom of his course.

But Mr. Brown's life has not been one of unbroken peace and quiet industry. In 1863 he enlisted in defense of the Union as a member of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry. His regiment was soon afterward mounted and assigned to the command of General Wilder as a part of his mounted infantry. Mr. Brown took part in all the raids, skirmishes and battles in whih his regiment engaged, and saw service of the most active kind from his enlistment to the close of the war in 1865. At the battle of Selma, Alabama, he was severely wounded by a musket ball which struck him just below the left eye, badly shattering his cheek bone and coming out lower down in his face. He was knocked down by the force of the ball and suffered intense pain with great loss of blood. But with characteristic nerve he soon remounted and resumed his place in the ranks by the side of his companions. Even in a war distinguished for exhibitions of the highest courage and endurance, there could scarcely have been an example surpassing this in determined fortitude. In the keeping of a citizen soldiery composed of men like Mr. Brown, a nation's honor is never in danger. Mr. Brown later received another severe wound, but this one was in the leg. He keeps the memories of the campaigns in which he took part, the dangers he passed, and the companionships that were so endeared by perils, alive by active membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. On March 6, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Baker, and they now have four children, William, Laura, Charles and Daisy. The father has taken thirty-two degrees in Freemasonry and is a highly esteemed member of the order.

Enlivened with but little of incident or adventure, except during its war period, as the life of Mr. Brown has been, and given up to the commonplace fidelity to duty which makes up the prose and poetry of everyday existence, as it has been, the career of this excellent citizen and most estimable man is yet a very typical one and embodies much of what is presented in the general run of American experience. It is an inspiring illustration of that sturdy and unyielding citizenship and determined manhood which has made this country great at home and respected abroad, and given it to history as the most impressive example of rapid development, unhalting progress and all-conquering ingenuity and power that the world has ever seen. Mr. Brown recollects when he was a homely-clad urchin toiling from sun to sun on the farm, dreaming, perhaps, of wealth and prominence, yet not even then, most like-

ly, widening the sweep of his vision to the horizon of his present fortunes. The land is one of boundless opportunites, and the men who have the capacity to see and use them always get ahead here. Mr. Brown made his own way in the world and is entitled to the full satisfaction attendant upon the triumph he has won. In politics he is an independent voter.

FREDERICK MAGLEY.

Frederick Magley, one of the substantial and highly respected farmers of Whitley county, was born in Berne, Switzerland, December 28, 1837, and is the son of Conrad Magley. Conrad Magley came to America, accompanied by his family of nine children, and here was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Pitsbarger. He settled in Licking county, Ohio, where he remained for three years, when he removed to Thorncreek township, Whitley county, and here settled on a tract of wild and unimproved land, comprising sixty acres, which he purchased for three dollars per acre. With a resolute will he at once set to work to clearing the land and soon converted it into fields which brought forth an abundance of harvests. He afterwards moved to Laud and later to Bluffton, Indiana, where his death occurred at an advanced age. The nine children indicated were John, John N. and Jacob, deceased; Frederick; Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Margaret and Fanny, deceased; and Rose Anna. By his second marriage, he had the following children: Eliza, Henry, Caroline, Emma, Minnie, Clara, Ella, and Celia, of whom only three survive.

Frederick, the only survivor of the nine mentioned, was reared under the parental roof until he became twenty-two years of age, during which time he received a very meager education, and then started out in life on his own account by working out as a farm hand by the month. January 23, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sumney, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 16th of February, 1838, and is the daughter of John and Phoebe (Bucklow) Sumney, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. About 1840 they came to Whitley county, where the mother died when Elizabeth was a child of six years. He died at the age of eighty-six. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Sumney were born the following children: Samuel and William both died young men, William being killed while scouting in the army and Elizabeth. The three children were taken back to Ohio with an uncle, but when Elizabeth was twelve years old her father brought them back to Indiana, she being the housekeeper for some years. But for five years before marriage she made her home with Abraham Pence, an uncle. After Mr. Magley's marriage he rented a farm in Thorncreek township and there toiled and economized until he saved enough money to buy land of his own. In the meantime he purchased a saw mill and from time to time invested in land and today is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of as fine land as can be found in the country. His farm is well equipped with necessary buildings and other improvements which go to make up a complete homestead and the general appearance of the place indicates the owner to be a man of excellent

taste. Mr. and Mrs. Magley are the parents of five children: Ida Velona, who died in infancy; Della, who died at thirty; William, the leading photographer of Columbia City; Delpha, deceased at twenty-one; Merl, who owns an adjoining farm, married Clara Brumbaugh and they have four children, Kenneth, Hilda, Madge and Wonetta. Although not an aspirant for public office, Mr. Magley has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his community. His first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, since which time he has supported the Republican party. The entire family are members of the German Baptist church, in which they work earnestly and effectively for its welfare and growth.

DORSEY JAGGER.

Dorsey Jagger, trustee of Thorncreek township and an enterprising and well-to-do farmer, was born October 25, 1860, in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and is a son of Elias and Mariah (Conkleman) Jagger. His father, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, is now, at the age of eighty-nine years, living a quiet and peaceful life in Alger, Ohio, his companion having died in 1894. This union was blessed with the birth of eleven children: Willie and Clarissa, deceased; Almeda, who resides in Ada, Ohio; Clearmor, a resident of Benton county, Indiana; Winfield, of Oklahoma; Sarah, who resides in California; Tobias, in Michigan; Jennie; Mrs. Paling, of Alger, Ohio; Taylor J., deceased, who was a minister in Ohio; Eliza, deceased; and Dorsey.

Dorsey Jagger received his education in the public schools, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen, and with the exception of three years which were spent in Lima, Ohio, he remained on the farm with his father until he became of age. It was his desire and intention to become a teacher, but owing to the failure of eyesight he was compelled to discontinue close study and consequently bought a farm in White county, Indiana, where he remained until 1902, when he removed to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres six miles northeast of Columbia City. He also owns twenty acres in Smith township. Mr. Jagger occupies a conspicuous place among the leading and influential farmers of his community. He is at present trustee of Thorncreek township and discharges his duties to the entire satisfaction of the community.

At the age of twenty Mr. Jagger chose a life companion in the person of Miss Delilah Crawford, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Clapper) Crawford, and to this union were born fourteen children: Carrie Maud, the wife of Tom Cogger, a teacher in White county; Viola May, wife of Harry Reynolds, of this county; Lizzie, a teacher in Thorncreek; Charles; Nellie Eva; Grover E.; Lena C.; Jennie B.; Hazel; Cecil Ray; Mabel Agnes; John Dewey; Frederick Earl, and Henry Lawrence. Mr. Jagger and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Jagger lends his support to the Democratic party and at all times takes a deep interest in the political and social interests of the community. The entire family occupies a prominent place in the circle in which they move and are well liked by all.

DANIEL PRESSLER.

Among the stream of emigrants pouring into northeastern Indiana in 1846 were a man and wife and several small children, all loaded in one of the "schooner" wagons so common in those days of rude transportation. The driver of the outfit was John Pressler, then a young man seeking his fortune in a contest with the western wilderness. A native of Pennsylvania he had emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he met and married Mariah Egolph, who proved a good and loyal wife until her death in 1855. It was the 10th of October that the little caravan arrived in Whitley county and shortly thereafter the head of the household bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Thorncreek township. It was wild and woody and many a weary blow and hard day's work were necessary to whip it into shape for cultivation. It was eventually cleared and grubbed out, however, as the result of that energy for which the pioneers were noted and this place is now one of the thrifty farms of Whitley county. By his first marriage John Pressler had thirteen children: The first died in infancy, unnamed; Valentine, John and Rachel, deceased; Henry C., a resident of Albion, Indiana; Daniel; Adam, of Rockford, Illinois; Mariah, wife of Henry Buss, of Noble county; Sarah, wife of Samuel Forker, of Noble county; Joseph, resident of Whitley county; David, of Albion; Lydia, deceased; an infant, who died unnamed. By a second marriage with Lydia Humbarger, John Pressler had three children: Emanuel, in Tipton county, Indiana; Manda, the second, resides in Fort Wayne, and William is a resident of Columbia City. The father retired from active business many years ago and lived in Columbia City until his death in 1884 in his eightieth year.

Daniel Pressler was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 23, 1838, and was one of the small lads who peeped out of the wagon in that October day, when his parents first crossed the line into Indiana. As he grew up he helped in the hard task of clearing up the new farm and remained until his work was interrupted by the clash of arms that preluded the Civil war. August 12, 1862, he enlisted at Columbia City in Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with this command until his discharge June 15, 1865. He was in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Stone River, Tennessee, and many skirmishes. Much of his service was in the hospital and in connection with the commissary. After returning home he resumed farming in Thorncreek township, but in 1868 concluded to try his fortunes in Kansas. Not liking the prospects there he returned after one year's residence and bought the forty acres of land on which he has since resided. It was all in woods when it came into his possession, but he has cleared and cultivated it in such a way as to make a valuable piece of property as well as a good home. Mr. Pressler is a Democrat and has served as road supervisor and constable of Thorncreek township. February 10, 1861, he married Margaret A. Charles, a native of Richland county, Ohio, whose parents, Alexander F. and Elizabeth (McCune) Charles, came to Whitley county in the same year that witnessed the advent of the Presslers. Mrs.

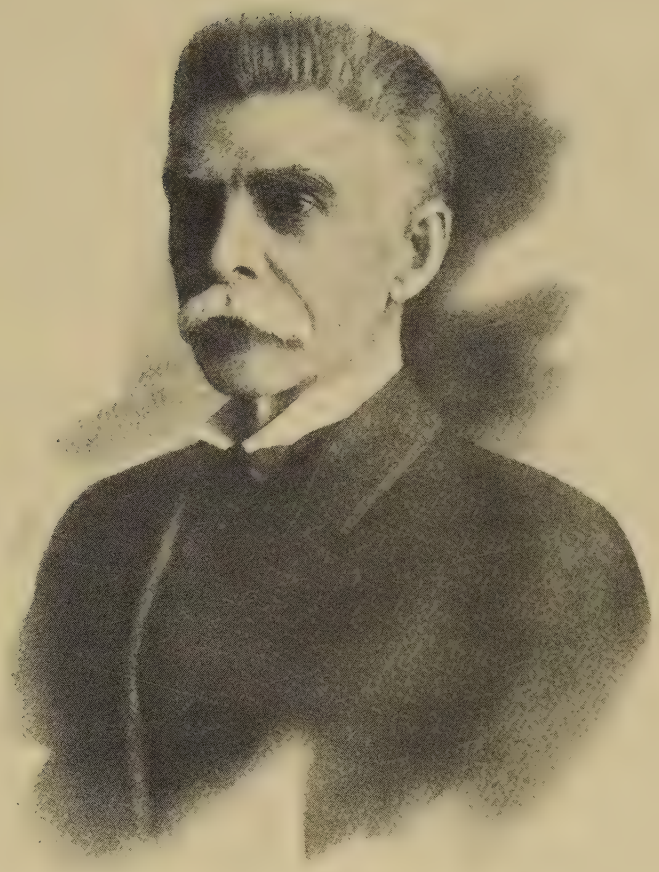
Pressler's brother and sisters were Jane, Mary and Frank Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Pressler have had nine children: Albert and Willie died in infancy; Franklin, deceased in childhood; Korah, who remains with his parents; Nora, the wife of John W. Wolf, of Noble township, and has three children, Ray, Lesco and Hobert; Cameron, married Frances Bolsby and resides in Etna township; Arthur and Guy, at home; and Grace, deceased in childhood. Mr. Pressler is a member of English post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Etna.

SIMON J. PEABODY.

Honored alike by rich and poor, old and young, the lofty and the lowly, and fully deserving the universal esteem in which he is held, S. J. Peabody, of Columbia City, who has for more than a generation of human life been one of the leading business men in this part of the state, ranks among Whitley county's most useful, most worthy and most representative citizens. And assuredly not the least agreeable or valuable feature of his life story is the fact that he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and has built them up, in all their elements, without favoring circumstances or help from any outside source. It is greatly to his credit and runs like a veritable thread of gold through his record that he has during all the active years of his life been most energetic and public spirited in the matter of public improvements and advancement for the locality of his home, and ever earnest and wisely diligent in promoting the welfare, personal and general, of his fellowmen.

Mr. Peabody is a native of this state and was born in Noble county on September 29, 1851. He is a son of John L. and Hannah (Ayers) Peabody, natives of Pompton, New Jersey. The father grew to manhood in his native place and there learned his trade as a machinist, serving an apprenticeship of seven years and becoming very expert in making surveyors' and other mathematical instruments. He also became a practical surveyor, and this made him a man of great usefulness in the new country to which his desire and his destiny led him, enabling him to do his own surveying there and render a similar service to his neighbors at a time when acquirements such as his were rare in the region. He was married in New York to Miss Hannah Ayers, like himself a native of Pompton, New Jersey, and a daughter of Enos and Jane (Debow) Ayers, the father of English and the mother of German ancestry, but the families of both long domesticated in New Jersey, their American progenitors having been pioneers in the state. About 1819 the Ayers family moved to Huron county, Ohio. The country was heavily timbered and to clear it required the united and arduous efforts of every available force. Perseverance overcame every obstacle and in time the wild land was transformed into an excellent farm, on which Mr. Ayers lived until his death, soon after which event the widow and family returned to their old home in New Jersey.

After his marriage John L. Peabody lived in the city of New York until 1841, when he took up his residence in Huron county, Ohio. Two years later he removed his family and effects to Noble county, Indiana, where he was one of the early set-



S. J. Peabody

tlers and where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1851. He then changed his base of operations to Arcola, Allen county, and his occupation to that of lumber merchant, although still farming to some extent, carrying on the two industries together until his death on September 13, 1865, when he was at the age of fifty-three years. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-seven years. Of their eleven children only two are living, Simon J., of Columbia City, and J. B., of North Manchester, in this state.

Simon J. Peabody was reared to habits of useful industry in the household and business of his father and obtained his education in the public schools near his home. At the age of fifteen he began the battle of life for himself, armed only with the capital nature had given him, a clear head, a strong physique, an unyielding determination and a ready will for any useful employment that might present itself. He had acquired a considerable knowledge of the work of sawing lumber in his father's mill and the first position he held for himself was as engineer and head sawyer in a sawmill. Saving his earnings, he was in an unusually short period able to start a business of his own, which he did by establishing a shingle factory at Arcola in 1869, he being then but eighteen years of age. He continued his operations in that establishment two years and in 1871 moved to Taylor, Whitley county, where he erected a sawmill. After about ten years he took up his residence at Columbia City and gave his attention wholly to the lumber trade in a comprehensive and general way. His success has been great from the start, for he has conducted his business with a high order of capacity involving great foresight, energy and breadth of view, and has made every circumstance minister to his advantage. His mill in Columbia City is running continuously the year round and furnishes employment to a large number of men. Mr. Peabody is connected also with a large sawmill at Lafontaine, another at Denver and one at Rochester, Indiana. All these are vigorously managed and kept at their full capacity all the time. To measure the extent and volume of their benefaction to mankind it would be necessary to estimate the homes they have made comfortable and happy, the domestic shrines they have warmed and brightened, the hearts of parents they have rendered light and cheerful, the faces of childhood they have wreathed in beaming smiles and the intellectual and moral forces they have evoked and put in motion. But even then the sum of their good would be left to conjecture, as no calculation could compass it all for statement in cold figures.

Mr. Peabody has prospered almost phenomenally and is one of the most substantial men in the county. He was at one time a stockholder in the Michigna Peninsular Car Company, of Detroit, but some few years ago withdrew from that industry. He owns considerable real estate of value in the city and county, among his possessions being the celebrated Wilkeswood stock farm, comprising nine hundred acres of first-rate land. He was formerly the owner of the renowned stallion Wilkeswood, which he purchased in Kentucky in 1886 and sold in 1893 for the sum of $10,000. By the operation of his farm and the liberal policy pursued he has

done much to elevate the standard of live stock, especially horses, in this part of the state. In fact, it may be truthfully said of him that he has touched nothing that he has not improved.

In 1906 Mr. Peabody converted his Columbia City enterprises, consisting of a planing mill, a pine lumber trade and a sawmill, into a stock company, taking in as shareholders some of his oldest employes and thus admitting them to an interest in the business they had helped to build up. In addition to the mills and lumber yards already mentioned, this gentleman of great business grasp and comprehensiveness is connected with others. He is president of the Peabody Lumber Company at Lafontaine, which operates a large mill there, and is interested in mills at Denver and Rochester in association with W. F. Kinsley. He is also vice-president of the Columbia City National Bank and of the Provident Trust Company, of the same place, and president of the Whitley County Telephone Company. On his farm he raises fine grades of cattle and hogs.

At present he exercises only a supervision over his many interests, leaving their active management and the trying work incident thereto to those of his old and trusted employes who have become stockholders in the corporation, in which, however, he still holds the controlling interest. He has been a good friend to all his working men, helping them to homes on easy terms and taking their interests under consideration along with his own during the whole of his business career. His business is one of the most extensive in northern Indiana and its profits are commensurate with its magnitude; yet Mr. Peabody is one of those rare men who in making money has outgrown the love of it, seeing in it only the means of helping to lighten the burdens and augment the happiness of his kind. His private benevolence is extensive but unostentatious and his support of public improvements is generous, active and immediate when he approves of them.

But the busy life here briefly chronicled has not been without the lighter tints to relieve its somber hue. The golden thread of sentiment has run brightly through its woof and twice has its subject bowed gracefully beneath the flowery yoke of Eros. Mr. Peabody was first married on May 22, 1875, being united then with Miss Hannah B. Swift, a native of Marion, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in this country after the arrival of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. Of this marriage one child was born, a daughter named Genevieve, who died on February 20, 1879, the mother passing away a few days later. On October 9, 1882, the father married as his second wife Miss Mary E. Tobey, a native of Lagrange, Indiana, and a daughter of Rev. Reuben Tobey, of that city, who was for more than a quarter of a century a member of the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now deceased.

Mr. Peabody's unvarying business policy through life has been to meet all financial obligations at the hour of their maturity; his demeanor toward his employes has been to recognize merit by promotion at the proper time. In his citizenship he has been and is elevated and elevating; and in all the

relations of life he has given to the community in which he lives an example that is worthy of all emulation and a service that is beyond price.

HENRY W. MILLER.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a native of Clark county, Ohio, where his birth occurred June 24, 1849, being the son of Peter and Sarah (Snyder) Miller, both parents of German lineage. Mr. Miller's paternal grandparents, Adam and Mary Miller, came to America from Germany in an early day and settled in York county, Pennsylvania, where they reared their family and spent the remainder of their lives. In his native country Adam learned the trades of linen weaving and tailoring, and followed the latter after becoming a citizen of the United States, and for a number of years ran a shop in Pennsylvania, where he earned wide repute as a skillful workman. His wife belonged to an old and wealthy aristocratic family in the land of her birth, but for marrying beneath her social status she was disinherited and after coming to America lost all trace of her relations in the Fatherland. She bore her husband seven children, lived an honorable life as a wife and mother and died at an advanced age a number of years ago in Pennsylvania. Peter Miller was reared and educated in the above state and when a young man learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for a few years in his home county, after which he spent considerable time working as a journeyman in various towns in Pennsylvania, finally making his way to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked at his chosen calling until 1859, when he purchased a farm near the city of Springfield and turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil. After remaining there until 1864 he disposed of his land and moving to Whitley county, bought a farm of two hundred and seventeen acres in Thorncreek township, which was partially improved and which has been in possession of the family ever since, being owned at this time by his son, whose name appears at the head of this article. In the course of a few years Mr. Miller cleared and reduced the greater part of this land to cultivation. He soon took high rank as an industrious, frugal farmer and practical business man, introducing a series of substantial improvements which made his place one of the best and most desirable rural homes in the township. The present residence, erected in 1872, was one of the most pretentious homes in the county. He was one of the first men in his neighborhood to demonstrate the efficiency and value of systematic drainage, his initial efforts in reclaiming waste land consisting of a large number of ditches, into which were placed long covered wooden troughs and barrels and then filled to the original level. In due time this wooden material decayed, but not until the purposes of the drainage were achieved and a goodly number of acres originally covered with water and deemed useless for tillage reclaimed and rendered exceedingly productive and valuable for farming. Mr. Miller's career was a practical exemplification of well applied industry and he lived long enough to enjoy the results of persevering toil and systematic management,

dying in 1887, his wife preceding him to the other world by seven years. They were seventy-five and seventy, respectively. They were members of the Lutheran church, lived consistent Christian lives and were much esteemed by the large circle of neighbors and friends with whom they were wont to associate. The following are the names of their five children: Cornelius, who died at about sixty-six, leaving three children, one of his sons, William, being prominent in railroad circles, and holding at this time the position of traveling auditor with one of the important railway lines centering in the city of Detroit; John A., who died at twenty-one; Mary, who is the wife of William Miller, a farmer of Richland township, Whitley county; Samuel, a retired farmer and ex-soldier, who died in December, 1906, in Columbia City, aged sixty-two, and Henry W.

The early life of Henry W. Miller, devoid of striking event, was spent amid the stirring scenes of the farm and as soon as old enough his services were demanded in the fields, where in due time he learned the lessons of industry and thrift, which lie at the foundation of his subsequent career of usefulness as an enterprising and progressive tiller of the soil. In the public schools, which he attended from two to three months of the year, he obtained a practical knowledge of the common branches and later rented his father's farm, which he continued to cultivate for a share of the proceeds for a period of five years, when he purchased one hundred and seventeen acres of the homestead. This he cultivated in connection with the home farm and in the meantime began dealing quite extensively in live stock, in addition to which he also conducted a successful dairy business. Mr. Miller's career in all of his undertakings has been eminently satisfactory, being at this time one of the leading agriculturists and stockmen of Whitley county, owning a splendid farm of four hundred and sixty-two acres, including the homestead, of which three hundred and fifty are in cultivation, his buildings of all kinds being modern, commodious and convenient and comparing favorably with the finest improvements of the kind, not only in the county, but in the northern part of the state. He gives personal attention to his extensive agricultural interests, and in all that constitutes a typical American farmer of the times he is easily the peer of any of his fellow citizens similarly engaged, being a careful student of agricultural science, familiar with the latest improvements in implements and machinery, and by proper fertilizing and judicious rotation, his success has been commensurate with the intelligence and judgment displayed in the management of his estate, while his abundant harvests and liberal income have made him independent and won for him a conspicuous place among the financially solid and well-to-do men of the county.

Mr. Miller was married in September, 1875, to Miss Mary Spears, of Whitley county, who died within a few days after presenting him with twin children, Charles H. and Mary Jane, the former now engaged in business in Columbia City, the latter the wife of Frank Lusk, of Quincy, Michigan. October 28, 1878, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Elizabeth Zellers, also of this county, the union being blessed with seven children: Alma R., wife of Ralph Coli, of Columbus Grove, Ohio; Orb L., deceased;

Edward W.; Della C.; Dora; Ruth, deceased; Josie. Mr. Miller has always manifested a keen interest in public matters and as a pronounced Democrat of the Jeffersonian school has rendered valuable service to his party, in recognition of which he was elected in 1892 as county commissioner, serving three years. The Methodist Episcopal church holds his religious creed and for a number of years he has been a faithful member of the same and a liberal contributor to its various lines of work, his wife belonging to the congregation with which he is identified and, like him, zealous in the discharge of her duties as an humble and devout disciple of the Nazarene.

CHARLES W. HIVELY.

This name has long been familiar in Whitley county by reason of the fact that the founder of the family was among the early settlers and left numerous descendants. John Hively, who was a native of Licking county, Ohio, came to Indiana in what the pioneer historians call an "early day" and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Thorncreek township and lived on the same until his death, which occurred at the early age of thirty-three. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Gradless, a soldier of the war of 1812 and one of the first settlers of Whitley county. By this union there was born five children: Irvin, who died during the war, while a soldier of the Union army; Henry Clay, a resident of Kansas; Charles W.; Matthew H., of Fort Wayne, and Noah, also a resident of Thorncreek township. After her husband's death Mrs. Hively married Peter Shriner, one of the county's early settlers, by whom she had four children: Mary, widow of Aaron Bair, a resident of Thorncreek township; John, of Columbia City; Lucinda, deceased wife of Andrew Garty, and Sarah Elizabeth, who died in childhood. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Charles W. Hively, third child of his mother's first marriage, was born November 15,, 1846, and lived with his step-father until he became of age. Receiving forty acres of his father's original homestead he lived on and farmed the same until 1876, when he bought the ninety acres which constitutes his present farm and has been his home during the intervening years. November 6, 1868, he married Clara, daughter of Abraham Pence, who died after bearing him four children: Webster, a farmer, of Thorncreek township; Cora E., wife of Albert Ansbaugh, of Smith township; Leomar died at seven years and one who died in infancy. Mr. Hively's second marriage was to Della, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pence) Vanouten, a religious and accomplished woman, who proved a very congenial companion to her husband. She was for twenty years a licensed preacher of the United Brethren church and with the assistance of Mr. Hively did much evangelistic work. She died March 26, 1902. She served as pastor of various churches including her home church. Her evangelistic work, assisted by her husband, covered much of St. Joseph conference with satisfactory success. She is remembered as a fluent and able pulpit speaker which, supported by deep religious faith and personal

experience, made her an earnest and acceptable worker in the Master's cause. In her last years poor health compelled retirement from more active duty but she never faltered in her one trust, dying with a blessed hope and confidence.

They had one daughter, Frances E., who remains at home with her father. Mr. Hively contracted a third marriage with Ella, daughter of Solomon Miller, one of the county's old settlers. Both were members of the United Brethren church and for twenty-six years Mr. Hively has been active in religious work, especially in connection with Sunday school work. In politics he acts with the Prohibition party, as his principles make him an uncompromising opponent of the liquor traffic.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

Letters were not numerous and neighbors were "far between" when in 1846 Joseph and Elizabeth Miller joined the ranks of pioneer farmers then struggling with the swamps and tall timber of Thorncreek township. He was a Virginian who, some years previous had emigrated to Perry county, Ohio, but later concluded that he could do better in the new state of Indiana. He bought a tract of land and put in many years of hard labor in its improvement and cultivation, but it is now valuable property and still owned by his descendants. This worthy couple were members of the Lutheran church, quiet and unobtrusive people who passed uneventful lives and finally passed away at their home in Thorncreek township. He died September 22, 1850. She, born in Pennsylvania, died January, 1870. They had three children. John died in Thorncreek in 1896, aged seventy-one. Jonathan died at thirty and Elizabeth died a maiden lady in 1876, aged fifty-three. Jonathan was at one time surveyor of Whitley county, and did much work in that line. John the eldest son born September 29, 1825, was a young man when he came with his parents to Whitley county. He had attended the common schools as well as an academy in Ohio and was unusually well educated for that day. He taught school a number of years in Whitley and Noble counties, farming between times, and in 1855 being licensed as a preacher by the Lutheran church he devoted much of his time to religious work until his death August 5, 1896. For several years he had charge of various churches in Whitley, Noble and Huntington counties. He once held a debate with Rev. Appleton of the Christian church which attracted a good deal of local attention. He was liberal in his views but never hesitated to advance his views. He often spoke on the liquor question. In early manhood he married Catherine Hively, who proved a devoted wife and at present lives on the old farm inherited by her husband from his father. They had five children, of whom two died in infancy. The living are George W., John F., a carpenter of Fort Wayne, and Calvin L., a farmer of Marshall county, Indiana.

George W. Miller, eldest of the family, was born in Whitley county on the Thorncreek homestead, January 10, 1855. He remained at home with his father and helped in the farming until he reached early manhood. Meantime he had picked up a fair education by attendance at the schools of

Thorncreek township. The homestead having descended to his father and the latter being busy most of his time in church work, Mr. Miller had charge of the place several years. Finally he bought the seventy acres on which he now lives, which he has greatly improved by industry and good management. He erected an eight-room house, built in modern style, with all the conveniences, has put up a good barn and other outbuildings, and altogether has a comfortable home for himself and family. October 9, 1881, Mr. Miller was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Leonard and Ellen (Brumbaugh) Hyre, natives of Ohio, who became early settlers in Smith township, Whitley county. The father who survives his wife is living in Columbia City. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had four children: Melvin R., who married Juda Zumbrum and is a farmer in Smith township; Arnie M. and Retha F., still at home, and Mildred, who died in infancy. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran church. His wife is a German Baptist in religious belief.

HOWARD SIMMON.

This pioneer farmer is pleasantly situated in Thorncreek township, where he is passing the golden sunset of an honorable and successful life surrounded by friends and in the enjoyment of the comforts of a good home. He was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1828, and is the son of John and Susan (Brame) Simmon, both natives of Pennsylvania.

In 1830 they moved to Starke county, Ohio, where they engaged in farming, although by trade he was a miller. They were industrious and successful and contributed their full share in building up all public enterprises for the development of the country and betterment of mankind. The mother departed this life in 1850 in Carroll county, Ohio, and in 1851 he moved to Buchanan county, where he remained until his death when past seventy. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. Ten children were born to this union, namely: Leah, Sarah, Moses, John, Elizabeth, Henry, all six deceased, Howard, Enoch, living in St. Joseph county, Indiana, George, living at Lakeville in Marshall county, and William deceased.

Howard remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years of age, receiving subscription school advantages during the winter months. He worked as a farm laborer and in the woods until about 1861, when he came to Whitley county and purchased thirty-two acres in Thorncreek township, where he remained about one year, selling the farm and moving to Etna township, where he rented a farm and there lived about one year, then moving to Kosciusko county, where he bought forty acres, when he made his final move locating on the farm of his father-in-law, David Baer, where he has continued to live to the present. September 18, 1853, he was married to Mary, daughter of David and Martha Baer, who was born in Starke county, Ohio, October 14, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Baer were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Starke county, Ohio, in an early day, where they remained, until 1853, when they came to

Whitley county and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Simmon. Here they remained until both died, the wife's death occurring in 1871, and that of the husband in 1876. They were devoted members of the Mennonite church, though no society of that denomination existed near them. Seven children were born to them: Moses, Andrew, David, Martha, Susan, Sarah, and Mary, who is the sole survivor.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Simmon, Andrew, deceased in infancy, Valona, living at home, William and Emma Jane, both deceased, Samuel, married to Joan Plummer, living in Gratiot county, Michigan, George, who married Carrie Snyder and lives at Mancelona, Michigan, Nettie, wife of Levi Royer, of Marion, Indiana. All the remainder died in infancy. The family enjoys membership in the Thorncreek Christian church, giving it consistent service and generous support. Mr. Simmon is a Republican in politics, believing that party advocates the principles best adapted to the advancement of the country. The Baer farm contained one hundred and seventy acres, of which Mr. Simmon owns seventy acres, most of which he has converted from its primitive condition.

JAMES M. LEAMAN.

James M. Leaman, a successful and enterprising farmer of Whitley county, was born on the farm where he now lives July 22, 1865, and is the son of Daniel and Catherine (Quinn) Leaman. Daniel's father was Samuel Leaman, who came to Indiana in 1836 and purchased a tract of wild land. The country at this time was thickly inhabited with many wild animals, the greater number being wolves and deer. He departed this life at an advanced age, and was the father of six children, all of whom are now deceased. Daniel Leaman accompanied his father to Indiana when a lad of twelve and was reared to maturity on a farm. In 1854 he purchased seventy-nine acres of land, which he cleared and otherwise developed, and in due time he became a thrifty farmer and a citizen whom all his neighbors and friends were pleased to honor and respect. His death occurred in 1899. Catherine (Quinn) Leaman, mother of James M., was born in Starke county, Ohio. Her death took place in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Leaman were the parents of six children: John, who died in infancy; Alonzo, who resides in Thorncreek township; Rozella, who died in infancy; James M., Charles, deceased; and Lewis, who is living in Fort Wayne.

The early life of James M. Leaman was spent amid the stirring scenes of country life and he grew up under the rugged but wholesome discipline of the farm, and, while still a young man, became accustomed to the various duties which such an experience entails. At the proper age he entered the district schools and during the summer months devoted his time and energy to the operation of the farm. October 21, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Leaman and Miss Valona Staples, who was born in Thorncreek township March 10, 1870, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (King) Staples. After his marriage James M. rented his farm and removed to Columbia City, where he lived for five years, when

he again removed to a farm located near his father's place. After living there five years he purchased the old homestead upon the settlement of the estate. Being familiar with the quality of soils and their adaptability to the different grains and vegetables grown in this latitude, he is seldom mistaken in the matter of crops and as a rule he realizes liberal returns from the time and labor expended on his fields. In brief he is a model farmer and has done much to advance the standard of successful tillage in his part of the country. On his place is a neat and substantial house standing on an eminence where a fine view is had of the surrounding country with its many fine homes, valleys, hills and lakes, a large and commodious barn, and other necessary buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Leaman have had nine children: Earl, Chloe, Effie, Grace, Vonnie, Daniel, Alva and Clarence, and one who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Leaman is an earnest advocate of the Democratic party, but has never manifested an iota of political ambition in the seeking of official preferment. He has served at different times as road supervisor and discharged his duties worthily and well. He also rents land and deals some in timber. Mrs. Leaman is a member of the United Brethren church.

JONATHAN MONROE HARTMAN.

A well-known and prosperous farmer of Richland township, living on the Larwill and Columbia City pike, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, March 9, 1849, and is the son of Peter and Sarah (Swander) Hartman, both natives of Ohio. They came to Indiana in 1853, and settled in Columbia township. They bought one hundred and sixty acres of land one mile south of Columbia City in the native forest and entered upon a task that would stagger the young man of today, that of making a home and farm where the sound of the ax had never been heard. They were equal to the emergency, and by industry and economy were soon comfortable and prosperous. They enjoyed membership in the Lutheran church, and were always liberal in public enterprises and whatever was for the betterment of mankind. The death of the wife occurred about 1857, and was followed by the husband in 1864. Nine children were born to them, namely: The first dying in infancy; Benjamin, deceased; George, living in Kosciusko county; Jonathan Monroe; Catherine, wife of John Rittenhouse, living in Thorncreek township, Whitley county; Sarah and Florence, twins. Sarah is the wife of Thomas Roberts, living in Shelby county, Ohio. Florence is the wife of Andrew Roberts, brother of Thomas, of the same county. Eva Savilla, wife of John Fey, who also resides in Shelby county, Ohio; Lewis living in Columbia township. The old homestead is now known as the George Roberts farm. At his father's death Jonathan M. returned to Ohio, and worked a few years at farm work, attending school only in winter seasons, after which he came back to the old home and worked several years by the month. December 20, 1878, he was united in marriage to Frances A., daughter of James and Barbara (Nolt) Myers, and who was born March 4, 1855, in Columbia township, and granddaughter of Jonas Nolt, who

owned over two thousand acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana, the young people being married here. But the widow still lives in Columbia township, on the farm carved from her father's estate. They were the parents of four children: Mary, living at home with her mother; Frances A., Amos and John, each having part of the old home farm.

Soon after the marriage of Jonathan M. and wife they moved to their present farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres, now one of the most valuable and desirable in the county, being well drained and fenced, with modern house and barn and all the conveniences for pleasant, profitable farming. It was but the beginning of a new farm with a few acres cleared. He now has about sixty acres in cultivation, the remainder devoted to pasture. Mrs. Hartman also owns another small farm which is operated in connection. Eight children were born to them: Mary Ellen, died at twenty-two; Nora, Lloyd, Pearl, Russel and Viola, all living at home, and two that died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Hartman believes in the principles of the Republican party, but does not aspire to public position. The family enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HENRY SCHRADER.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Jefferson township and as a farmer ranks among the leading men of his calling in the county of Whitley. The Schraders are of German lineage, but have been represented in the United States, coming to this country about the year 1825 and settling in Pennsylvania, where the subject's grandfather, John Schrader, spent the remainder of his life. Martin Schrader, father of the subject, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1808, and at the age of thirteen accompanied his parents to America locating with the family in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he removed in 1845 to Whitley county, Indiana. On coming to this state Mr. Schrader engaged in merchandising at Columbia City, opening one of the first stores in the town and in addition to selling goods, did considerable work as a builder, having learned carpentry when a young man. After a residence of three years at the above place he discontinued both lines of business, disposed of his stock and moving to a farm devoted the remainder of his life to the pursuit of agriculture, dying in the year 1863. He married in Pennsylvania Miss Fannie Kuhn, who became the mother of sixteen children only seven of whom survive. Martin Schrader was a man of ripe judgment and sound business capacity, broad minded and liberal in his views, and manifested a lively interest in public matters. He was a Republican in politics, but would never accept office at the hands of his fellow citizens, and in material affairs was quite successful, being the possessor of a handsome competence at the time of his death.

Henry Schrader, the direct subject of this review, is a native of Whitley county, born on the 8th day of May, 1851. In common with the majority of country boys, his

early life was devoted to the labor on the farm varied in winter seasons by attending the district schools, and while still young he learned the valuable lessons of industry, thrift and self-reliance, which has marked influence in directing and controlling his subsequent career as an enterprising and public spirited citizen. In 1876 Mr. Schrader entered the marriage relation with Miss Katie E. Page, daughter of R. M. and Philuria (Lighttizer) Page, who has proven a helpmate as well as a loving and affectionate wife and mother presiding over her husband's household with becoming grace, and co-operating heartily with him in all of his efforts and contributing much to the success which he has achieved. She died in 1890.

Mr. Schrader has a beautiful and comfortable home well supplied with the conveniences and a few of the luxuries of life, owning an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred is under cultivation. He is a progressive farmer, devotes considerable attention to live stock and has been successful to the extent of placing himself and family in independent circumstances, being one of the solid men of his township as well of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides.

From 1875 Mr. Schrader was a resident of Union township, where he owned a well improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres, but in the latter year disposed of his interest there and purchased the place in Jefferson township on which he has since lived and prospered. His methods in this line of agriculture are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times and his prosperity is a monument to his thrift and ably directed efforts.

He is a Republican in politics, an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry and in religion belongs with his wife to the Church of God. Of broad humanitarian principles, earnest of purpose, and upright in his relations with his fellowmen, he is widely known and greatly esteemed for his genuine worth. Mr. and Mrs. Shrader are the parents of four children: Cora (deceased); Ratie, wife of Verlin Morr; Merritt and Clara, now Mrs. Fred Geisler, of Columbia City.

In 1895 the subject was married the second time to Mary A. Clark, who was a native of Huntington county, Indiana, daughter of Otho and Elizabeth (Oaks), natives of Pennsylvania, but early settlers of Huntington county, but now both dead.

HENRY VOGELY.

To the ranks of the useful and honorable belongs the subject of this sketch, who though an American by adoption is nevertheless a true citizen of the Great Republic. He is an ardent admirer of the free institutions and firm in his loyalty and allegiance to its laws. Henry Vogely is a native of Switzerland, born in the city of Schauffhausen on March 20th of the year 1836, being the son of Jacob and Annie (Wurtenberger) Vogely, of the same place. These parents spent their entire lives in the land of their birth and with their ancestors and many other members of the family are now sleeping their last sleep beneath its historic soil.

Henry Vogely spent his childhood and youth amid the romantic scenery of his native land and received his educational training in the schools of same and later thought to better his condition in a country abounding in more favorable opportunities than obtained in his own; accordingly in 1860 he came to America and for some time thereafter made his home in Ohio. In 1863 he was married in Stark county, that state, to Miss Cathrine Smith and the same year transferred his residence to Whitley county, Indiana, settling on the farm in Jefferson township, which he still owns and cultivates and setting up his domestic establishment in an old abandoned schoolhouse, that served the purpose of a dwelling during the three years ensuing.

By persevering toil Mr. Vogely in due time cleared and improved his farm, erecting a substantial residence in 1869 and in 1876 built a large and commodious barn, which, with the dwelling is still in use and in excellent repair. Besides making many other improvements and bringing the place to a higher state of tillage, one of the improvements was an excellent system of drainage, which was installed from time to time, the entire farm being underlaid with tiling, of which 2,000 rods have already been put down, with the result that the fertility of the soil has been greatly increased as the abundant crops attest. In 1869 Mr. Vogely revisited the land of his birth, and once more gazed on the scenes endeared to him by the recollections of youth, besides renewing acquaintances with a number of his erstwhile companions and friends, he learned that the majority of his early associates had grown to mature years and moved to other places and countries, not a few of the number having passed on to that mysterious bourne from which no traveler ever returns. After making quite an extensive tour of Switzerland he returned to his home in the New World, better satisfied than ever with conditions here. Still later, 1903, he made another trip to Europe, during which he spent three months in Switzerland, subsequently traveling over the greater part of that country, also France and Germany, returning at the expiration of the period indicated with the conviction that the masses of the people in the United States have greater privileges and opportunities and enjoy more of the blessings of life than those of any other country. Prior to becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Vogely served three years in the Switzerland Army, during which time he took part in the war between Switzerland and Prussia, where he experienced many vicissitudes incident to camp life, march and battle, and earned an honorable record as a soldier. Since transferring his allegiance to the government under which he now lives he has devoted his energies untiringly to agricultural pursuits and by thrift and sound judgment has so managed his affairs that he is now in comfortable circumstances, with a sufficiency of this world's goods to insure an old age free from anxiety and care. He has always been public spirited and a leader in enterprises for the material advancement of his township, serving four years as a trustee, during which time he inaugurated a number of improvements, including the construction of several highways, the erection of three new school houses, that are said to be among the best buildings of their kind

in the county. He afterward served as assessor of his township four years. Mr. Vogely is a Democrat, and as such wields a strong influence in political circles, being a leader of his party in Jefferson township. He has been an earnest worker for the success in a number of local and general campaigns. Mr. and Mrs. Vogely have one child, a son, John, who married Miss Iva Crowell, of this county, and assists his father in running the farm.

SAMUEL HIVELY.

It was in 1836 that seven families moved into Whitley county, whose names, perpetuated by numerous descendants, were destined to become household words throughout this section of Indiana. The leader of the party was Daniel Hively who, before leaving Ohio, had married Catharine Egolph, whose brothers came along with them on the weary journey from "old Licking" to the heart of the Indiana wilderness. Samuel Hively, whose name heads this biography, was a son of the early pioneer above mentioned and one of a large family, whose names are given elsewhere in this volume. He was born in Whitley county, Indiana, December 9, 1837, about a year after the time which witnessed the arrival of the Hivelys and Egolphs. Samuel grew up on the newly settled farm in Thorncreek township and learned all about what it meant to be one of the children of the pioneers. As was usual with the farmers' boys of that day, he remained at home until of age, and then launched out for himself. He partially improved a tract given him by his father and selling bought a second, but after about five years bought the present home, consisting of ninety acres, which was known as the McGrew farm, one of the oldest places in the neighborhood. He eventually erected the present residence in 1874 and in 1880 put up the present barns. He was a kindly, well disposed man, indulgent to his family and a good provider. He was a member of the Grange and took much interest in its meetings and discussions, and a member of Pomona Grange. When Mr. Hively died, April 12, 1899, his children were small and the mother had a struggle to keep them together and obtain a comfortable support, but she was a woman of unusual energy and good sense, and discharged her parental duties in such a way as to receive general commendation.

December 9, 1860, Mr. Hively married Isabell Engle, who was born in Starke county, Ohio, May 15, 1842. Her parents, David and Margaret (Beamer) Engle, came to Whitley county in 1847. The father purchased a place in Thorncreek township, built a log house and went through the usual hardships incident to pioneer life. Having lost his wife by death in 1864, Mr. Engle removed to Columbia City, where he died in 1887. He and his wife were active workers in the Baptist church, and were influential in starting a society and in company with the Methodists built a small log church. and were altogether fine samples of the heroic race known as pioneer farmers. Their twelve children were Michael, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, David, Isabell, John, James, Margaret and one that had died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hively had

fourteen children: Mary C., and Jane, deceased; Ella, wife of Aaron Appleton; William R., a resident of Thorncreek township; David E., of Smith township, married Minnie Smith; Lizzie, widow of Melvin Hill, who was a painter in Columbia City, lives with her mother and has one son, Oscar; Daniel A., who married Josie Shock, resides in Wisconsin; Lowell married Florence Eagney and lives in Noble county; Austin R., who resides in Thorncreek, married Minnie Fisher; Russell, a farmer of Thorncreek, married Ora Zigler; Benjamin E., remains at home and manages the farm; Emma Jane, Lawrence and Rosa May, deceased. Mrs. Hively is a member of the Christian church, as was her husband during his life time.

HENRY J. PRESSLER.

As a general thing the lives of farmers are not eventful. Confined closely to the one object of tilling the soil, a very close, exacting business at best. But unless their work is done there can be no progress and the wheels in other departments will soon cease to turn around, if the work of the plow, the binder and the reaper should stop for a season. Therefore, though a quiet and unassuming class, the farmer is indispensable and everyone who has contributed in this line has not only helped himself but has helped the whole community. Henry J. Pressler, one of the Thorncreek township farmers, is one of the many to whom the foregoing remarks apply, and he deserves, what should always be considered high praise, the verdict of having done his duty in the limited field to which he has been confined. His parents, Valentine and Diana (Dupler) Pressler, were Ohioans, who came to Whitley county in what the pioneer historians call "an early day." The father settled on a Thorncreek township farm and worked it industriously until the time of his death in 1894. His widow still occupies the homestead and is spending the evening of her life in the enjoyment of the affection of numerous descendants. They had the unusually large family of thirteen children: Elmira, deceased; John, a resident of Churubusco; Samuel D., Henry J., Emerson, David, Wayne, Willard, Charles, Bayard, Aldora, wife of John Scott, of Columbia City; Landis, of Thorncreek township; and Jane, wife of Harcanus Leaman.

Henry J. Pressler, sixth of the family, was born on the homestead September 20, 1866, and spent most of his life on the Thorncreek township farm where he first saw the light of day. In 1900 he purchased the farm where he now makes his home, consisting of eighty-six and a half acres bordering Crooked lake as also the county line eight miles north of Columbia City. It has comfortable buildings, such as are needed on all farms, and everything indicates thrift and good management. There is a welcome at the door for the visitor and signs of comfort within, characteristic of the contented farmer. November 6, 1888, Mr. Pressler married Laura A., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cromley) Leaman, and who is a sister of Harcanus Leaman. Mr. and Mrs. Pressler have five children: Amos M., Dorothy May, Homer L., Emmet V., and Blanch B.

Mr. Presser is a member of the Democratic party, though he has never been an aspirant for office or concerned in active political work.

JOHN E. KATES.

The career of this gentleman has been eminently honorable, and in all things relating to life he has dignified his station and made every other consideration subordinate to duty and right. He has long been one of the leading citizens of the township in which he resides, and as one of the few remaining representatives of the pioneer period, is entitled to the esteem and publicity which in the nature of things belongs to those who, in the times that tested man's endurance, proved worthy of the trust reposed in them and builded wisely and well the foundation upon which the present prosperity of the country is based. John E. Kates is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on July 21, of the year 1836. His father, William Kates, was born February 22, 1801, in New Jersey, and there married when a young man Miss Mary Eff, also a native of that state. Later this couple migrated to Ohio, where they lived until 1840, when they removed to Whitley county, Indiana, settling in what is now Washington township. The country at that time being largely as Nature had made it, with the exception of a few cabins at intervals like niches in the surrounding forests, Mr. Kates's first dwelling was a rude cabin of round logs, hastily constructed, having neither door nor window, the floor consisting of Indiana soil, and the only means of entrance being an opening in the earth beneath one of the foundation logs, sufficiently large to admit the different members of the family. In due time, however, this primitive habitation was replaced by a larger and much more comfortable edifice, and in the course of years the forest was converted into a fine farm with improvements of all kinds, second to no other in the township of Washington.

Mr. Kates lived to the age of seventy-five and departed this life in 1876, his wife surviving him until 1879, when she, too, was called to her reward. They were the parents of five children whose names are as follows: Josiah, Henry, George, John E., and Mary E., the last two being the only members of the family living.

John E. Kates was four years old when his parents moved to their new home in the sparsely settled county of Whitley, and from that time on he experienced many of the vicissitudes that fell to the lot of the pioneers. Work in the woods and fields occupied his time as soon as he was old enough to labor to advantage, and when not thus employed he spent his leisure in the forest in quest of game, having early evinced a fondness for the sport and great skill in the use of the rifle, many deer, turkeys, to say nothing of all kinds of smaller game then so abundant, falling before his unerring aim.

Mr. Kates remained with his parents until attaining his majority, when he started out to make his own way, selecting agriculture as the calling most suited to his taste and inclinations. In connection with farming, he also established a nursery business and between the two his time was divided

until the breaking out of the late Rebellion, when he laid aside the implements of husbandry and entered the service of his country, joining on October 9, 1861, the Fifth Indiana Battery, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war until honorably discharged October 2, 1864. At the expiration of his period of enlistment, Mr. Kates's command was in the Army of the Cumberland and he took part in all the campaigns and battles in which the battery participated, including the bloody engagements of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and the movement against Atlanta, in which they fought the battles of Resaca, Altoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and many others, to say nothing of numerous skirmishes, some of which were as dangerous as any of the sanguinary conflicts enumerated. On leaving the service, Mr. Kates returned home and again addressed himself to his farming interests which, without interruption he has since conducted, meeting with encouraging success in the meantime and establishing an honorable reputation as an enterprising husbandman. In addition to agriculture, he was for eighteen years engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, but since discontinuing that line of business he has devoted his attention exclusively to farming and stock raising, owning at this time a good farm of eighty acres in Washington township which is well improved and in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Kates was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Henemyer, whose parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Snavely) Henemyer, moved to Whitley county in 1846 from the state of Ohio and settled in Washington township, where the father became a large landowner and successful farmer, dying in 1902, his wife in the year 1862. They had a family of seven children, namely: David, Margaret, Benjamin, George, Elizabeth, Jacob and Mary, wife of the subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Kates four children have been born: Henry W., J. Perry, Malcon E., Bertie E., the last named deceased.

Politically Mr. Kates is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and religiously subscribes to the creed of the United Brethren church, his wife being a member of the same congregation to which he belongs.

ALICE B. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Alice Baker Williams, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of her profession in Columbia City, was born at Celina, Ohio, on September 18, 1866, and is the daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Schuyler) Baker. Joseph Baker was born at Versailles, Ohio, in 1845, in which state he was for many years a successful merchant. He afterwards removed to Kansas, where his death occurred. Mrs. Baker then married Dr. Charles Williams, a graduate of Bellevue College, New York City, and who for thirty-two years practiced his profession in Columbia City. Dr. Williams was coroner of the county for over twenty years. He was an active Democrat and was influential in his party's councils. His death occurred July 10, 1905, aged sixty-two. He was a prominent and active member of the Knights of Pythias and a stanch Presbyerian. Eliza Miller, great-grandmother of the subject, was a second cousin to George Washington.

Alice Baker Williams M.D.

Alice Baker Williams accompanied her parents to Columbia City when thirteen years old. Upon the completion of her school life she read medicine under the instructions of her stepfather. She then entered the Fort Wayne, now the Purdue Medical College, from which she was graduated March 13, 1894. Dr. Williams at once established herself in the active practice of her profession and has gained precedence and success in her chosen work and is recognized as one of the able and discriminating practitioners. Her practice is extensive and she is held in high regard in professional, business and social circles. She holds membership in the Allen County and the State Medical societies. She has been medical examiner for the Lady Maccabees of Columbia City for twelve years and is present commander of this organization. She is also medical examiner for the Royal Neighbors Society and has been since its inception. Dr. Williams is a member of the Pythian Sisters, the Daughters of Rebekah and of the Order of Ben Hur. She is also a member of the Presbyterian church. Doctor Williams believes in and practices the principles of good will and good feeling, her presence in the sick room buoying up the depressed and bringing hope to the despondent.

AMBROSE GERKIN.

There is no place on earth better for the development of true and noble manhood than the farm, where all the social virtues, religious sentiments and patriotic impulses culminate in a citizenship noted for strength of character. Harmon Gerkin, the father of Ambrose, was a native of Germany, coming to this country when quite young; after spending a few years in New York city, he moved to Noble county, Indiana, and engaged in farming, where he remained until his death when Ambrose was but a lad. His first marriage was to a Miss Beanblossom and resulted in the birth of four children: William, living in Missouri; Jasper and John, both living in Noble county, and Sarah, widow of George Gunder. His second marriage was with Frances Mary Hyndman, still living and making her home with Ambrose. The parents were faithful memmembers of the Christian church, and to them were born five children: Anderson, living in Marion, Indiana; Ambrose, Mary, widow of Alfred Gross; Belle, wife of Verner Hersey, living in Cromwell, Indiana; Margaret, wife of William Brown, of Noble county.

The birth of Ambrose Gerkin occurred October 1, 1862, in Noble county. He grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a good common school education. The death of his father occurred when he was quite small, and he remained at home and rendered his mother valuable service until he was a young man, when he worked for others several years by the month. In 1885 he came to the farm on which he still resides, consisting of one hundred and thirteen acres of very productive land in Troy township two and one-half miles west of Etna. The buildings on the place at the time of purchase have been remodeled and a modern and commodious barn add comfort and convenience. Attention has also been given to thorough drainage and substantial fences, giving the farm

in its entirety an appearance of neatness and prosperity.

January, 1887, he was married to Cora E., daughter of Samuel and Anna (Jones) Orcutt, born in Troy township June 10, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt were early settlers in Whitley county, and at this time are residents of Etna township. Four children were born to them, three now living: Helen, wife of George Deeter; David J., living in Troy township; Cora, wife of the subject. The fourth died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Gerkin are the parents of six children: Merl, who died in his eighteenth year of appendicitis; he was a high school student; Hilbert, Willard, Ernest, Ruth and Alton. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Etna, and liberal and faithful in its support, while he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Maccabee lodges.

CHARLES E. De VINE.

The French, as a rule, are not disposed to emigrate and the proportion of this nationality found in our Western States, during the pioneer period was not large. Occasionally, however, a name like the above indicates the presence of a representative of that gallant nation, which has done so much for the civilization of the world. It was during the second quarter of the last century that Charles L. De Vine, a young Frenchman, came over to seek his fortune in the Western Republic. After living some time in Ohio he decided in 1850 to try the newer state of Indiana, and in due time became a settler in Kisciusko county. He married Martha Peterson, by whom he had a family of five children: Mary A., Catherine, Angeline, William (deceased) and Charles E. The sisters are all living, but none in Whitley county. In 1857, shortly after the birth of the last named, the mother died and the father passed away in 1863 after surviving his wife a little over six years.

Charles E. De Vine, who was deprived of a mother's care in early infancy, was born March 20, 1857, and when about four weeks of age was taken in charge by Joseph Scott, a kind-hearted farmer of Troy township in Whitley county. He grew to manhood with his foster-father and remained a member of his household until his thirty-fifth year and about one year after the death of Mrs. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had one daughter, Mary Ann, who became the wife of E. C. Doke but died without issue. Mr. Scott lived with Mr. De Vine during his latter years, he dying September 18, 1896, aged seventy-eight years. He had made provision for his foster son by deeding him one hundred and forty acres including one-half of his original entry of one hundred and sixty acres. December 25, 1892, he married Susan, daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Hoffer) Welker, the former of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania by birth. After marrying in Ohio they came to Whitley county in 1844, and settled in what is now Etna township, but which at that time was a part of Noble county. He died ten years since, surviving his wife about ten years. He died 1896. She died aged sixty-two, but their family of seven children are still living and named

in order of their births as follows: Isaac, Julia, Matilda, Joseph, Levi W., Susan and Carrie. Mrs. De Vine, second to the youngest of these, was born on her parents' farm in Etna township, December 4, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. De Vine have had three children: Scott, who died when six years old; Don and Elenora. Mr. and Mrs. De Vine now live on a part of what is known as the old Scott farm, of which he owns eighty acres. He owns one hundred and fifty acres, most of which is under cultivation, and the place has been much improved under his management. Fourteen years ago he erected a comfortable eight-room house, in which he has since made his home, and a few years ago a new bank barn forty by seventy was put up, which adds much to the appearance and convenience of the farm. Mr. De Vine does not attempt any fancy farming or breeding, but contents himself with raising of the cereals and other features known as general farming. He has done well and is now one of the prosperous farmers of his section. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he has served as assessor of Etna township. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church.

F. MARION GRABLE.

The founder of the Whitley county family of this name was John Grable who was not only an early settler but a man of prominence and influence in the fields of agriculture and politics. He settled on a farm in Thorncreek township, which he cultivated with success, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first treasurer of Whitley county. He died many years ago, but left a worthy representative in the person of his son George, who also became a successful farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits six miles north of Columbia City until his death, which occurred May 10, 1905. He married Sarah Lamon, who was born in Thorncreek in 1848. Her parents, John and Caroline (Keister) Lamon, were Pennsylvanians who lived some years in Ohio and then came to Whitley county in pioneer days and settled on a farm in Thorncreek township, where they ended their days. He died in 1900. She died November, 1905. George and Sarah Grable had three children: Melvin, who owns part of the old homestead in Thorncreek township; F. Marion and Mary Ellen, a twin sister, who died in childhood. Mrs. Grable still owns the old homestead.

F. Marion Grable, the second son, was born on the homestead September 2, 1876, where he grew to manhood. Besides attending the district schools, he attended the normal schools at Valparaiso, and Angola, He engaged in teaching at nineteen and followed this occupation for six consecutive winters in his native township. He put in six months as fireman in the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Fort Wayne and also assisted his father on the farm during the closing years of the latter's life. His mother, who survives, is a member of the Christian church, as was her husband. In June, 1906, Mr. Grable bought the farm of ninety-five acres where he at present resides, has erected a comfortable house and is otherwise improving the place. This is the old Hiveley farm bordering the county line.

June 3, 1903, Mr. Grable married Miss

Nettie Paulus, a popular young lady of Noble county, of excellent family connections. Her parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Waterfall) Paulus, are well-to-do farmers of Noble county. Mr. and Mrs. Grable have two children, Earl Kenneth and Ernest Keith, twins. Mr. Grable's political affiliations like those of his father are with the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is one of the progressive and popular young farmers of Thorncreek township and bids fair to become one of its most useful and influential citizens.

WILLIAM R. HIVELY.

A young, prosperous farmer, living in Thorncreek township, was born in this township July 5, 1866, is the son of Samuel and Belle (Engle) Hively, the former a native of Whitley county. They experienced many of the privations of those in the early history of the county, but they were ever cheerful and enjoyed the regard and friendship of a large acquaintance. They were devoted and consistent members of the Christian church, and zealous in its service. The husband passed away in 1892, but the widow still resides on the old homestead.

William R. has lived all his life in Thorncreek township, remaining at home till of age, performing the duties of an affectionate son and being educated in the common schools. He worked by the month for four years, carefully husbanding his means, when he bought a small farm, which he sold later, and then in 1901 purchased his present farm of ninety-one acres, in the improvement of which he has spent much time and money. It is tile drained, well fenced and systematically managed and renders profitable results. It has an eight-room house, substantial barn and other convenient buildings, and the entire farm presents a thrifty and prosperous appearance. This farm was the homestead of Jacob Fisher, whose son, Adam Fisher, erected the house and his home till retiring to Columbia City. March 29, 1891, Mr. Hively was married to Elsie D., daughter of Adam and Mary (Stem) Fisher, the latter now deceased, while the former is still living in Columbia City. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hively, namely: Walter, Clarence, Irvin, Grace, Voyd and Alta, Both are members of the Christian church, contributing liberally toward its support, and are highly respected and esteemed by many personal and social friends. In politics he is a Democrat, and enjoys social and fraternal relations with the Order of Ben Hur at Columbia City. Mrs. Hively was born on the present farm September 21, 1868, and her childhood and active life passed on the farm.

ELISHA SWAN.

The subject of this sketch is descended from ancestors that came to America in the time of the colonies and were actively identified with the history of the localities in which they settled. His great grandfather on the paternal side was a native of Hol-

land and for some time connected with the marine service of the country, later becoming Captain of an American merchantman which after many years of trade was lost at sea with all on board, the commander going to the bottom with the vessel. He settled in Maryland prior to the war of the Revolution, and there reared a family, among his children being a son by the name of Henry Swan, who was born in Queen Ann county, in the year 1757. The Washington and Swan families were near neighbors and when George Washington was drilling the provincial militia preparatory to the War of Independence, he secured young Henry Swan as fifer, paying him three shillings per day for his services. Later Mr. Sawn removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years and at the expiration of that time migrated to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1815, being one of the first three settlers in what is now Sugarcreek township, when, he entered land, cleared a farm and became one of the leading citizens of his community. He was married in his native state to Lamenta Davis, a relative of the family of Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, and became the father of ten children, all of whom have died.

William H. Swan, son of Henry Swan and father of the subject of this review, was born August 12, 1805, in the District of Columbia. He married when a young man Harriet Merriman, whose birth occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, in the year 1817, and in 1865 he moved to Whitley county, Indiana, settling in the woods of Washington township on the place now owned by the subject. In due time he cleared and improved this farm, made a good home where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1893, his wife preceding him to the grave in 1865. Of the eleven children born to this estimable couple, six grew to maturity, five of the number living at the present time. The mother of Mrs. Henry Swan belonged to an old and highly esteemed family that was connected with a number of distinguished people, among the number being Ralph Waldo Emerson, one of America's greatest philosophers and literary men.

Elisha, one of the five surviving children of William H. and Harriet Swan, was born February 9, 1846, in Wayne county, Ohio, and there spent his childhood and youth at the parental home, becoming inured to farm labor at an early age. In 1865 he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Whitley county, Indiana, and for some years thereafter assisted his father in clearing and developing the farm in Washington township, since which time he has resided on the farm he now owns. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and his success has been commensurate with the intelligence and energy displayed in his chosen calling, being at this time one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of his township, owning seventy-eight acres of land.

Mr. Swan is a well educated and widely read man and his opinions on current events and the issues of the day have weight and influence among the friends and neighbors with whom he is accustomed to associate. In his younger days he was for several years one of the successful teachers of Whitley county, and has always been a friend of popular education, and an earnest advocate

of all measures for its dissemination among the people. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a members of the Universalist church. Mr. Swan has been a diligent worker and judicious manager and having made all he possesses merits the proud American title of "Self-made Man." He was married in 1869 to Miss Ruth Anna Bell, daughter of Robert S. and Chloe (Hadley) Bell, natives of New York and among the early comers of Whitley county, settling here as long ago as 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Swan have had two children, Theodore H., who died in childhood, and Diadem, who is now the wife of Dale White, of Forest, this county.

FREDERICK WOLFANGEL.

Prominent among the foreign born citizens of Whitley county is the enterprising farmer and highly esteemed gentleman whose career is briefly touched upon in the following lines. Frederick Wolfangel as the name indicates is a native of Germany, born in Wittenberg, December 10, 1840, being the older of two children, whose parents were Mr. Frederick and Johanna (Gull) Wolfangel. These parents left their native land in 1851, immigrating to the United States and settling in Starke county, Ohio, where they resided for a period of four years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Wolfangel moved his family to Whitley county, Indiana, locating as a farmer in Jefferson township adjoining the place the subject now owns and occupies. Here they spent the remainder of their lives, widely known and respected for their sterling honesty and sturdiness of character, for which their nationality has always been distinguished. The second child, a daughter by the name of Catherine, married William Smith, of Whitley county, and at this time lives in Middlebury, Indiana, where her husband has business interests.

Frederick Wolfangel was eleven years old when his parents brought him to this country, and from 1852 to 1856 he lived in Starke county, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, supplementing the training received in his native tongue by a knowledge of the English branches. When a youth of sixteen he accompanied his parents to Whitley county, Indiana, and from that time until the present he has lived in Jefferson township, his residence covering a period of fifty consecutive years, during which time he has not only witnessed the many wonderful changes that have taken place in the county but to the extent of his ability has contributed to their accomplishment. Reared a farmer he has devoted his life, thus far, to tilling the soil and at the present time is recognized as one of the leading agriculturalists of his community and as a neighbor and citizen stands in the front rank among his compeers.

Mr. Wolfangel's farm consists of one hundred and four acres of fine land, well improved and admirably adapted to general agricultural and stock raising. He cleared half of the farm by his own labor, erected the different buildings, which include a fine modern residence, a large, well equipped barn and the various other buildings found on farms of the better class and by judicious management has surrounded himself with a

sufficiency of worldly wealth to render his condition one of independence. Mr. Wolfangel was married in 1869 to Elizabeth Hipps, daughter of Jacob and Cebila (Smith) Hipps, and has a family of seven children namely, Emma R., Annie, Ira, Mary, Lydia, Charles and Homer, the third, sixth and seventh in order of birth being inmates of the parental home. Politically Mr. Wolfangel votes the Democratic ticket, and while ever interested in party matters and affairs of public importance he is not a seeker after place having filled no office with the exception of minor positions connected with the schools of his township. He is a believer in religion and is a member of the German Reformed church. His life affords a practical exemplification of its worth and wholesome influence. He is in the best sense of the term a self-made man, having made all his possessions himself, and his life may be studied with profit by the young man, whose career is a matter yet to determine.

ENOS GOBLE.

For more than half a century a leading farmer of Whitley county, Enos Goble, of Washington township, ranks among the representative citizens of this part of Indiana and occupies a conspicuous place in the confidence and esteem of his many friends and associates. Few residents of the community have been as long identified with its growth and development and none has so indelibly impressed his personality upon the people or exercised a stronger influence in directing and controlling public sentiment in the township of his residence. The Goble family had its origin in England, of which country the subject's grandfather, Mathias Goble, was a native, and from which he emigrated to America many years ago, settling in the state of New Jersey, where several of his children were born, among the number being a son by the name of Peter R., whose birth occurred in the year 1785. In his young manhood Peter Roy Goble went to Ohio, where, in addition to working at the cooper's trade, he engaged quite extensively in the making of cider, which lines of business he followed until 1853, when he disposed of his interests in that state and moved to Whitley county, Indiana, locating in Washington township on the farm which his son, the subject of this review, owns and occupies. He married in Ohio, Miss Mary Weller, after whose death he took a second wife and by the two had a large family of seventeen children, of whom Enos, of this review, and James W. are the only survivors,—both being residents of Washington township. Peter Roy Goble was a man of excellent repute, a leader of the local Democracy in the township of Washington and an active participant in the political affairs of the county. In early life he was a Baptist, but subsequently severed his connection with that denomination and became a member of the United Brethren church, to the teachings of which he continued loyal until the day of his death. He lived a long and useful life and reached a ripe old age, dying in 1877, in his ninety-third year.

Enos Goble, son of Peter R. and Mary Goble, was born February 4, 1833, in Perry county, Ohio, and there remained until

young manhood, in the meantime receiving such an education as the schools of the country could impart and acquiring a knowledge of the higher branches of learning by two years' attendance at a select school in the town of Somerset. In 1853 he accompanied his parents to Whitley county, Indiana, and later engaged in teaching, which line of work he followed for twelve consecutive years. In the meantime he purchased land in the township of Washington and in due season became one of the enterprising agriculturists. and substantial citizens of the communtiy. Mr. Goble the present time owns a quarter section of as fine land as the township of Washington can boast. He has made many valuable improvements on his place in the way of buildings, fencing, drainage, etc., having fourteen hundred rods of tile under his land. The tillable portion is under a high state of cultivation, rendering it a beautiful and desirable home. Mr. Goble's success as a tiller of the soil and raiser of fine live stock has been very commendable and he is classed to-day among the financially reliable men of the community, having accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances with an ample competency to guard against future expenses. Like his father before him, Mr. Goble is a local politician of considerable note and influence, a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and as a reward for services rendered his party as well as by reason of his fitness for the place he has frequently been elected trustee of his township, filling the office to the satisfaction of the public for a period of eleven years, besides serving three terms as assessor. For a number of years he was a leading spirit in the Farmers' Alliance of Whitley county, and as a member of the local grange made his influence felt in all matters relating to the agricultural interests of this part of the state.

In the year 1885 occurred the marriage of Mr. Goble and Miss Rachael Westall, daughter of Gilroy and Catherine (Lidey) Westall, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, the mother's people moving to the latter state from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Goble have had thirteen children, six of whom are living, namely: George, James, Samuel, Enos, Charles, and Augusta, five of the deceased dying in infancy and two after reaching years of maturity. The subject and his wife are respected members of the United Brethren church and take an active interest in the various lines of religious and benevolent work under the auspices of the local congregation with which they worship.

OCTAVIUS PHELPS.

The subject of this sketch traces his lineage to New England, and combines in his personality many of the sterling qualities which have long distinguished the sturdy people of this section of the Union.

William Phelps, the father, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in the year 1800, and six years later was taken by his parents to Franklin county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity on a farm and where he married in his young manhood Miss Jane Watt, whose parents were among the early settlers of that that part of the Buckeye state. In 1841 William Phelps disposed of his interest in Ohio and moved to Whitley county, Indiana, lo-

cating in Jefferson township, of which he was one of the seven original settlers. He purchased land and developed a farm which is still in possession of his descendants, and had a family of eleven children, only three of whom survive. Mr. Phelps being a gentleman of intelligence and good standing, did much to create an influence of public sentiment among his neighbors and fellow citizens. He died in the prime of life in 1847 and left to his wife and children an honorable name, which they prize as a grateful heritage.

Octavius Phelps was born June 8, 1825, in Franklin county, Ohio. After receiving an elementary training in the schools of his native place he obtained a knowledge of the higher branches by attending at Blendon Institute, Ohio, and later pursued his studies for one year in an educational institution of advanced grade in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. With this excellent mental discipline he entered the teacher's profession and continued in that line of work for a period of nine years in the schools of Whitley and Allen counties, achieving well merited success and earning honorable repute as an able and popular instructor.

At the expiration of the period mentioned Mr. Phelps discontinued teaching and turned his attention to agriculture, which vocation he has since followed, owning at this time a part of the original Phelps homestead in Jefferson township, which he has converted into a fine farm and an attractive rural home, and on which, with the exception of three years he has lived since coming to Whitley county in 1841, being in point of continuous residence one of the oldest citizens of the township. As a farmer he ranks among the most enterprising and progressive of the community in which he resides, and as a citizen discharges his duty as becomes an American today. Mr. Phelps has been twice married, the first time in 1848 to Miss Lydia Decker, who died after a mutually happy wedded experience, leaving besides her husband six children to mourn their loss, namely: Agnes J., Florence, William H., Edward, Ellen and Corwin. His second marriage was solemnized in 1885 with Martha E. Fordyce, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Thompson) Fordyce, this union being without issue. Mrs. Phelps' parents were natives of Warren county, Ohio. They moved to Indiana in 1861, settling on a farm in Huntington county, where they lived for a number of years, later in life transferring their residence to the city of Huntington, where their respective deaths subsequently occurred.

Mr. Phelps is a Republican in politics and a leader and trusted adviser of his party in Jefferson township. He held the office of justice of the peace eight years, during which time much important business was transacted in his court, and such were the fairness of his rulings and soundness of his decisions that few appeals were ever taken to higher tribunals. Mrs. Phelps is a member of the Christian church.

J. W. SMITH.

Success has been worthily achieved by the subject of this sketch, who has long occupied a commanding position among the representative farmers of Jefferson town-

ship, besides enjoying distinguished prestige as a public-spirited man of affairs. Oliver Smith, father of the subject, was born in 1832 in southern Indiana and departed this life in Whitley county in the month of July, 1906. He was a farmer by occupation, came to this part of the state in 1852 and in due time became one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the community in which he lived, having been a leader in local affairs and a man of great influence among his neighbors and associates. By judicious investment he succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence, owning at one time three hundred acres of land, much of which he improved and made valuable, besides becoming the possessor of considerable fine city property in Fort Wayne and elsewhere. He was a pronounced Republican in politics but never aspired to office, and in public matters his opinions always commanded respect and carried weight. Malinda Berry, who became the wife of Oliver Smith, was a native of Ohio and the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hasty) Berry. They became the parents of seven children, of whom J. W. is the second in order of birth, the names of the others being as follows: Sanford; Melissa, deceased; Mrs. Estella Kelsey; Ina, wife of Martin Gillispie; Clarence; and Effie, who married Perry Putnam.

J. W. Smith is a native of Whitley county, Indiana, born in Jefferson township on January 6th of the year 1860. At the proper age he entered the public schools, which he attended until completing the branches comprising the usual course of study and on the farm received a training in the more practical things, which in due time enabled him to lay broad and deep the foundation of his future course of action. Reared under the wholesome influences of country life, and early initiated into the duties which labor entails, he developed, while still young, a strong, sturdy physique and an independence of mind that stood him well in his subsequent career as an enterprising and progressive tiller of the soil, which vocation he has always followed and in the prosecution of which he has achieved results that place him today among the leading men of his calling in the township of his residence. The quarter section of land which Mr. Smith owns is finely situated in one of the best parts of Jefferson township, one-half of it being under cultivation, thoroughly drained and otherwise well improved. The other eighty being largely devoted to pasturage, with a sufficiency of good timber remaining to answer all purposes of the farm for many years to come. Mr. Smith is a progressive agriculturist in the most liberal sense of the word, and in connection with farming is extensively engaged in the raising of fine cattle and hogs. His reputation as a stockman, comparing favorably with that of any other in the county. He has a beautiful and attractive home and with an abundance of this world's goods as the result of his systematic labors is well situated to enjoy life. Politically he votes the Republican ticket on state and general issues, but is broad and liberal enough to break away from party lines in matters of local nature, supporting the best qualified candidate for county and township offices. Mr. Smith and family subscribe to the Methodist Episcopal faith and for a number of years have been earnest and consistent workers of that church and liberal contributors to its various charities.

In the year of 1881 Mr. Smith entered

the marriage relation with Miss Sarah Long, whose parents were Philip and Eliza Ann (Rogers) Long, natives of Ohio, and among the early settlers of Whitley county, moving to Jefferson township as pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: Edgar, Howard, Ethel, Archie, Chester, Hobart and Iva, all at home with the exception of Howard, who holds an important position in a bank in the city of Wabash.

O. J. CROWEL.

O. J. Crowel, farmer, stock raiser and trustee of Jefferson township, is the oldest of six children, whose parents were John W. and Martha J. Crowel, the former a native of Ohio and an early settler of Whitley county, moving to Jefferson township some time in the forties. John W. Crowel was a farmer and an intelligent and respected citizen. He developed a good farm and earned an honorable reputation as a public-spirited man. He departed this life in 1876. Before her marriage Mrs. Crowel was a Miss Martha J. Shaffer, a native of Tennessee. She bore her husband the following children: O. J.; William D., of Jefferson township, and Mary E. Loutzenhiser; James B., a resident of Whitley county; John F., an artist, who died some years ago in Minnesota; and Henry, a farmer of Jefferson township. Michael Crowel, father of John W., was a Marylander by birth, but removed early to Virginia and then later to Ohio, and in the thirties came to Whitley county, entering land in Jefferson township, a part of it being still in possession of his descendants. He died in Ohio. He did not move to Indiana, but entered the land for his children.

O. J. Crowel dates his birth from June 7, 1850. He received fair educational training and grew to maturity in close contact with nature. Mr. Crowel's life has been devoted mainly to farming, and at the present he holds prestige, owning a fine tract of two hundred acres, all but forty cleared and in a high state of cultivation, his buildings and other improvements being substantial, and with the excellent condition of his fields, orchards, etc., bearing evidence of the progressive spirit of the proprietor. Mr. Crowel, familiar with the nature of soils and their adaptability to the various crops grown in this latitude, cultivates his farm with great care and in addition to realizing liberal profits from his agricultural labors, also gives considerable attention to live stock, in the raising and marketing of which his success has been very gratifying.

In public affairs his interest has never been permitted to waver and in matters of political nature he has long taken an active part, being one of the leading Democrats of his township, besides wielding a strong influence in party circles throughout the country. In 1904 he was elected trustee of Jefferson township, which important office he still holds, discharging the duties of the same with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people of his jurisdiction irrespective of political ties. Mrs. Crowel was formerly Miss Mary Chodat, daughter of D. A. and Leah (Sours) Chodat, the father a native of Switzerland and the mother of Indiana. The ceremony by which her name was changed to the one she now bears was solemnized in the year 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Crowel have five children: Edward, an em-

ployé of the Nickel Plate Railroad; Iva, wife of John Vogley; Ray, Hazel, and Lester, all living. The last three are still members of the home circle.

ANDREW KENNER.

Andrew Kenner, a well known farmer and highly respected citizen of Troy township, Whitley county, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, May 25, 1834, and was the son of John G. and Christina (Mattes) Kenner. The mother of the subject died in Germany in 1847. The father then married Margaret Yahn and came to this country in 1853, settling in Hancock county, Ohio. He departed this life in 1855. His first children were Andrew, John G. and Gotlieb, who died in 1856. Two children were born to them, Sophia, wife of William H. Attesbarger, living in Hancock county, Ohio, and John, living in Michigan. John G. came to Indiana in 1860, bought this present farm and made some improvements, going from here in the fall of 1864 to the army, enlisting in the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment. His death occurred near Raleigh, North Carolina, after the fighting was over and when about ready to come home. Andrew remained in Ohio, working by the month, until 1858, when he went to California and Idaho, engaging in mining, teaming and other work until 1864, when he came to Whitley county, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, the beginning of a farm, but little improved, in Troy township, where he has continued to live to the present time. He had assisted John in its purchase in 1860. He has always been industrious and frugal and as a result his farm is one of the best in the country. In 1870 he erected one of the largest and finest eleven-room brick houses in the county, the brick for the same being burned on the farm, the lumber cut on the farm and finished in oak and ash. In 1872 he built a large and commodious bank barn, which, together with other modern buildings, completes a very convenient farm. His business is general farming. He was married in 1865 to Mary (Goodrich) Kenner, widow of his brother John, and who was born in Richland township and is a sister of Fletcher Goodrich. She had one child by her first husband, Charles A. Kenner, a doctor of medicine at Omaha, Nebraska. He grew up on the farm, went west, graduated in medicine and has a fine practice in the city. Three children were born to them: Cora became the wife of Thomas M. Briggs, of Thorncreek township, to which union were born three children, Orville C., Bland M. and Theresa; William Clinton, also a doctor of medicine at Utica, Nebraska, whose first marriage was with Ora Devore, resulting in the birth of one child, James Robert. The second marriage was with Julia Dart, the result of this marriage being one child, William Clinton. Lewis A. is the well known dentist living in Columbia City, with his wife, formerly Nettie Workman, and have one child, Irene L. Mrs. Kenner died in 1873. His second marriage occurred in 1874 to Margaret Jane, daughter of John W. and Cynthia (Wiley) Smith, born in Troy township, June 16, 1851. Her parents were natives of Ohio and Kentucky, coming to Indiana in an early day, where they contributed their full share to the development

of the country and in the establishment of schools and churches as well. The father died February 17, 1890, and the mother April 21, 1900. Eight children were born to them: Rebecca, deceased; George Lewis, living in Troy township; Margaret Jane; Ann Elizabeth, wife of John H. Elliott, living in Troy township; Hugh Franklin, on the old homestead; Martha E., widow of James R. Coyle, living in Troy township; Mary A., wife of D. C. Noble, living in Columbia City; Harriet I., widow of Jasper N. Marrs, living in Troy township. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenner: Eva, wife of Charles M. Arnold, living in Troy township, with four children, Delma M., Frederick C., Blanche Irene and John A.; Frank E., married to Kizzie Hyre, living in Columbia City, and has one child, Helen Marie; Minnie Dell, wife of Arthur Watters living in Troy township, also has one child, Merland Roscoe; Clyde DeWitt, a dentist at Seward, Nebraska; John C. married Mabel Fona Bills and is operating his father's farm; George LeRoy, married Cloan Herrick, is in Columbia City; Ella May is a telephone employe in Columbia City; Mary Frances, Lyman Roscoe and Frederick Oral, all at home.

In politics Mr. Kenner is a Republican, and the public, recognizing his sterling integrity and good judgment, nominated and elected him to the office of township trustee in 1894. He discharged the duties of this office so satisfactorily that he was re-elected in 1900 to the second term, making six years of service. Mrs. Kenner is a faithful and generous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family is enterprising in all matters of public interest and is held in very high esteem.

Mr. Kenner became an Odd Fellow in California in 1860 and for forty-seven years has kept in close touch with the fraternity, being also a member of the encampment.

For forty-three years he has been actively identified with Whitley county and few citizens have done more to advance the interests of the county and its civilization. No move for the general betterment but has found in him an ardent supporter and advocate.

BEAL F. TAYLOR.

The subject of this sketch enjoys a history that is worthy of emulation by many young men. He was born in Jefferson township, Whitley county, March 22, 1858, and is the son of Henry and Melvina (Mossman) Taylor. Henry, the father of the subject, was born in Ohio in 1821, in which state he resided and was a successful carpenter until 1845, when he came to this county and located on the home farm, which he improved and cultivated with success. His death occurred in 1896, his wife preceding him in 1865. They had six children: Marion and Josephine, both deceased; James R. W., a farmer in Jefferson township; Beal F., the subject; Howard W., also deceased, and John M., also a farmer in Jefferson township. The grandfather came to this country from Ireland and located in Virginia and later moved to Ohio. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. The subject was married on February 19, 1889, to Magdalene J., daughter of Burkhard and Caroline (Riebon) Shanline, natives of Germany, who after coming to this country lived in Pennsylvania, but later moved to Noble county,

Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Our subject was the father of two children, Mabel M. and Russell F., both of whom are attending school. During twelve years of his early manhood he was an engineer and piledriver on the railroad. He also has the distinction of running the first traction engine in Ohio, some twenty-six years ago, and the first traction engine in Indiana as well. He now owns the old home farm, on which his father settled in 1845, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. The farm is well fenced, thoroughly drained and stocked with Duroc hogs crossed with Poland China, fine graded cattle and fifty elegant Shropshire sheep. The elegant bank barn, forty by eighty feet, stands as a monument to his energy, frugality and good judgment.

He has never held office, but favors the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 116, Fort Wayne, Indiana. The Presbyterian church has the benefit of the family membership and financial support. In all his labors and success he gives full credit to his wife, whose counsel and advice, he claims, governs his final determination and action.

JAMES COMPTON.

James Compton was born in New Jersey in 1815 and when a boy he moved to Muskingum county, Ohio. In 1842 he removed to Richland township, Whitley county, Indiana. After eight years he removed to Columbia township, where he died February 16, 1866.

He was married to Orpha Mossman, who died April 15, 1850. They had five children, two of whom survive. Mr. Compton afterward married Mrs. C. M. Ormsby (nee) Hamilton, who since has died, and to this union three children were born, now all dead.

Nearly all the mature years of his life Mr. Compton lived a consistent Christian. At the time of his death he was a member of the Church of God, at the place now known as Oak Grove Bethel, in which he held the office of elder for a number of years. In politics he was a stanch Republican and a firm advocate of the abolition of slavery. The northern states had no man that was more loyal to his country during the rebellion. His health would not permit him to enter the service, but to the young men who went to the front from his neighborhood, on bidding them goodbye he would say, "If you are unfortunate and return crippled, while I live you have a home."

By hard work, keen foresight and frugality he was enabled to amass a comfortable fortune, he having at his death about eight hundred acres of valuable land, well improved and stocked.

He died thirty years ago, but on account of his integrity, sterling worth, kindness and Christian benevolence, he yet lives in the memory of those with whom he lived.

SYLVESTER WILKINSON.

Coming from the east at an early day, Thomas Wilkinson located in Shelby county, Ohio, where his life was passed as a practical farmer. Among his children was Elias

C. Wilkinson, who married Lavina DeWeese, who bore him two sons, John and Sylvester, the former a resident of Pierceton, Indiana. Elias died shortly after the birth of Sylvester and his widow married Barton Marrs, with whom she came to Indiana about 1857. By their union there were three children: Leonidas, a resident of Muncie; Barton, deceased, and Thurza, who lives at Mishawaka. The second husband dying, Mrs. Marrs contracted a third marriage with Walter Laidlow, but both died within a few years thereafter.

Sylvester Wilkinson was born October 27, 1850, in Shelby county, Ohio, and was seven years old when the family removed to Whitley county. By casual attendance at such schools as existed he learned the rudiments of "readin', ritin', and rithmetic." Scanty as it was, this knowledge proved a valuable basis for a more extended later education. He remained with his mother and stepfather until his majority, meantime devoting himself exclusively to farm work. In 1871 his grandfather, Thomas Wilkinson, gave him eighty acres of woodland in Etna township, the improvements consisting simply of a pole cabin and a path to reach it. Young Wilkinson, however, took hold resolutely and after many weary weeks and months of hard work succeeded in converting this wild inheritance into a tolerably respectable farm. He purchased twenty additional acres and now owns a well improved and productive farm, well cleared, well tilled and well stocked. He has erected a thirteen-room, up-to-date residence, a large barn and all the necessary outbuildings. Besides the cereal crops and other features of general farming, Mr. Wilkinson has for some years paid considerable attention to the breeding of fine cattle, his specialty being the Durhams.

In 1871 he was married to Amanda, daughter of Levi and Rebecca Belch, early settlers in Troy township. By this union there were three children: Edwin S., who married Emma Pearl Buck, has two children and lives in Noble county; Nettie, wife of Marion Rider, of Etna township; Amelia, wife of Theodore Clingman, a resident of Noble county. Mr. Wilkinson lost his companion in 1879 and August 3, 1883, occurred his marriage to Caroline, daughter of John and Mary Hindbaugh, pioneers of Noble county, now deceased. The eight children resulting from this second union are Merrel, Alvernis, Arbie, Ernest, Mary, Otho, Joseph and William. The parents are members of the Church of God at Wilmot, Noble county, and in politics Mr. Wilkinson affiliates with the Prohibition party, as he has always been much opposed to the traffic that steals away men's brains and makes beasts of that which was made in God's own image.

WASHINGTON LONG.

Prominent among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Whitley county is Washington Long, who was born February 22, 1846, on the farm in Washington township, which he now owns and on which his entire life thus far has been spent. He is the seventh of the eight children of Reuben and Elizabeth (Olinger) Long, received his education in the country schools and assisted his father on the farm until the latter's death, since which time he has been engaged

in agricultural pursuits on his own responsibility, meeting with encouraging success the meanwhile. The farm which Mr. Long owns consists of one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land, all but forty in cultivation and well improved with excellent buildings, good fences and ample drainage, being one of the finest and most productive farms, not only in Washington township, but in the county of Whitley as well. In addition to agriculture Mr. Long is extensively engaged in the raising of live stock, feeding nearly all the products of the farm to his cattle and hogs, which he disposes of in large numbers. He makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs, in the raising of which he has earned a wide reputation, and his efforts in the matter of fine stock have induced many of his neighbors to imitate his example and improve their breeds of domestic animals.

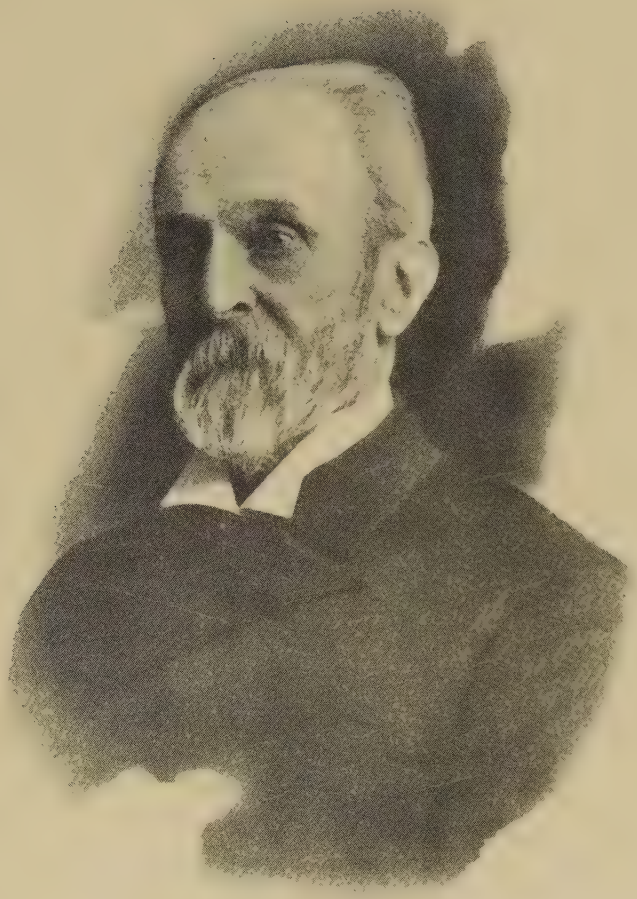
Mr. Long is a Democrat in politics and has filled various local offices. He is a member of the United Brethren church, but possesses a liberal and broad spirit, which enables him to perceive good in all religious bodies, and to the extent of his ability he encourages the different denominations by his financial support.

Mr. Long was married in 1871 to Miss Mary J. Baker, who departed this life in 1880, and later he chose a second wife in the person of Mrs. Albina Heath, widow of the late Franklin Heath and a daughter of Mathew and Eliza Gleason, natives of New York but for many years residents of Van Wert county, Ohio, where their respective deaths occurred. Mr. Long is the father of five children: Franklin, deceased; Calvin, who married Lizzie Huffman and is engaged in farming in Cleveland township; and Ann, wife of Kellis Hoard, a farmer residing in the township of Washington. Two died in infancy.

The subject's parents, Reuben Long and Elizabeth Olinger, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, the former born in 1801, the latter in 1803. They were married in Ohio, to which state the father was taken when a child, and after residing there until 1835 came to Whitley county, Indiana, settling in Washington township on the place which is still in possession of their son Washington, being among the very first pioneers in this part of the state. The Indians were still roaming the country when the family arrived. All kinds of wild game were plentiful and easily procured and it is needless to state that the elder Long experienced in full measure all the vicissitudes and hardships which fell to the lot of those who paved the way of civilization to the fertile lands and dense forests of northern Indiana. He cleared a good farm, lived a useful life and died in 1861 lamented by all who knew him, his wife surviving him ten years, departing this life in 1870. They were the parents of eight children: Jacob, Eliza, Catherine, Lizzie A., Sarah, Lewis, Washington and Elijah. The subject of this sketch is the only surviving member of this large family.

DAVID B. CLUGSON.

The Clugston family boasts no royal nor ancient lineage. They go back in written record only to the year preceding the Declaration of Independence to a sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterian who made his declaration of independence when he left Ireland and



D. B. Clugston

settled in America. So far as known none ever achieved any great distinction nor attained great wealth and on the other hand so far as known all have lived sober, industrious lives and have been honest and God-fearing men and women. The first member of the family in America bore the name of James, who was born in Scotland. His wife was born in Ireland and they came from the north of Ireland and settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1775.

The subject of this sketch is a great-grandson of this new Adam, being the son of Asher, who was the son of James the second, who was the son of James the first. On his mother's side he was of good old Dutch stock, the Rittenhouse family tracing its way back through the earliest settlers of Germantown, Pennsylvania, to the burghers of Holland. David Benjamin Clugston is the oldest of seven children and was born March 7, 1832, on a farm near Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. When two years of age his parents moved to Delaware and settled on a farm near New Castle. He attended the country schools until thirteen years of age, spent a few years as clerk and subsequently returned to the farm and remained there until the spring of 1857, when he was caught up by the tide of emigration then sweeping westward, and landed at Huntsville, now Larwill, Indiana, on Easter Sunday. His visit was one of investigation and extended as far as Minnesota. He must have been impressed with the outlook, for he returned to Delaware and made a sale of his stock and farming tools and in December of the same year came again to Huntsville and began working in a sawmill.

On May 20, 1858, he married Margaret Ann McLallen, and shortly thereafter formed a partnership with E. L. McLallen, under the firm name of McLallen & Clugston, and purchased the general store then owned by Henry McLallen, Sr., and embarked in business. In 1873 Mr. McLallen retired from the firm to enter the banking business at Columbia City and Asher R. Clugston purchased an interest, and the firm name became D. B. Clugston & Brother. They continued business under this title until 1877, when Thomas Stradley became a partner. In 1878 the firm as it then existed and John Adams opened a branch store, under the name of Clugston, Adams & Company, in the old frame building on the southwest corner of VanBuren and Chauncey streets in Columbia City, and Asher R. Clugston moved to Columbia City and assumed charge. In 1883 David B. and Asher R. Clugston became sole owners of the Columbia City store and David B. of the original establishment at Larwill. In the meantime he also organized the firm of Clugston, Collins & Company, at South Whitley, which later became Clugston, Miller & Company. In 1891 the business at Larwill passed into the hands of D. B. Clugston, Jr., who conducted the business at the same location for thirty years. Mr. Clugston shortly thereafter removed to Columbia City and has since been identified with several manufacturing and financial interests, but has practically retired from all active business connections and spends his declining years in looking after his financial interests and managing his farms. Mr. Clugston is president of the Provident Trust Company and vice president of the Harper Buggy Company and senior member of the dry goods firm of Clugston

Brothers & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Clugston are the parents of six children, all but one of whom survive, and all are residents of the county: Mrs. George F. Miller, P. H. Clugston, D. B. Clugston, Jr., Mrs. Glen A. Mason, Hubert B. Clugston and Mrs. Mary E. Roberts. Mr. Clugston has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never been either an office seeker or an office holder. He united with the Masonic order in early manhood and advanced from rank to rank until he has reached the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Baptist church and is active in the work. His success of life has been due not to any stroke of fortune, nor to any special genius, but to the fact that he has always done business on strict business principles. Unwearied industry and an infinite patience for details have been his rule. He has not limited his enterprise to one direction and some of the best buildings in Columbia City stand as monuments to his public spirit.

THOMAS T. PENTECOST.

When Union county was a veritable wilderness, with scarcely a score of settlers within its limits, a young man came in from the east who went by the name of James Pentecost. He had little capital besides his sturdy frame and willingness to work, but he "pitched in," as the pioneers used to say, and proved a valuable accession to the increasing band who were trying to wrest a living from the inhospitable solitudes. Before coming, young Pentecost had married Nancy De Bolt, who had all those qualities of courage, patience and endurance necessary to fit a woman to be the wife of a pioneer. They "lay to" with a will and not only managed to live, which was a good deal in those days, but provided for their family after the rough manner of the times and accumulated a little property before their deaths, which occurred many years ago, both reaching advanced years. Among their children was John, who married Mary J. McComas, also a native of Union county, and who died in 1858. He then married Eliza Gard and in 1860 removed with his family to Whitley county, where he lived on a farm in Etna township, later removing to Troy township, where he died in 1893. By his first marriage he had four children, only two reaching maturity, William H., who died in Troy township September 16, 1906, and Thomas T. By his second marriage he had three children: Philip, a resident of Alexandria, Indiana; Emma Jane, now Mrs. Alfred Funk, of Montana, and Lorenzo, a life insurance agent at Elwood.

Thomas T. Pentecost was born in Union county, June 17, 1851, and was seven years old when deprived of his mother by death. He grew up on the farm and has spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. In 1901 he purchased the farm of eighty acres in Etna township, two and one-half miles west of Etna, on which he now resides, but he also owns another farm of equal area in another part of the township, one-half mile distant, which makes his entire holdings one hundred and sixty acres. His home place is regarded as one of the best improved and most productive farms in the county. This farm was formerly the Blain estate and later known as the Jim Miller farm. He resides

in a large brick house, which is modernly constructed and possessed of all the conveniences for comfortable living and everything about the place is in keeping with the needs of a progressive farmer. He rents out a portion of his land and devotes the rest to general farming, which he thoroughly understands as the result of long experience, and has made the business profitable. March 26, 1874, Mr. Pentecost married Caroline, daughter of Benjamin and Annie (Ramer) Boyer, both natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania. In 1849 they came to Whitley county and settled on a farm in Etna township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, he dying September 19, 1900, having survived his wife eleven years. They were members of the Lutheran church and had seven children: George, deceased; Lavina; Jacob, deceased; Isabella, deceased; Sarah and Benjamin, deceased, and Caroline, now Mrs. Pentecost. Mr. and Mrs. Pentecost have had two children, Bertie and Lawrence Leroy, both of whom died in infancy. At a later period they adopted Maud B. Pentecost, taken as an infant at her mother's death, daughter of his brother, W. H., who is now the wife of Clyde O. Miller, of Etna township. Mr. and Mrs. Pentecost are members of the Christian church and no family in the neihgborhood is more highly esteemed.

WILLIAM SNODGRASS.

"Times were hard and money was scarce" in northern Indiana, as set forth in the above quotation from a song of that day, when the settlers were pouring into the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko and Noble during the thirties and forties. It was not a pleasant prospect, therefore, that greeted John Snodgrass and his wife, formerly Ann Cowan, when they left their Ohio home to travel to Indiana in 1834. They first decided on Elkhart county as a home, but after trying to "catch on" there and later in Kosciusko county, they eventually found satisfactory anchorage in the county of Whitley. It was in 1837 that they reached Troy township, where a tract of wild land was purchased and the hard work of improving it entered upon under all the discouragements that ever beset the first settlers. John Snodgrass was a man of unusual energy and much perseverance, of excellent judgment and a good manager, so the little farm became in due time a good home for himself and his growing family. Evidence of his popularity, as well as his business ability, is found in the fact that he served as trustee of the township and was called, by the vote of the people, to fill the important office of county commissioner. His father and namesake was a Kentuckian, who emigrated to Ohio in early manhood and farmed there until his death, and the son probably inherited his politics from him, as during his whole life he was an ardent Democrat. He lost his wife by death in 1860, but survived her many years and answered the final summons himself on his old homestead in 1888. They had nine children: Samuel, deceased; Thomas, who died at Little Rock while a soldier; Jane, widow of Wilson Gray, now a resident of Pierceton, Indiana; John, who died at Indianapolis after enlistment; William; Joseph, who was a soldier and now lives at Garrett; Mary Ann, wife of Samuel

White, of Troy township, she owning part of the old homestead; James M., a resident of Kosciusko county; and Wilson C., who died at about the age of thirty.

William Snodgrass, fifth of the family, was born in Troy township, on the old farm, September 1, 1844. He remained at the parental home until of age and afterward did work of various kinds, mostly on farms, until 1875, when he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Etna township, on which he has since resided and which was then but the beginning of a farm. He has improved it in many ways and now has a very valuable piece of property, as well as a comfortable home, which is equipped with modern buildings and all the conveniences. November 21, 1869, he was married to Frances, daughter of Ami L. and Samantha (Palmer) Trumbull, who lived in what is now Etna township, but which at the time of Mrs. Snodgrass' birth, August 31, 1848, was a part of Washington township, Noble county. Mr. and Mrs. Snod-

grass had six children: Milo, the eldest, married Nancy Boyer, by whom he had three children, Arba, Merl and Orvill C., deceased; he was married a second time to Laura Helfrich and lives on a farm in Etna township; Lottie Violet, wife of Willis Ellen Earnhart, lives on a farm in Noble county; Raymond, married Maud Long and farms in Troy township,and with his brother Milo owns part of the old Snodgrass homestead; Samantha Ann, wife of Earl Wise, of Etna township, has one child, Wilma; Delia and Minnie remain at home. Mr. Snodgrass is a Democrat in politics, though not an aspirant for office, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

I. L. MERRIMAN.

This thriving farmer and progressive citizen is a native of the state in which he resides and by a life of honor and usefulness, reflects credit upon the community where he was born and reared. His father, James E. Merriman, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, moved to Whitley county, Indiana, in 1852 and settled in Washington township, where he purchased land, cleared a farm and in due time became one of the substantial citizens of the neighborhood in which he was first to locate. Like many early comers to northern Indiana, he was a man of sound judgment and intelligence, a zealous politician and for many years enjoyed prestige as a leader of the local democracy of his township, having been prominent in the councils of his party and an influential factor in the winning of not a few victories at the polls. The maiden name of Mrs. Merriman was Susan Ingram, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. Their children, four in number, were Emarilla S., wife of James F. Johnston; I. L.; Jennie, now Mrs. John Wilson; and Manuela, deceased. The subject's paternal grandfather was Elisha Merriman. He accompanied his son James to this county and lived with the latter until his death, which occurred a number of years ago.

I. L. Merriman was born December 27, 1858, in Washington township, grew to manhood on the family homestead and enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. In early life he became a farmer and to this honorable vocation his time and energies have been since devoted with the result that he is now one of the large owners of land in Washington township and a representative agriculturist of the most advanced type.

His farm, containing two hundred and four acres of fertile and valuable land, is highly improved and in a successful state of cultivation. One hundred and sixty acres are tillable and its productiveness has been greatly enhanced by much tile drainage. Mr. Merriman has not been sparing of his means in the erection of buildings, having a beautiful and commodious residence, well supplied with all modern conveniences, a large barn and outbuildings, all substantially constructed and in excellent repair.

Miss Ollie Howenstine, who became the wife of Mr. Merriman in 1887, is the daughter of William and Lydia (Kimmell) Howenstine, who came from Ohio to Whitley county in an early day and settled in the township of Jefferson, where their respective deaths occurred. To Mr. and Mrs. Merriman three children have been born: Hugh, Solon and Errett, all living and to their best ability endeavoring to realize the hopes, which the parents indulge, for their future welfare. Mr. Merriman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge in Columbia City. He is also identified with the Modern Woodmen at the same place and for a number of years has been an influential worker in the grange, having been honored with important official positions in these orders. In religion he subscribes to the plain simple teachings of the Bible as presented by the Christian church and in politics has been a lifelong Democrat, and to no small extent a leader of his party in the township of his residence.

In business affairs Mr. Merriman has achieved success that has been well merited, being in independent circumstances financially and amply provided for a comfortable and happy old age. He is in the true sense of the term a self-made man and the architect of his own fortune, and too much credit cannot be awarded him for the indomitable courage and strict moral rectitude which have characterized his career from the beginning to the present time. He is a man of sterling worth and high social standing, has always had well designed purposes in life and "standing four-square to every wind that blows" enjoys the confidence of the community and by a course of conduct above reproach demonstrates to the world that the universal esteem in which he is held has been fairly and honorably earned.

URIAS HOSLER.

The family of this name originated in Switzerland and the emigrant ancestors came over during the latter part of the eighteenth century settling in Pennsylvania. Jacob Hosler, one of their descendants, who spent his life in Pennsylvania, had a son George, who emigrated to Ohio, when twenty years old, and followed the trade of a carpenter. He married Mary, daughter of David Brady, who was born in Starke county, Ohio. Her father came from Ireland to the United States when fifteen years old and spent his life in Ohio. Mary (Brady) Hosler died in Stark county, at the age of sixty-four and her husband when forty-five years old. They had nine sons: Samuel, a resident of Stark county, Ohio; Franklin, living in Massillon, Ohio; Jefferson, deceased; Urias; Allen and Calvin, deceased; and three that died in infancy. Urias Hosler, fourth

in order of birth, was born in Stark county, October 30, 1845. In July, 1862, when less than seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company A of the Sixty-first Regiment but transferred as a company becoming Company I, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was afterwards attached to the First Brigade, Fifteenth Army Corps. He was the youngest man in the regiment that carried a gun. His first battle was at Fort Donelson in which he was wounded, being the first man shot in the regiment. His next battle was on the bloody field of Shiloh. The regiment also participated at Stone River and Chickamauga, but owing to absence through sickness he was not in those engagements. He accompanied Sherman on his celebrated March to the Sea and took part in the fighting as Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Peach Tree Creek, Culp's Farm, Atlanta and Bentonville, returning home at the close of hostilities. He was married June 11, 1867, to Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Geib) Hose, natives of Prussia, Germany, who came to the United States in 1851 and settled in Massillon, Ohio. In 1873 they came to Columbia City, where Jacob died in 1878 and his wife in 1896. Mrs. Hosler was born in Prussia on Christmas day, 1847, and hence was quite a small child when her parents came to America. They had eight children: Captain Jacob Hosler; Charles, Philip and William, deceased; Frederick, resident of Columbia City; Adam, deceased, Catherine, and Mary, who died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Hosler worked as a coal miner and in a blast furnace at Massillon until 1880, when he came to Whitley county and purchased a farm in Thorncreek township, on which he has since lived. He has one hundred and four acres which he has improved by tiling and careful cultivation until it has become productive and valuable. He has a neat house, good barn, and other necessary outbuildings and altogether is comfortably situated. Mr. and Mrs. Hosler have had eleven children: Charles died in his eighteenth year; George, who married Maud Blakely, lives in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and works on the Grand Trunk Railway; Jacob Arthur, a railroad man, is now at home with his parents. All the others died young. Mrs. Hosler is a member of the Evangelical Association.

HENRY J. GUNDER.

As a faithful soldier, an industrious farmer and citizen, Henry J. Gunder deserves and receives the good will and esteem of all who know him. He has done well his duty to himself and to his country and as the evening shadows lengthen can look back with pride to the stirring days of his young manhood and reflect with pleasure that he has done his part in helping along the industrial progress of the great republic. Daniel and Mary (Rhoades) Gunder, the progenitors of the Indiana family, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They were married in the Buckeye state, but about 1845 came to Allen county, Indiana, where they settled on a farm and spent the next twenty years, when the wife died. Daniel Gunder then moved to Noble county, where he spent the remainder of his days in farming and kindred pursuits. During his prime

he was noted for great strength and became famed as an expert hewer of timber. He hewed the timber for the first bridge built over the St. Joseph River at Fort Wayne. He also ran a Maumee canal boat for several years, in the days when that mode of transportation was prosperous and popular owning a boat of which he was captain. He died in Michigan when about seventy years of age. He had seven children: Wesley, who died in the army; Mary Jane and Martha, deceased; Sarah, a resident of Detroit; Henry; Frank and George, deceased.

Henry J. Gunder, fifth in order, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, September 25, 1840. He spent his earlier years in Allen and Noble counties, managing to obtain a meager education by irregular attendance at the country schools. In this way he spent his boyhood and young manhood and had scarce reached his majority, when the great storm broke which was destined to influence the lives and careers of so many millions of men. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served his term and afterward re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, and continuing with this command until the end of the war. He saw much hard service and took part in numerous engagements and skirmishes, including the battle of Nashville. His severest experience was in the battle of Stone River, which lasted three days, with varying fortunes to the troops engaged and dreadful slaughter on both sides. Mr. Gunder had the misfortune to be taken prisoner in this historic engagement between the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg and the still further misfortune to be confined for some time in that horrible den of death and suffering known as Libby Prison.

In 1866, while a resident of Noble county, Mr. Gunder married Minerva, daughter of John C. Reed, and lived for several years on a rented farm. In 1883 he removed to Whitley county and bought his present farm of one hundred acres. The place was badly run down when he got it, but Mr. Gunder by hard work and good management has converted it into a productive and valuable piece of property. His residence is a substantial and comfortable structure, while the barn and other outbuildings are in keeping with the needs of a progressive farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Gunder have had seven children: Ella and Nettie, deceased; Bertha, wife of Lue Kindle, of Smith county, Kansas; Leonard, a farmer of Adams county, Indiana; Gertrude, wife of Walter Klick, of Noble county; Walter, also a resident of Noble county; and Nona, still at home with her parents. Mr. Gunder is a Republican.

FRANCIS MARION WRIGHT.

During the rush to the west, which characterized the earlier half of the nineteenth century, a young Marylander named Matthew Wright was one of the numerous crowd from "the eastern shore" who determined to brave the dangers of the western wilderness in search of a betterment in his fortunes. Eventually he found himself in Licking county, Ohio, where he met and married Minerva Lake, a young woman from old Virginia, whose parents had settled there some years before. After mar-

riage he remained there until 1864, when they came to Indiana, locating in Noble county, and lived there until their respective deaths. They were members of the Methodist church, found their livelihood in agricultural pursuits and became the parents of five children: Willis, who died in the army; Alexander, deceased; Sarah, wife of Harvey Hull, of Noble county; Allen, a resident of Elkhart, Indiana, and Francis Marion Wright. The latter was born in Licking county, Ohio, September 3, 1852, and hence was about twelve years old when his parents came to Indiana. He grew up on a farm and has never known any other kind of work or business except that connected with agricultural pursuits. He remained at home until about twenty-six years of age, renting the homestead two years, then rented a farm in Noble county and spent several years in its cultivation. He then bought a small place near Wolf Lake, which he worked and managed for three years, and in 1884 purchased the tract of eighty acres in Etna township which has since been his place of residence. This land was not in very good condition when he got possession and he found it necessary to do much draining to render it fit for satisfactory cultivation. Some clearing was also needed, but by dint of hard work and careful management the place has been converted into a good average farm, with all necessary buildings and good comfortable surroundings. Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics, has served as township assessor and is at present a member of the advisory board. He is recognized as an industrious farmer, a reliable business man and a good all-around citizen. May 20, 1878, Mr. Wright married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Wimer) Breninger, both of Stark county, who came to Noble county in the early pioneer days and lived there until their deaths many years ago. They had eleven children: Gabriel, Catherine and Alfred, deceased; Delilah and Lydia, both residents of Noble county; Ella and Lina, deceased, and Mary, who was born in Noble county, March 9, 1856; Rosetta, a resident of Stark county, Ohio; Jennie, a resident of Whitley county; and Viola, who lives in Noble county. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two children, Elva and Chester, both still living with their parents, though Elva is a practical dressmaker. The mother is a member of the Freewill Baptist church.

MILES W. BRISTOW.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Indiana was receiving most of its recruits from the nearby states, principally Ohio and Kentucky. Most of these had previously come from the states further east. but after temporarily residing near the great river, pushed their fortunes into the wild territory bordering the White, Wabash and other streams flowing southwest. Among those who came in from Kentucky was Rev. Henry Bristow, who was born about 1810 and went to Ohio in the thirties, there married Louisa May and in 1842 removed to Indiana. They settled on a farm in Hancock county and resided there until their respective deaths, his occurring in 1869 and his wife's in 1867. In addition to farming Henry Bristow was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and did much reli-

gious work, often preaching to the congregations in the widely scattered meeting houses of those pioneer days. He was a good and useful man, who became well known and much respected throughout that section of the state. He had nine children: Lydia, now a resident of Fort Wayne; James, who died in the army; Sarah Isabella, living in Hancock county; Mary Eunice, deceased; Commodore Perry, a resident of Ohio; Miles W., Louisa and Jane, deceased; and Amanda.

Miles W. Bristow, seventh in the above list, was born in Hancock county, September 15, 1858, and was nine years old when deprived of his mother by death. David May, an uncle residing in Ohio, took the motherless boy to his home and provided for him until the completion of his fifteenth year. He then returned to Hancock county, remaining there two years, when he removed to Clinton county, where he worked on a farm until he reached his majority. During the two succeeding years he had charge of a harness and boot store at Kirklin, but in 1884 came to Whitley county and purchased a farm of eighty-three acres of land in Etna township. The place at that time was badly run down and without suitable buildings or fences. Mr. Bristow took hold energetically and by dint of hard work and costly improvements has made his farm one of the best in the township. Among the improvements are a good barn and house, with all the smaller outbuildings needed for the convenience and comfort of an up-to-date farmer. In 1879, Mr. Bristow was married at Kirklin, Indiana, to Iola, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Martin) Hendricks, both natives of Virginia, who settled in Clinton county in pioneer times. The father was born in 1800 and died in 1871. The mother was born in 1817 and died in 1881. They had twelve children: John, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Sarah, Ella, William, and James, who died in the army; Eliza, deceased; Minerva, Jerusha, two infants unnamed, and Iola. Mr. and Mrs. Bristow have had five children: Elizabeth, wife of Roy W. Wigent, of Columbia City, has three children, Arthur, Mabel and Mary Iola; Iva Gertrude, wife of Edwin Secrist, a resident of Thorncreek township; Leslie, Pearlie and Bertie Elmer, still at home. Mr. Bristow is a Republican and served for four years as trustee of Etna township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Rebecca Lodge, and both himself and wife are members of the Freewill Baptist church.

ALFRED F. EVANS.

In 1846, when northern Indiana had made little headway along agricultural lines, Joseph and Lydia (Mark) Evans left their old home in Fayette county, Ohio, to seek better prospects in the newer state in the west. They settled on new land in Noble county and as most of the children were young, the prospects before them were gloomy. By dint of hard work, however, much grubbing, some ditching and a great deal of clearing, the newcomers in time had a very respectable farm. Joseph died in 1852, after having become the father of six children: Newton and Emily, deceased; Alfred F.; Margaret Ann, drowned in infancy

Almira and Mary Ann, deceased. The widow was married a second time to McIntyre Seymoure, by whom she had one child, Dora, a resident of Canada. Mrs. Seymoure died in March, 1888.

Alfred F. Evans, only surviver of the first children, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 27, 1840. He grew up on the farm in Noble county to which he had been brought when six years old and had the training inseparable from farm boys who appeared on the scene during the formative period of our state's agriculture. He became hardened to work, but he also acquired that experience which has proved invaluable to him in after life. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the end of the war. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where his brigade fired the first volley as well as being the last troops to leave the field. He was with his command in the daring charge up Missionary Ridge, in the sharp encounter at Jonesborough, Georgia, and all through the Atlanta campaign. He accompanied Sherman in his famous "march to the sea" and took part in many skirmishes, closing his service by marching in the grand review. In 1868 Mr. Evans rented a farm in Noble county, which he worked till 1872, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres lying in Whitley county and forty acres across the road in Noble county. At the time he bought it the Whitley county tract was all in woods with the exception of twenty acres. He put up a small house, in which he lived until times grew better, and in 1886 erected a residence of twelve rooms, in which he has since made his home. In 1888 he built a large bank barn and by skillful management, crop rotation, keeping up the fertility and other methods known to progressive agriculturists, he now has one of the best improved farms in Etna township.

October 15, 1868, Mr. Evans married Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Delilah (Bittle) Rex, he of Cincinnati, Ohio, she of Rockingham county, Virginia, who came to Elkhart county in 1864 and there spent the remainder of their lives. They had ten children: Sarah Jane, John, Nancy, who was born January 14, 1845; Mary Ann, Elmira, deceased; Melzona, George, deceased; Luther, Catherine and Anna, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had five children: Iva died in infancy; Charles married Lavina Kistler and has three children, Fredie, Zella and Gertrude; Edith, deceased wife of Edwin W. Secrist, who left two children, Ora, now dead, and Lonzo. Ola F., wife of William Kistler, of Thorncreek township, has three children, Clyde, Carl and Edith; and Emma is still at home. The family are members of the Freewill Baptist church at Ormas, of which Mr. Evans is trustee and clerk. He is a Democrat and member of Etna post, No. 135, Grand Army of the Republic.

IRA CROW.

Daniel Crow emigrated from Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Indiana, early in the last century. He married Elizabeth Cranford and became a prosperous farmer. He died August 24, 1877, his wife having

passed away April 2d previously. Among their children was William P. Crow, who was born April 29, 1829, in Wayne county, but after reaching manhood removed to Whitley county. November 3, 1859, he married Mary M. Orcutt, who was born in Ohio April 30, 1841, and settled on a farm in Etna township, where they lived until her death, May 12, 1888. She was a daughter of Harvey and Mary (Palmer) Orcutt, who were married in 1834, came to Troy township in an early day and there the father died, April 4, 1888, the mother preceding him by some years. They had four children, Eugenia A., deceased wife of Edward Sarber; Ora E., present wife of Edward Sarber; and Frennie, wife of Claud K. Kelham, living at Frankfort, Indiana. After his wife's death, Mr. Crow retired from active business and went to live with a daughter at Garrett, Indiana. He is a member of the Baptist church as was also Mrs. Crow during her lifetime.

Ira Crow, third of the children in order of birth, was born January 22, 1865, on the paternal farm in Etna township. He grew up as a farmer boy, has continued in the same line of business since reaching manhood and has spent his whole life in Etna township. At the settlement of the estate, subsequent to his mother's death, he bought the interest of the other heirs in addition to which, however, he rents and cultivates other land, being considered one of the successful and progressive farmers of Whitley county. He is also regarded as one of the most advanced and thrifty of the younger generation of farmers, as he endeavors to keep in touch with modern ideas and methods. In politics he is a Republican and his fraternal associations are with Hecla lodge, No. 722, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

January 23, 1889, Mr. Crow married Miss Anna, daughter of Albert and Sarah (Ruddles) Baugher, of Etna township. Mrs. Crow was born March 18, 1870, in Noble county. Mr. and Mrs. Crow have three children: Amy E., born May 9, 1890; Ralph E., born December 11, 1892; and Pearl M., born January 9, 1898.

JOHN DeLANO.

Though his place is not the largest, and though he has occupied it only a few years, the above named gentleman has nevertheless the reputation of being a model farmer and one of the best in Etna township. He has gained this standing not only by his untiring industry, but by always showing good judgment and painstaking care in all branches of agriculture. The DeLanos originated in the east many decades ago, but we first hear of the western branch of the family in Ohio. Abel DeLano, of Franklin, and Margaret Jane Thompson, of Delaware county, Ohio, met and married and came to Whitley county as early as 1850. It is pleasing to note that this worthy couple are still living in Troy township, where they settled in the middle of the last century. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and quiet, unobtrusive people, who have known no other life than farming and have spent their years in the uneventful routine incident to that calling. They had eight children: Milton, Philip, John, Stephen, Ira (deceased), Lawrence, Benjamin, and Henry.

John DeLano, third in order, was born in Troy township, September 22, 1855. He worked on his father's farm and picked up a little education by attendance at the schools of those days and learned by painful experience that it was no sinecure to make a success of farming. October 10, 1889, Mr. DeLano married Rachel, daughter of Richard and Delila (Ratcliff) Vanderford, natives of Ross county, Ohio, who came to Whitley county about 1840 and settled on land in Troy township. They were popular people in their day, which was the "early day" so often mentioned in pioneer history, were members of the Methodist church and observant of all the duties of good citizenship. Their nine children were: Simon, deceased; John, William, deceased; Jesse, Matilda, deceased; Franklin, Nathan, deceased, and Delila. After his marriage Mr. DeLano did farm work for a while for wages and then rented the old Vanderford farm in Troy township for ten years. By the hardest kind of work and closest economy he saved enough money by 1901 to buy eighty acres of land in Etna township. At the present time he has about sixty-five acres under cultivation and everything is kept so neat and orderly as to show the presence of a good farmer. He resides in a comfortable frame house, has a barn and other outbuildings, and altogether may be said to live "right at home." The farm was formerly the homestead of John A. Miller, deceased, and is one of the oldest farms in Etna township. It lies two and one-half miles west of Etna in a finely improved section of the county. No children have resulted from their marriage.

JONES L. SALTS.

The emigrant ancestor of the Whitley county family of this name was an Englishman, who emigrated to Pennsylvania and spent his life there in various pursuits. Loami Salts, one of his sons, removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he married Mary Longbrake and lived a number of years. In 1837 they came to Whitley county, which at that time was a malarious and unhealthy section, owing to the marshy and uncleared condition of the land. A child having sickened and died during the first year's residence, they became discouraged and returned to Ohio, though on the return trip they lost a second child. In 1852 they again determined to test Whitley county as a place of residence and this time settled on an unimproved farm in Thorncreek township, where the wife died in 1866. After this event, the father married Irene Smith, who died some eight years later at their home, and he then lived with his children until death claimed him in 1879. They had eight children: Leah, wife of William Smith, her stepbrother, and who died in 1905; Sarah, a resident of Washington township and wife of Jonathan Hively; Lucinda Jane, deceased wife of John R. Thorn; Jones L.; Hannah, deceased wife of Alonzo D. Thorn; Abraham G., of Miami county; and two who died in infancy.

Jones L. Salts, the fourth child in the above list, was born in Licking county, Ohio, July 16, 1845, and hence was but seven years old when his parents made their return trip to Whitley county. Nearly all his life has been devoted to farm work, but for a few

years during his early manhood he was engaged in the grist and sawmill business in Miami county. In 1886 he bought a farm of sixty-seven acres in Noble county, which he managed for a while but eventually sold and in 1893 purchased the one hundred and twenty acres in Etna township, which constitutes his present homestead. This farm lies across the county line, eighty acres being in Noble and forty in Whitley. It is a valuable and productive property and Mr. Salts has kept it in excellent condition since taking charge. His residence is of modern construction, the barn is commodious, and everything in and about the place indicates thrift and good management.

February 1, 1873, Mr. Salts was united in marriage with Malisa, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Grimes) Fuller, the former of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. In 1855, they came to Allen county, where the father conducted a store for several years at Fuller's Corners, but later removed to Noble county. After a residence there of many years, accompanied by considerable worldly prosperity and the usual amount of misfortune and sorrow, Mrs. Fuller died in 1881, and her husband June 6, 1897. They had five children: Jacob, who died in childhood; Malisa; Samantha, deceased wife of Sheldon Beal; Rufus C., a resident of Noble county; Amanda, deceased wife of Reynine children: Edgebert, who died in infancy; Lura V., wife of John Milen Slaughnolds Thorn. Mr. and Mrs. Salts have had terbeck, has two children, Walter E. and Ethel May; Cecil, married Myrtle Dunfee and lives in Noble county; Grace B., wife of Noel Clingman, of Elkhart county, has one child, Eula; Jesse A., Frederick, Chloe, Shirly and Minnie, all still at home with their parents. The family are members of the Church of God. Mr. Salts is not tied to party lines.

WILLIAM JOHNSON McCONNELL.

William Johnson McConnell, one of the successful farmers and esteemed citizens of Whitley county, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, October 5, 1855, and is the son of Isaac and Mary J. (Lowry) McConnell. The paternal grandfather was Nicholas McConnell, who came from Virginia and located in Putnam county, Ohio, in 1836, and there his death occurred at the age of seventy-eight. The maternal grandfather was Robert Lowry, a native of Ireland, and who came to America a young man, first settling in Mahoning county, but later removed to Putnam county, where he lived during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1848. Mrs. McConnell's mother was Rebecca (Stewart) Lowry, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Robert Stewart. Her death occurred in 1843. These grandparents had nine children, the only one now living being Mrs. McConnell. Isaac McConnell was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1818 and throughout his entire life was a farmer. In 1839 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Lowry and they became the parents of six children: Ruth Almina, died in childhood; Rebecca, wife of Henry Lenhart, died at the age of fifty-two; Lydia Jane, wife of Thomas Miller, is a resident of Marette, Michigan; Almina Ruth, died in childhood; Sarah Olive, deceased wife of Alexander Bell; William J.;

Isaac McConnell, died in Putnam county, Ohio, in 1857, at the age of thirty-nine, and his wife still survives him and makes her home with her son, William J. Mrs. McConnell is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband during his lifetime.

William J. McConnell was but two years old at his father's death and spent his boyhood under the parental roof and at the usual age entered the common schools, acquiring a good education. In early life he turned his attention to farming and has never seen occasion to change his occupation. March 8, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Ellen Hollabaugh, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, October 7, 1856, and is the daughter of George and Charlotte (Hoffer) Hollabaugh, both natives of Pennsylvania. In early life they came to Seneca county, Ohio, where they were married and removed to Putnam county. He died in a hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1862, of typhoid fever. He was in Company A, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His widow is still living at Leipsic, Putnam county, Ohio. They reared a family of seven children: Mary, wife of Berry Paden, is a resident of Lima, Ohio; Amanda, wife of Samuel Buttermore, is a resident of Leipsic, Ohio; Jacob Franklin, who lives in Putnam county, Ohio; Louisa; Matilda, of Toledo, Ohio; Emma, wife of John Faber, is also a resident of Toledo; George resides in Leipsic, Putnam county. After his marriage Mr. McConnell lived on the farm with his mother for two years and then bought eighty acres of his own, on which he resided for seven years. In 1888 he came to Noble county, Indiana, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres and after living there ten years traded it for a larger tract of one hundred and eighty acres in Thorncreek township, and in 1898 bought forty more acres, making two hundred and twenty acres in all. His place is equipped with a neat and commodious eight-room house, a large and substantial barn and he has made of it a comfortable and attractive home. In his farming he makes stock raising a specialty. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell are the parents of five children: Bertha, wife of V. W. King, has two children, Lucile and Evylin; Isaac William, who married Oma Diffendaffer in Noble county; George F., married Lila Pence; Mary Charlotte and Arby Ross. Politically Mr. McConnell is a Republican and fraternally he is a member of the Maccabees. He is on the township advisory board.

JOHN BORN.

John Born was born in the canton of Berne, Switerland, June 24, 1832, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Born) Born, both also natives of Switzerland. These parents emigrated to America about 1833 and located in Fairfield county, Ohio. Later they removed to Licking county and in the fall of 1850 came to Whitley county, Indiana, where they located on the farm upon which John now lives. The country at this time was practically a wilderness and on the farm that Mr. Born purchased there had been only two trees cut down. He at once erected a log house and a stable and soon brought the land to a high state of cultiva-

tion. Mr. Born died in 1854 and his wife in 1868. They were members of the German Reformed Church, and were the parents of five children: John; Anna, widow of John Cotterly, and lives in Springfield, Ohio; Samuel, deceased in boyhood; Jacob, who died in hospital at Nashville, and Elizabeth, deceased wife of Solomon Pontius.

After the death of his father John Born took charge of the farm and helped his mother raise the family. April 12, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Fisher, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, June 7, 1834, the daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Emrick) Fisher, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher came to Whitley county in 1847 and located on a tract of wild land in Thorncreek township, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. They both died on the farm which they had made among the best. He died April 10, 1882. She died November 1, 1880. They were members of the German Lutheran church and had five children. Mr. Born is now the owner of eighty-nine acres of good land, eighty being the old homestead, and his success has won him a conspicuous place among the progressive agriculturists in this part of the state. His labors have been prosecuted with energy and system, and in the management of his affairs his discretion and good judgment have enabled him to lay his plans so as to realize the largest possible returns. Mr. and Mrs. Born have three living children: Mary, who is the wife of Noah Bowers, of South Whitley, and has three children; Jacob, who married Susan Scott, and has two children; Sylvester, who married has two children; Sylvester, who married Ella Bowner and lives in Noble county, a carpenter by trade. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Born base their faith upon the Bible alone and are earnest and consistent members of Thorn Creek Christian church. Jacob Born, the eldest son, operates the old home farm successfully. Of his two children, Arthur is a telegraph operator on the Cincinnati, Chicago & Louisville Railroad at Blountsville, Indiana, and Victorine is a seamstress now at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Born is a Democrat, but aside from defending his principles and voting for the candidates of his party he takes little interest in public affairs.

CHARLES C. WEIMER.

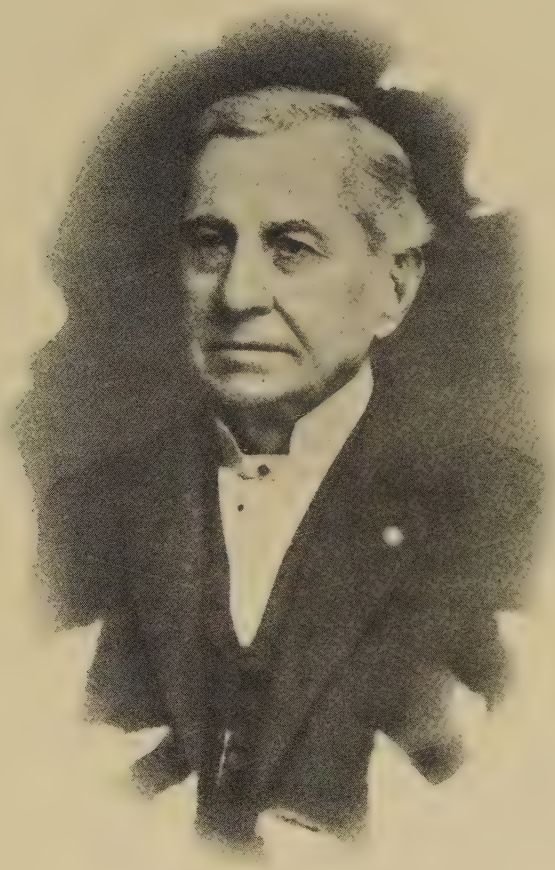
Among the emigrants from Pennsylvania to the west in the early pioneer days were Joseph D. and Hannah Weimer, who settled in Stark county, Ohio, and engaged in farming. Some years later they removed to Indiana and located in Kosciusko county, where they resided until the death of Joseph, his wife being still a member of the familly of her son Cyrus at North Webster and and now in the eighty-fourth year of her age. They had eight children: Cyrus, Darlisca, Rebecca, and Washington, deceased; Joseph P., Savilla, Mary and Dessie Ameda. The parents were of sturdy, God-fearing stock and during their whole lifetime devoted members of the United Brethren church. Cyrus, the eldest of the first mentioned children, was born in Stark county, Ohio, and married Mary Ann Miller, of the same state, after both had become residents of Kosci-

usko county, Indiana, and they are still living at North Webster. In early life, Cyrus was a farmer but of late years has been a minister of the United Brethren church. He served worthily as a Union soldier during the Civil war and since that great struggle has done his part in life by fulfilling all the duties of a good man and good citizen. His children are: John W., a farmer of Kosciusko county; Charles C., the subject of this sketch: Ora M., wife of J. J. Kline, of North Webster; and Effie L., wife of Robert Page, of Elkhart, Indiana.

Charles C. Weimer, second in order of birth of the above mentioned children, was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, December 11, 1871. He grew up on a farm and by the time he had reached manhood had become inured to hard work, while learning the details of the farming business. He picked up the usual rudimentary education to be obtained in the common schools, learned blacksmithing and worked at that trade for four years at Wilmot, in Noble county. In 1898, he removed to Whitley county and purchased seventy acres of land in Etna township, which has since been his place of residence. Mr. Weimer has met with reasonable amount of success, considering the inevitable ups and downs of farming, and has succeeded in making not only a good living but something more. To do this he had to apply himself closely to business and exercise good judgment in buying and selling. His place is well improved and the buildings are all of modern construction and up-to-date conveniences. He operates a blacksmith shop on the farm in connection with the regular business. In 1893 Mr. Weimer was married to Miss Olive Mabie, a native of Kosciusko county. Her parents were Eli and Eliza (Beezly) Mabie, natives of Ohio, who came in early life to Kosciusko county. The mother is dead but the father is still living. Their children were John B., William, Rose and Olive. The parents were members of the Baptist church and enjoyed the esteem of their neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Weimer have had seven children, all girls. Their names are Elsie, Bernice, Florence, Aura, Mildred (died in infancy), Blanche and Hannah Gertrude.

DAVID GOFF LINVILL, M. D.

After a long and vigorous life in the active practice of medicine extended through fifty-seven busy years, the subject of this sketch achieved a high standing among the physicians of the state. During his long residence in Whitley county, extending over more than a half century, he enjoyed a widely extended acquaintance, occupied a position of prominence and influence and contributed his full share to the development of his adopted home. As his birth occurred February 1, 1821, in Fairfield county, Ohio, it will be seen that he dates from the pioneer period of his native state and his boyhood recollections are of the times that marked the rude beginning of that western movement whose culmination is one of the wonders of the world. The ancestry of Dr. Linvill is both ancient and honorable. When William Penn came over on his last voyage in 1699, he was accompanied by Benjamin, William and Solomon Linvill, three sturdy natives of Wales, whose descendants were



D. G. LINVILLE, M. D.

destined to exercise a large influence in various sections in the years to come. In 1730 three hunters of the name visited the fertile valley of that branch of the Shenandoah that bears their name—Linvill creek. Benjamin L., Sr., was a cabinet-maker by trade and made coffins as well as being a large landowner. In 1756 the family settled there and there Benjamin was born in 1791. William remained in Pennsylvania, and in subsequent years his descendants had become numerous and influential in the county of Lancaster settled near Strausburg and the Gap, and are found scattered throughout west Champaign county near Urbana. The name of Benjamin, as was the custom in those days, was transmitted from father to son and one of these, born on Linvill creek, Virginia, a lineal descendant and namesake of one of the original three, became the founder of the family in Ohio. In 1805 he rode a thoroughbred mare from Virginia to Ohio, carrying money to enter an entire section of land. Being pursued by robbers he saved his money and possibly his life only by the superior fleetness of his noble animal. He secured a section of land in Rush township, two miles from West Point station, on Rush creek in Fairfield county, Ohio, and shortly afterward married Sarah Swayze, the daughter of a near neighbor, Judge Swayze, formerly from New Jersey. Judge Swayze had already erected a carding mill on Indian creek, and in company with his brothers, Joseph, Solomon, William, Hugh and Benjamin, built a mill and distillery. They were in partnership for a number of years. They shipped flour, pork, whiskey and other commodities down the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. They suffered severe financial losses after advent of the cholera, as a result of which it become necessary to sacrifice the old farm. Being a millwright, Benjamin went to Zanesville and in 1825, in company with his brother-in-law, William Perry, for a number of years there worked at his trade.

David G. Linvill's first schooling was at Zanesville, where he acquired the elementary branches of an English education, reading, writing and arithmetic. For three years he lived with his grandfather, Judge Swayze, at New Salem, continuing his studies in winter seasons. When twelve years old he returned to his home at Zanesville, where his father had become a head miller. Young David had a job in a mill, his duties being to weigh wheat and other grain, and assisted his father in attending the farm, dressing burrs, ground all the corn and buckwheat. In 1838, his father having purchased and moved upon the farm of Judge Swayze at New Salem, David spent two years with him assisting in the general work incident to its cultivation. At nineteen David determined to enter business on his own account, a program to which his father made no objection. His younger brothers, Daniel, Allen and Frank, remained at home, as also a sister, Elizabeth, who subsequently married Dr. Fisher. William and Amos Swayze, had been for some time engaged in the milling and factory business at Baltimore, Ohio. William and E. Vance opened up a general store in New Salem and offered David a position as clerk. Subsequently he served three years as clerk at Millersport, being deputy postmaster,

chief clerk and bookkeeper for the owner of the store, E. Vance. During all his life, young Linvill had been ambitious for higher things and about this time he found and embraced the opportunity to improve his mind and enlarge his field of study under a competent teacher. He applied himself assiduously and soon became proficient in grammar, geography, the higher arithmetic and other branches. While teaching a subscription school at New Salem for three years, he continued to apply himself and by diligent reading added much to his education. At this period occurred an event which proved to be the turning point of his career, and decided his whole future life. His uncle, William Swayze, having failed as a merchant in New Salem, took up the practice of medicine. David G. became a student under him, living at his house, but after one year of reading accepted a position as bookkeeper in a store at New Salem at sixteen dollars a month in order to piece out his income. One winter he was employed as an assistant teacher and availed himself of the opportunity to study algebra. He also studied dentistry at Lancaster and practiced that profession while keeping up his medical reading. In pursuing this calling he traveled considerably through that section of Ohio, deriving much benefit from his experiences, which proved of value in after life. Disappointed in his efforts to matriculate in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, he entered the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland and graduated the following year, 1849. He resumed partnership with his uncle, Dr. William Swayze, but shortly afterward decided to remove to Indiana. Dr. Swayze, who had a brother, Daniel Swayze, near Columbia City, went there in the spring of 1849, bought property and persuaded his nephew to join him. They brought three hundred dollars' worth of drugs and practiced medicine successfully for the succeeding six years, but in 1855 the senior partner left Columbia City abruptly and David G. succeeded to the practice. Dr. Linvill continued his practice with increasing popularity and success and eventually became the leading physician in Whitley county. All those who were in practice at Columbia City when he settled there, including Drs. McHugh, Cole and Rogers, have passed away. In 1890 he went to Oklahoma, leaving his large practice to his son, David for the purpose of locating a homestead, and practiced medicine somewhat during the two years that he remained in that territory. After acquiring possession of two hundred and forty acres of land near Kingfisher, he returned in 1892 to Columbia City, where he resumed practice of his profession in partnership with his son, Dr. David Swan Linvill. In 1905 he retired after an active practice in Indiana of more than fifty-six years, beside the previous work in Ohio. Aside from the membership of the board of pension examiners, which he held for nearly three years, he has never held office of any kind, prefering like a doctor of the old school to look to his profession alone for his honors and emoluments. These he obtained in full measure, besides host of friends secured during his long life of urbanity of disposition, courtesy in intercourse and integrity in all

his dealings, which ever characterized him both in his professional life and in his social hours.

While a Methodist, the Doctor held most liberal views relative to his profession, to politics, to public matters and especially to religion, taking that broad and comprehensive stand that a future life is not dependent upon church membership.

June 24, 1854, Dr. Linvill was united for life to Miss Martha J. Myers, whose brother, later a popular attorney of Columbia City, was then a contractor on the Pittsburg & Chicago Railway. She was spending the winter of 1853 with this brother while accompanying her parents from Carrol, Ohio, to Washington, Iowa, where the Doctor followed to claim her as his bride.

Out of sixteen children born to the Doctor and Mrs. Linvill but four survive, nearly all dying in childhood or at least before thirty years of age. Dr. Lewis M. Linvill died at the age of thirty-six years, after a career as a practitioner that gave brilliant promise for a future career had life been spared. He practiced at Sidney and Peru, Indiana. Sarah Elbertine married Dr. Allen P. Mitten and died at the age of twenty-eight years; Josie A., the deceased wife of Jacob Allen Willitts; Frank B., a stenographer, and Edwin M., a medical student, each died at the age of twenty-three years. Those living are David Swan Linvill, M. D.; Benjamin, a medical student in Michigan State University; Hayes, of Columbia City, and Daisy M., the wife of Irne G. Weidner.

In 1879-80 Dr. Linvill erected the present commodious brick residence on a site he had purchased years before and here, surrounded by friends, the decline of life was passed in a satisfaction in having not lived in vain and with a peace of mind undisturbed as to what the future had in store.

With the death of Dr. Linvill at his home at Columbia City, February 17, 1907, the medical profession of northeastern Indiana suffered an appreciable loss. He was the last of the older practicing physicians of his section of the country and was long considered the dean of the profession in his district. His death came as a distinct shock to the entire community, and his loss to the profession he adorned and to the countless friends who had known and admired him during his long and useful life is most keenly felt. The funeral services attendant on the burial of Dr. Linvill were in charge of the Royal Arch Masons, of which organization Dr. Linvill was a member, and were among the most impressive services of this kind ever held at Columbia City. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. E. F. Albertson, of the Methodist church, and the body of the aged physician was laid at rest in the Masonic cemetery.

JESSE MILLER.

One mile west of the little town of Etna is situated one of the best cultivated farms and one of the most commodious farm houses in all the county of Whitley. The inquiring visitor, impressed by the beauty of the place, will be informed that Jesse Miller lives there and he is also sure to learn that the owner is one of the most methodical farmers, as

well as one of the most popular citizens of Etna township. A few biographical details, therefore, giving an outline of his ancestry, his home relations and his life work will be read with interest by his many friends. His grandfather, Jesse Miller, was one of the early settlers of Ohio, locating in Delaware county, where he reared his family. Among his children was one named William, who married Elizabeth Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, with whom he came to Whitley county, and settled on a farm in Troy township in 1864. His wife died June 13, 1881, and his own death occurred June 21, 1889. He was a plain and unpretentious farmer, his main ambition being to make a livelihood for his loved ones and rear them as moral and upright men. The family was brought up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the parents were devoted members during their whole lives. The six children born to this union were: Sarah, wife of John Sellers, of Warsaw, Indiana; Martha, widow of Henry Sellers, of Etna; Catharine, widow of Marion Coyle, of Troy township; Jesse, who died in infancy; the present Jesse and Mary, deceased wife of Clarence E. Doane, of Ohio.

Jesse Miller, fifth of the above named children in order of birth, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, April 4, 1850. He was fourteen years of age when his parents came to Whitley county and during this period obtained a meager education by irregular attendance at the primitive schools customary in the rural regions in those days. He remained at home until his majority was reached when he farmed awhile for his father and on rented land. In 1872 he took possession of the one hundred and twenty acres of land which constitutes his present estate, but great has been the transformation from that day, thirty-five years ago. When Mr. Miller reached his future home he found it a tract of primeval forest, overgrown with the various kinds of timber characteristic of the Indiana wilderness, and realized that he had a prodigious amount of work to do before this could be converted into a farm. It is pleasing to note the contrast between 1872 and 1907, as it is typical of what has been done by thousands of others to rescue Indiana from its original forests and make it one of the greatest agricultural states in the Union. The clearing of the land, together with its tiling and careful cultivation, has made the wilderness blossom as the rose and the beholder now sees before him a lovely landscape, enlivened by all the ornamentation of a well tilled farm. In 1878, Mr. Miller erected a barn twenty-four feet high and with a length and breadth of forty by sixty-six feet. This improvement was followed in 1902 by an eight-room frame house, which is pronounced one of the neatest and most convenient in the county. Mr. Miller does not attempt any fancy farming or breeding, but confines himself to the substantial and steady methods of the general farmer.

In 1872 Mr. Miller married Hannah E., daughter of Washington Jones, a pioneer farmer of Whitley county, but she survived her marriage only two years and died without issue. In 1876 Mr. Miller married Elsie Sophronia Barber, daughter of Virgil and Anna (Patterson) Barber, the former from New York state, and the latter a native of Delaware county, Ohio. They came to Whitley county and settled in Troy township in 1855 and here they lived out their alloted

years in the peaceful pursuits attendant upon cultivation of the soil. Late in life Virgil Barber established a store at Etna, where he carried on a general merchandise business. His five children were Mary, wife of John C. Marrs, of Chicago; Elsie Sophronia; Frances, wife of Perry Austin, of Etna; Charles, deceased, and Emma, wife of Isaac Crites, of New Mexico. Mrs. Miller and Frances are twin sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Miller have five children: Clyde O., a farmer of Etna township, who married Maud Pentecost and has one child, Jessie Alison; William D., of Columbia City, married Ora Trumbull and has one child, Otto J.; Hannah Nevada, wife of Clyde E. Jones, of Los Vegas, New Mexico; Dessie W.. and Bessie N. (twins), still at home with their parents. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist church, of the Odd Fellows lodge at Etna, Republican in politics and has served on the advisory board.

WILLIAM C. LONG.

John Long, the emigrant ancestor of this family on the paternal side, came directly from Ireland about 1780. His wife, also a native of the Emerald Isle, accompanied him on the trip, and they settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where all of their subsequent lives were spent. James Long, son of this couple, was born in the Keystone state in 1803, came to Ross county, Ohio, in early manhood and in 1833 married Catherine Blain, whose parents were both Scotch and settled in Pennsylvania, where she was born. In 1836 the newly married couple came to Indiana, lived two years in Kosciusko county, and in 1838 settled in that part of Noble county which afterward became Etna township by annexation to Whitley county. James Long entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land in that section and spent the subsequent twenty-nine years in improving his estate. In 1867 he located in Pierceton, but after a residence there of seven years returned to his farm and remained there permanently. He was a man of prominence and influence in Noble county, as is proved by the fact that he served three terms as commissioner, the last being at the time that Etna withdrew and was annexed to Whitley county. These were days of Whigs and Democrats and he gave his allegiance to the latter. Often later in life he regaled his friends with stories of conditions prevailing in Indiana when he made his appearance among the first settlers. Indians and wild animals were numerous and he often paid his taxes with money allowed as bounty on the scalps of wolves he had killed. After a long, busy and useful life he passed away April 14, 1890, having survived his wife eight years, her death occurring in 1882. They had eight children: John, Sarah, Thomas, Margaret, Agnes and Mary Jane are deceased. John, the eldest son, became a farmer in Etna township, where he died when past seventy years of age. Thomas died in young manhood and is said to be the first person buried in the Snodgrass cemetery. Those living are Lucy, a resident of Chicago, and William C. Long. The latter was born July 1, 1846, in Etna (then Washington) township, Noble county, and remained on the parental farm until his majority, when he entered into business for himself. His father

deeded him fifty acres of land, of which he took charge in his twenty-second year, and from that day to this has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the present time he and his wife own one hundred and sixty acres of good land one-half mile west of Etna village, included in which is the above mentioned fifty-acre tract. He has greatly improved it all and now has it equipped with buildings of modern construction, while everything around is indicative of thrift and comfort which come only from good management. Mr. Long lived ten years near Leesburg, Kosciusko county, and after coming to Whitley county returned to thresh his wheat and hauled it to Michigan City, the only place where he could get cash. He bought salt at fifty cents per barrel and on reaching Whitley county had ready sale at $10 per barrel. The trip required seventeen days, his wife being alone in a cabin with four children.

October 10, 1867, Mr. Long married Edna C., daughter of Eli R. and Ann (Crew) Jones, who came to Etna township from Wayne county, Indiana, in 1849 and spent the remainder of their lives on a farm, part of which is now included in the Long farm. Mr. and Mrs. Long have four children: Florence A., at home; Oliver E. married Iva Doane and is a carpenter of Etna township; Maud, wife of Ray Snodgrass, of Troy township; and Pearl, wife of G. R. Burns, of Troy township. Kittie Llewellyn died in childhood. Mr. Long is a member of Etna lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat and is often found in conventions, but is not an aspirant for political honors.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COOPER.

Three years as a soldier in the hottest part of the Civil war, acting as a fireman and engineer on a great railroad system and many years of hard farm work, such has been the experience of the subject of this sketch, who is now enjoying in the evening of life that repose which comes to him who has done his duty as he saw it and by industry accumulated the means that insures leisure and comfort in old age. He is the son of Peter and Margaret (Rowland) Cooper, the former a Pennsylvanian, and the latter a native of Ohio. They were married in the last mentioned state and lived on a farm in Holmes county, until the father's death in 1845. The widow took a second husband in the person of Goram Crumley, by whom she had five children: Christian, Levi, John and Mary, all of whom are dead, and Robert, who resides in Chicago. The mother was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1896, at an advanced age while residing with her son Benjamin.

Benjamin Franklin Cooper, who was the only child by the first marriage, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, February 14, 1844, and hence was but one year old when his father died. His step-father removed to Noble county, Indiana, some time after marrying his mother, and the child was kindly cared for until he reached his sixteenth year, when he began working at farm labor by the month. He was thus engaged until the breaking out of the Civil war and in February, 1862, enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was later assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Western Army.

He was honorably discharged February 22, 1865, after three years of hard service, during which he participated in some of the greatest campaigns of the war. He took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Chickamauga, and made the famous march to the sea with the conquering and irrestible hosts of Sherman. At Dallas, Georgia, he was shot in the ear and neck and as a result of this wound was laid up in the hospital for several months and has ever since suffered from its effects. After returning from the front he engaged in clearing and ditching land for a few years, and in 1869 secured a job as fireman with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he held for four years, becoming an engineer and continuing three years longer. In 1877 he abandoned this life to become a farmer in Noble county, but two years later moved to a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Etna township, which has since been his home. When he took possession of this land only about forty acres were cleared, but he has since greatly improved the place and converted it into a good farm. Among the improvements was the erection of an eight-room house and a large barn.

December, 1873, Mr. Cooper married Frances, daughter of John H. and Winifred Buckles, natives of Virginia. They opened their home to the needs of two children, Lewis Stark, aged seven, and Ida Breninger, aged nine, and both were reared with the same advantages as their own children would have received. The former was with them till manhood and is now in Chicago. The latter has remained and since Mrs. Cooper's death in March, 1902, has continued as housekeeper as she was for two years before. Mr. Cooper is a Democrat in politics, member of the Freewill Baptist church and an honored comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ISAAC WYNKOOP.

We have here an example, not infrequent in our free and prosperous country, of a rise from direct poverty to wealth and affluence by the simple expedient of the hardest kind of work, accompanied by genuine business ability and thrift. In the second decade of the last century John Wynkoop, a poor shoemaker, lived in the western part of Pennsylvania. He had managed to get together enough to buy a small farm, had married Ann McClure, like himself a native of York county, by whom he had eight children: Matthew, Hetta Ann, David, Margaret, Elizabeth, Isaac, Martha Jane and one deceased in infancy.

Isaac Wynkoop, the second child and the only one living, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1825. In boyhood he managed to pick up a meager education in the poor schools of that day and as he grew to manhood was engaged in hard work as his share toward furnishing a livelihood for the household. When about twenty-seven years old he determined to try his fortunes in the west and in September, 1852, found himself in the then small town of Columbia City, the county seat of Whitley. For a year after arriving he worked by the day and month and then leased a piece of wild ground from the Adams estate, which he spent the next five years in culti-

vating. By this time he had saved enough money to buy forty acres in Troy township, which he cleared, improved and eventually sold to buy another tract of forty-eight acres. So he went on and as he prospered added more and more to his holdings until he owned one hundred and sixty-eight acres, but this was reduced by gifts to his children until his present home place consists of eighty-eight acres of well improved land five miles northwest of Columbia City. When he landed in Columbia City, Mr. Wyncoop had only $25, and the difference between that small sum and his present estate marks the credit due him for his successful achievements, as every dollar he now owns is the result of his own hard and persistent labor during all these years.

In December, 1853, Mr. Wynkoop married Mary Ann, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Arnold, all natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Whitley county in the year 1852. Mrs. Wynkoop died in 1898, after becoming the mother of five children: John Monroe, deceased; Lavina, wife of Harrison McCloud, of Troy township; William A., married Rhoda M. Beard, and owns a farm adjoining his father; Franklin David is still with his father; one child died in infancy. Mr. Wyankoop, now in his eighty-third year, is spending the evening of life alone with his son on the old homestead in Troy township. He has been a lifelong Republican, believing firmly in those principles for which his father fought in 1812 and his grandfather in the revolution. His vacations have been devoted to fishing, a sport in which he finds greatest enjoyment. He has had but one lawsuit, and that when cheated out of his wages.

JAMES P. BILLS.

The family of this name, well known in Whitley county, is of patriotic stock and has been represented at the front in the two great crises of the nation. Alvin Bills, who was a native of New York, enlisted as a soldier at the beginning of the revolutionary war and served through the seven years of that memorable struggle. He settled subsequently in Pennsylvania, where he was prominent as a teamster and from which state his son Asa, and wife Elisa, emigrated to Illinois in 1844. Being dissatisfied with the outlook in the Prairie state, they remained a few weeks and then returning east to Franklin county, Ohio, remained until 1861. In the spring of that year, they came to Whitley county and settled in Troy township. This was his theater of action until his death, which occurred April 23, 1898, his wife surviving until February 21, 1901. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a member. Originally a Whig, he was much opposed to slavery and when the Republican party was organized, he became identified with it, ever after remaining among its loyal adherents. Eight children were born to this pioneer couple. Warren, who died at seventy in Troy township; Olive, deceased wife of Edmund Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Lucy, deceased wife of Henry Kile, of Troy township; Rosetta, deceased wife of James Hinkle, and Rosella, her twin sister, deceased wife of Clinton Noble.

James P. Bills, fourth of this family, was born on Muchinick creek, Illinois, January 17, 1844, during the brief residence of his parents in that state. He grew up on the

farm in Franklin county, Ohio, where he attended the common schools and spent three years at the Central College of Ohio, near Columbus. When his parents came to Indiana, the Civil war was opening and James, though only sixteen years old, enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until 1863 and then veteranized by re-enlisting in the same command, with which he remained until the end of hostilities, serving four years in all. He saw much hard service and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Chickamauga, Peach Orchard, Lookout Mountain, Franklin and Nashville, besides numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes. He escaped without a wound or being taken prisoner, but was in the hospital some time with typhoid fever. On returning home he bought a farm, then known as the Jamison farm in Troy township, and went to work with a resolution to do his share in improving the country, while building up his own fortunes. In 1881 he purchased the place in Thorncreek township where he makes his present home, but in addition to this owns eighty-eight acres in Troy township, and also ten acres in a separate body in Thorncreek. It was a new place, demanding a vast amount of work, making in all one hundred and forty acres. He lives in a comfortable residence of nine rooms, modernly constructed, with all conveniences, while the barn and other outbuildings are in keeping. He has kept high grade stock but general farming covers his business. His farm, with well kept fences and neat general appearance, indicates the supervision of a careful and up-to-date farmer. After retiring from the army, Mr. Bills spent one year in Iowa and returning to Indiana was married at Larwill in 1868 to Martha, daughter of Robert and Catherine Elliott, of Troy township, old settlers of the county, now deceased. By this union there were four children: Otho; Pearl, who died in infancy; Horton, who married Blanche Workman and operates one of his father's farms, and Mabel, wife of John Kenner. The mother died in 1887 and February 2, 1888, Mr. Bills married Carrie, daughter of Joseph and Frances (Black) Brunner, old residents of this county. They were born and reared in the same village in Switzerland and came direct to Columbia City after marriage about 1852. He was an expert shoemaker, worked at Cincinnati and then opened a shop at Larwill, where his family was reared. About 1874 he removed to a farm in Thorncreek, where his wife died about 1886. He married Mrs. Monroe and removed to Columbia City, both dying within a few days of each other in 1899, his age being seventy-four years. . By his last marriage, Mr. Bills has two children, Sylvia Spray and Mary Frances, both at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Troy township. Mr. Bills is a Republican.

WESLEY STAPLES.

Among the early settlers of Licking county, Ohio, was William Staples, who engaged in farming but died at a comparatively early age. He married Ann Parkinson, who, after being left a widow, came in 1865, with her two sons, and daughter, Wesley,

James and Sarah, to Whitley county. Wesley Staples, the eldest, was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 25, 1836, and spent his early manhood there in agricultural pursuits. In 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for what was known as the "Hundred days' service." The command was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, where it was used in guarding points along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but eventually became a part of the force marshalled to repel Early's raid into Maryland during July, 1864. The "Hundred day men" took part in the severe battle at Monocacy under Gen. Lew Wallace and rendered excellent service to the Union by checking Early's army on its march to Washington. After being honorably discharged from the service Mr. Staples returned to his Ohio home, but shortly afterward made the removal to Indiana above mentioned. With his mother, brother and sister he settled on the Thorncreek township farm now occupied by his children. One half came to him upon the settlement and here he remained until his death, December 16, 1894. He was a quiet, modest man, who attended closely to his own business and enjoyed the esteem of all his neighbors. In politics he was stanchly Republican and a member of the Grand Army Post at Columbia City. In 1867 he returned to Ohio and there married Mary A., daughter of William and Sarah Van Houten, who proved a loyal and devoted wife during all the trials of the succeeding twenty-seven years. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 27, 1846, and died November 6, 1905, after rearing a family of three children: Cassius, the only son and eldest of the family, manages the paternal farm, and is making a success of his business. His two sisters, Jessie and Lillian, are joint owners and act as housekeepers. Mr. Staples is a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as well as the Maccabees. They live in a cozy home on the old farm in Thorncreek township, and all who call there receive a hospitable greeting.

THOMAS ESTLICK.

The name Estlick has been familiar in Whitley county for nearly eighty years, which is to say that the first who bore it were among the very earliest of the early immigrants. Thomas Estlick, Sr., a native of New Jersey, found his way into Virginia during the second decade of the last century and was married in Harrison county to Rebecca Van Horn. The young couple abandoned the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah to seek their fortunes beyond the Alleghanies. They located in Delaware county, Ohio, but after tarrying there a few years pushed west until they reached Whitley county, which was destined to be their permanent abode. One hundred and twenty acres of land in Troy township was "entered" from the government, and it is hardly necessary to add that it was merely a part of the boundless timbered wilderness, which stretched unbroken for hundreds of miles. It was in the days of Indians, wild animals, hardships, peril and deprivation. By degrees, however, a home was carved out of the inhospitable surroundings and here these

pioneers lived their allotted span. Their six children, Albert, William, John, Thomas, Abigail and Diana, are now all dead.

Thomas Estlick enjoys the distinction of being the first white child who saw the light of day in Troy township, his birth occurring June 23, 1828. His childhood and early manhood were spent in years of trial and privation in an era of universal hardship. He grew up on the rude farm in the woods, helped in all the exacting and never-ending work of grubbing, chopping and clearing and throughout his subsequent career knew no other occupation than that connected with agriculture. He was not merely a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but a zealous worker and holder of official positions. Thus he acquired and justly deserved the recognition of being a Christian man, who was ever a practicer of the Golden Rule, a good neighbor and respected citizen. He showed genuine devotion to his aged parents and took tender care of them during their declining years. After their deaths he inherited the old home farm, which he greatly improved during his active life and made it a valuable as well as productive and comfortable estate. He was a member of the Masonic order and exemplified in his daily doings the precepts of morality taught by that noble fraternity.

August 1, 1858, Mr. Estlick married Rebecca Thompson, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, June 19, 1839. Her parents, Thomas and Anna (Connet) Thompson, came to Whitley county in 1853, but later removed to Marshall county, where the father died in 1871 and his wife about 1894. They had thirteen children: Dorcas, Mary, Benjamin, David, Sarah Jane, Martha, Joshua, Adeline, Nettie and Josephine, all deceased but Sarah Jane, Adeline, Josephine and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Estlick had eight children: Sarah Ann is an organizer for the Ladies of the Maccabees and lives in Ligonier; Lavona Ann, deceased; Irvin, of Yoakum, Washington, married Lida Luckey and has one child, Merlwood; Ellen, deceased; Charles married Lura Groves and has three children, Neil Liza and Naomi, and owns part of the old homestead; Johnnie, deceased; Ray and Georgie, who died in infancy. Ray married Ola Smith and operates the old home farm with his mother. He has three children: Marie, Ernest and Fern. Sarah Jane is the wife of Asca Palmer, of Troy township. Adeline is the wife of L. C. Strang, of Marshall county, and Josephine is Mrs. Joseph Jones, of Etna township. Benjamin became a traveling salesman in the south and has not been heard from for six years.

Mr. Estlick, after some months of declining health, passed peacefully away August 20, 1889. His widow survives and still resides on the old homestead one mile south of Etna village, which has experienced the improving influence of three generations of the family. Like her husband, she is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN R. WATSON.

Among the numerous Quaker families who came to Wayne county, Indiana, from various states of the south during the early decades of the nineteenth century was one by the name of Watson. They were Ken-

tuckians and came to this stronghold of the Society of Friends when the state of Indiana was mostly wrapped in the primeval wilderness. Among the children was a son named William, who was still young when his parents crossed the Ohio for the free state then beginning its career. After reaching manhood this young man married Elizabeth Wolf, a Virginian by birth, with whom he settled on a farm in Wayne county and followed agricultural pursuits for twenty-five years. In 1859 they removed to Whitley county and settled on a farm in Richland township, a part of which is the present home of John R. He enjoyed many years of life subsequent to this, which were spent in improving his wild land, and passed away in 1889, his wife surviving until 1900 and both still adhering to the Quaker faith. This worthy couple had seven children: John R.; David E., a resident of Troy township; Arthur, who owns part of the homestead; Mary, wife of Frank Klingaman, of Etna township; Frank, a mechanic at Marion; Annie, wife of Charles H. Cummins, of Marion; and Addie, who died at the age of nine years.

John R. Watson, eldest of this family, was born in Wayne county, January 30, 1853, and was only six years old when his parents came to this section. After he grew up, Mr. Watson cleared a farm and built a log cabin in which he lived for many years. His present place of fifty-three acres, which was part of the homestead, was secured in 1900, at the settlement of the estate, of which he was administrator, and he has made of it a cosy home as well as a valuable piece of property. He has spent his whole life in agricultural pursuits, has taken an active part in county affairs as a supporter of the Republican ticket and was elected township assessor in 1904, a position he is now occupying. He raises hogs and other live stock, manages his place with good judgment and is regarded by his neighbors as a good farmer and good citizen. April 24, 1877, Mr. Watson married Ellen J., daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Frederick) Klingaman, who came to Whitley county in 1861 from Stark county, Ohio, where she was born January 20, 1857. She is a sister of Frank Klingaman, who married Mary Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have seven children: Cora, a teacher in Richland township, Cora has taught several years, having made preparation in the Terre Haute Normal School, and is now in charge of the school at Loraine. Floyd and Sherman, in Wabash county; Eliza, Alice, Florence and Ralph at home. Mr. Watson holds to the faith of the Society of Friends while Mrs. Watson holds with the Free Methodist doctrine.

CHRISTOPHER JUDD.

Among the hosts of people who came from Ohio to Whitley county during the first half of the last century, were Mahlon and Susan (Blair) Judd, who became the founders of the family bearing their name. Though not among the first settlers, Whitley county was still quite wild when they arrived and the prospects for easy living were not bright. The newcomers took up a small tract of land in Thorncreek township, spent many years in the hard task of clearing and eventually paid the debt of nature, exacted

of all, after doing their duty as best they could under the exacting conditions of the era in which they lived. The mother was a member of the Mennonite church and is spoken of by all who remember her as a good, pious woman, especially devoted to her family. This worthy couple had four children, all of whom are still living: John is a resident of Thorncreek township; Martha is the wife of Isaac Brown, of Columbia City; Christopher; and Henry, who lives in Manistee county, Michigan.

Christopher Judd, third of these children, was born on the homestead in Thorncreek township, October 14, 1885, and grew to manhood in the usual way of farm boys. He learned all about hard work and has been acquainted with the same in various forms during all the years that have succeeded. In 1885 he came to his present farm in Thorncreek township, consisting of sixty-eight acres, to the cultivation of which he has devoted a large part of his time since taking possession. During the last nineteen years, however, Mr. Judd has found much else to occupy his time, though all of his enterprises have been connected with agriculture. He has been engaged in the threshing machine and clover hulling business during the threshing seasons, while in winter he has devoted considerable time to wood sawing. He also conducts a picket-mill and sawmill and all these side lines, besides looking after his farm, have kept him busy. Being industrious and thrifty, he has done fairly well in a financial way and has dealings with a large number of farmers throughout a wide section of the county.

In 1882 Mr. Judd married Lavina Harshbarger, who was born in Union township, and by this union there have been five children: Elmer, who married Nellie Hack and is with his father; Mary, wife of John Hill, of Noble county; Charles, deceased at thirteen years of age; Lotta, wife of Daniel Quinn and in Thorncreek township; and Rhoda, wife of Andrew Greager, of Noble county. Mr. Judd is a Republican and is found in party conventions.

FRED N. HUNT.

Among the notable agricultural agencies of Whitley county is the Gray Dawn Stock Farm Company, of Etna township. This company controls five hundred acres of land, which is managed and cultivated on up-to-date principles and constitutes an interesting feature of the section in which it is operated. Indiana has been advancing rapidly along agricultural lines during the last ten years and her enterprising farmers have done their full share in keeping Whitley county well up with the procession. One of the most successful and deserving of these is the moving spirit of the company above mentioned, and it is the object of this sketch to give a brief outline of his career.

Fred N. Hunt was born in Etna township, August 6, 1878, his parents being Franklin and Martha J. (Long) Hunt, concerning whom particulars are given on another page. Besides the usual attendance in the country schools and at Fort Wayne, Fred N. spent two years at Orchard Lake (Michigan) Military Academy. It was his good fortune in early manhood to be favored with an opportunity for foreign travel, dur-

ing which he learned much of the queer people who dwell in the region brought into prominence by the recent war in the Orient. This was due to the fact that his brother, Leigh S. J. Hunt, had acquired important mining interests in Corea, had accumulated a fortune and had become a man of influence among the people inhabiting the peninsula between Manchuria and the Sea of Japan. Fred N. accepted an invitation to visit his brother and spent the year of 1901 with him in learning the intricacies of the mining business. Aside from this excursion into the land of the east, he is said to have spent his whole life in his native township. He has devoted his time to farming, and by study, experience and observation has mastered the details of this most important of all industries. After managing his father's farm for some time, Mr. Hunt became a member of the Gray Dawn Stock Farm Company, of which he became president and general manager. Looking after the important investments of his concern absorbs all his attention and he has managed its affairs in such a way as to prove the advantage of company farming. Mr. Hunt owns one of the most beautiful and comfortable homes in the county, located on what is known as the Washington Jones farm. The residence, erected in 1862, is a large brick structure, with all the modern improvements, while the barn and other outbuildings all indicate the supervision of a progressive farmer.

June 27, 1902, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Nellie Frances, daughter of Isaac P. (Prickett) Beezley, a native of Noble county, Indiana. They have one child, whom they have christened Martha Ann. Mr. Hunt acknowledges allegiance to the Republican party, and his fraternal relations are with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

SIMON W. HIRE.

Simon W. Hire, who is numbered among the successful farmers of Whitley county, was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, September 25, 1861, and is the son of Jacob and Christina (Haney) Hire. Jacob Hire was born in Ross county, Ohio, and at the age of eleven years accompanied his father Rudolph to Indiana. Christina (Haney) Hire was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1833 and accompanied her parents, Robert Haney and wife, to Indiana in 1845. Jacob and Christina Hire were married in Elkhart county, where they resided till 1882 and then removed to Noble township, Noble county, near the present home of Simon and there she died in 1897 and he in 1889 They were the parents of nine children: Absalom and Allen died in childhood; Margaret is the wife of Milton Kitson and lives in Kosciusko county; James Alonzo is a grocer at Syracuse, Indiana; Simon W.; Robert, a farmer of Noble county; Alvin Mitchell, a farmer of Thorncreek township; Edward, a farmer of Smith township; Minnie, wife of Albert Garver, lives in Kosciusko county. The paternal grandfather was Rudolph Hire, a native of Pennsylvania, who first located in Ross county, Ohio, and in 1833 removed to Elkhart county, when the region was nothing but a wilderness. He spent the remainder of his life in that county and died in 1852.

Simon W. Hire was reared upon the old homestead in Elkhart county and was early

trained to habits of industry and economy. He attended the common schools of the locality during the winter months, thus mastering the branches of learning usually taught, and after putting aside his text books he began farming on his own account. He came to Noble county with his parents and in 1885 purchased eighty acres of his present farm, to which he later added forty, making one hundred and twenty, the size of the present farm. He has tiled the farm, has secured good machinery to cultivate the fields and has erected substantial buildings for the shelter of his grain and stock. In 1903 he erected an attractive two-story residence, which is a structure of thorough convenience, has built a large and substantial barn and his farm is one of the best in the county. Mr. Hire was married October 20, 1886, to Miss Anna C. Seymour, who was born in Noble county, April 27, 1867, the daughter of McIntyre and Sophia (Boerger) Seymour. McIntyre Seymour was a native of New York and was one of the first settlers of Noble county, entering three years before the county was organized. He died in 1873 on his homestead. Mrs. Seymour was of German descent, and when thirteen years of age accompanied her parents to Fort Wayne, where they died. She still lives on the old homestead in her eighty-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour had four children: Alta, who is the wife of Thomas Ott; Rudolph, a resident of Florida; Florence, who owns the old homestead; and Anna C. Mr. and Mrs. Hire have had six children: Charles, Nancy, Bertha, Edith, Edna, and Albert, who died in childhood. Mr. Hire supports the Republican party in public matters and takes a deep interest in passing events. The family move in the best circles and in their home is dispensed a gracious hospitality, appreciated by all.

WARREN R. WIGENT.

Warren R. Wigent, junior member of the firm of Hanes & Wigent, liverymen, was born November 26, 1871, at Fort Wayne, and is the son of John and Ida (Spore) Wigent, both natives of New York. John Wigent came to Indiana when young and became a farmer. He was elected recorder of Whitley county and was county prosecutor for several years. He was a Republican and a man who won and held the respect and esteem of the people of Columbia City, where he spent the greater part of his matured life. He died in 1895, at the age of fifty-four. He was married at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1868, to Miss Ida Spore. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wigent were of Holland extraction and were the parents of three living children: Roy, who is employed in the United States mail service and lives in Columbia City; Warren R. and Claud.

As a young man Warren R. worked on a farm as a laborer as well as in a machine shop. He also conducted a grocery and express business for four years. He then associated himself with his brother in a general teaming and truck business, which they successfully carried on for five years, when he again returned to the grocery business in company with W. C. Glass for three years. Mr. Wigent then clerked in a hardware store, where he remained until he purchased a half interest in the livery and sales barn.

In 1893 Mr. Wigent was united in mar-

riage with Miss Mertie Eisaman, of Columbia City, and they have two children, Paul and Philip. Fraternally Mr. Wigent is a member of the Knights of Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias. He is considered one of the able and progressive men of the city and is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact. Mrs. Wigent is a member of the United Brethren church.

RICHARD H. MARING.

Richard H. Maring, who is numbered among the most prominent farmers and among the leading and influential citizens of Whitley county, was born on the farm which is still his home on the 13th of April, 1859, and is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Whitley county. His father, Leonard S. Maring, was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 6, 1817, and was the son of Philip and Sarah (Lash) Maring, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Virginia. Philip Maring was the son of Nicholas Maring, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, about the year 1770 and settled in New Jersey. Philip Maring was a soldier in the war of 1812 and soon after the close of that war became one of the earliest settlers of Richland county, Ohio. In 1844, he came with his family to Whitley county, Indiana, and located in Washington township where he spent his remaining years. His wife died October 25, 1873, and Mr. Maring passed away September 17, 1879, aged ninety-one years, one month and twenty days.

Having arrived at years of maturity, Leonard S. Maring was, on January 16, 1842, united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bell, a native of Richland county, born August 21, 1820, and a daughter of Rev. Zephaniah and Margaret (Smith) Bell. The father was a Wesleyan Methodist minister and preached in Ohio for a good many years, after which, in 1845, he took up his residence in Whitley county, then on the frontier, where he continued his ministerial labors until his death, March 29, 1876, aged eighty-five years. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812 and was one of the prominent preachers of his day, most highly respected and winning friends everywhere. During his ministerial career he solemnized many marriages and conducted a large number of funerals.

Leonard S. Maring, with his wife and a number of relatives, left Richland county, Ohio, with ox teams, October 3, 1843, and came to Whitley county, Indiana, being seventeen days on the journey, part of the way they had to cut their way through the dense woods. Mr. Maring first settled in Washington township, but the following year removed to the farm now owned by Richard H. Maring, in section 18, Jefferson township. Their first home was a log cabin in the midst of an almost unbroken forest. As acre after acre was made ready for the plow, the tract of land was transformed from a wild region into one of rich fertility and became one of the fine farms of the county. Mr. Maring took quite an active interest in political affairs, was one of the early trustees of the township and was elected the first justice of the peace of the township after its organization in 1845. Both he and his wife held membership with the Church of God, being charter members of the local so-

R. H. Maring

ciety known as the Evergreen Bethel church, in which he took quite an active part, serving as trustee and as superintendent of the Sunday-school for a number of years. Both were estimable people whose many excellent traits of character won the regard of all. The mother died July 8, 1880, and the father's death occured February 22, 1892. The family numbered six children, three of whom are now living: Amina, wife of Simon Bennet, of Forest, Indiana; Flora C., who died at the age of eight years; Wealthy A.; Charles H., who died at the age of twenty-four; Richard H. and an infant deceased.

Our subject is the only surviving son of the family. His childhood and youth were passed on the old homestead, which is therefore dear to him from early associations as well as because it is the home of his later life. He was educated in the district schools of his township, in the schools of Columbia City and was a student at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching, being employed for five terms in the public schools of Jefferson township. He took a course in penmanship in the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland, Ohio, and also a course in an institution of penmanship at Delaware, Ohio, after which he organized and taught classes in penmanship and subsequently was employed as a teacher of that branch of study in a business college at Columbus, Ohio. He has since carried on farming and now has the old place under a high state of cultivation and improved with the accessories and conveniences which go to make up a model farm.

On the 15th of May, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Maring to Miss Vallona Shinneman, a native of Columbia City, born January 6, 1856, and a daughter of Adam and Vallona (Pond) Shinneman. Her parents both died during her early childhood and she was reared by her grandfather, Isaac Shinneman, one of the early pioneers of Whitley county, obtaining her education in the public schools of Columbia City. One child graces the union of Mr. and Mrs. Maring, a daughter, Mayolo, who was born May 17, 1885, and on November 23, 1905, became the wife of Daniel Tschantz, of Jefferson township.

Mr. and Mrs. Maring are not members of any church organization but in religious faith are Universalists. In his political affiliations Mr. Maring is a Republican, has served as precinct committeeman for a number of years, has been a delegate to both state and congressional conventions and is recognized as one of the leaders of the party in Whitley county. He was appointed census enumerator for Jefferson township in 1880 and again in 1890 and on May 26, 1894, received by acclamation the nomination for clerk of the circuit court of Whitley county by the Republican county convention and on the 6th of November following was elected, receiving 2,115 votes to 2,057 that were cast for his Democratic opponent, Walter J. Tyree. This was considered a great political victory for Mr. Maring as the county had heretofore been strongly Democratic and Mr. Tyree was a man of excellent reputation. On November 30, 1895, Mr. Maring entered upon the duties of his office which he filled in a very acceptable manner and at the close of his term returned to his

farm which he has continued to improve and is to-day a model country home.

On the retirement of Mr. Maring from the clerk's office, the Columbia City Commercial said of him editorially: "Thursday, R. H. Maring turned the clerk's office over to Walter J. Tyree. Whitley county, nor no other county for that matter, ever had a more efficient and conscientious clerk than Mr. Maring. By his uniformly courteous treatment of all with whom he has had business to transact he has won the esteem and respect of the entire county and retires from the office he has so efficiently filled for four years, with the well wishes of all persons of all parties. The Commercial hopes for Mr. Maring and his estimable family a bright and pleasant future."

THOMAS GAFF.

The death of a parent, where there is a family of small children, is always to be deplored, yet such conditions frequently result in the development of children who become leaders wherever their lost is cast and distinguish themselves in the various occupations. The history of the Gaff family illustrates these facts, as we shall observe later on. The subject of this sketch was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1824, and was the son of Robert and Mary (Deardoff) Gaff, who came to Noble county, Indiana, about 1838 and devoted their energies to the clearing and making of a farm. Here Thomas grew to manhood, receiving the advantages of the common schools to be had in those days and rendering material assistance in clearing, cultivating and improving the land. In 1852 he was married in Noble county to Alpha, daughter of George and Sarah (Nethercutt) Brown, born in Preble county, Ohio, June 4, 1831. Her father was a native of North Carolina and the mother of Virginia, and settled in Preble county, Ohio, in an early day, where they lived honest and moral lives, giving a family of twelve children all the educational and social advantages the country afforded. Alpha came to Noble county when about nineteen years old.

In 1853 Thomas Gaff moved to the farm in Etna township which is still owned and occupied by his widow and family, but then a native forest. They were industrious and frugal and soon enjoyed the comforts common to the condition of the country. He was little interested in politics, but in religious matters held membership in the Christian church, passing away March 1, 1873, full of hope of final reward in the great beyond. Seven children were born to them, namely: Orell Ann, wife of John Hart, living in Iowa; George, deceased at twenty-six; Amanda, wife of John Crouch; Oliver, living at home with his mother; Robert, deceased in infancy; Mary, living at home; Emma, wife of Thomas Whitmer. Since the death of his father Oliver has constantly remained at home, assuming the operation and giving successful management to the farm in every detail. In fact, the farm, under his skillful direction, has become one of the best in the county, being thoroughly tiled, well fenced and equipped with substantial and commodious house and barn and convenient outbuildings. He is a Republican and fraternizes with the Knights of Pythias. The Gaff family is one of the most

reputable and highly respectable in the community and merits a place in the history of the county.

MOSES M. TRUMBULL.

Moses M. Trumbull, a well known and successful farmer of Etna township, living on the farm where he was born February 24, 1847, is the son of Ami L. and Samantha C. (Palmer) Trumbull, who were natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively. Ami was the son of Moses and Amelia Ann (Munson) Trumbull, he a native of New England, who came to Noble county in 1836, where he remained to the close of his life. He was the father of six children: Ambrose M., Ami L., Mary, Amelia, Aujanette and Harriette. Ami Trumbull was born about 1822 and died in 1858. He came to Whitley county in 1846 and settled on the farm now partly owned by Moses M. The original log cabin in which he lived is still standing. He was the father of seven children: Moses M.; Frances M.; Delia C., who was a teacher for some years; Henrietta; Henry W., living in Whitley county; Lewis M., living in Colorado; and William, now deceased. Washington Jones, now deceased, married the mother of these children, and she is spending the evening of her life with her son Moses M., on the farm where she experienced many of the pioneer hardships.

Moses M. Trumbull was married October 1, 1874, to Eliza Anna, daughter of Barton and Elizabeth (Bryan) Marrs, who was born in Whitley county November 14, 1852. To them were born eight children: Roscoe A., who married Lois Bear and is the father of two children, Dwight and Ferris; Flossie A., who is the wife of Sherman W. Rimmel, residing in Noble county, and has five children, Roscoe, Beth, Aaron, Edith and Bernard; Lyman Q., who married Catherine Stephenson, and resides in Chicago, and has one child, Lura; Ora I., who married William D. Miller, and has one child, Otto, and resides in Columbia City; Harry G., who married Nellie Bouse, has one child, Robert, and resides in Noble county; Fay, who married Marvin Scott and resides in Huntertown, Indiana; Willis and Ivo are both in home and school.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and as an evidence of their real merit and favorable results, his reputation for good judgment, knowledge of values and public interests generally, is without a peer in the township, which his neighbors and friends have recognized by electing him to the responsible and important offices of assessor and trustee. In fact no family in the township is held in higher esteem than that of the Trumbulls. He is a Republican and often found in conventions. His farm of eighty acres is half of the old Trumbull homestead, where his parents begun in 1846. The farm is well drained by tile, there being over four hundred rods of drainage.

DEWITT NOBLE.

Few men in Columbia City are as well known and as much appreciated as the subject of this sketch, a gentleman whose mind and energy enlisted in behalf of the beautiful and attractive in nature and art and of a

high standard in the domain of the aesthetic, entitle him to be called a true benefactor of his kind. DeWitt Clinton Noble, the leading florist of Whitley county and the proprietor of the largest establishment of the kind in northern Indiana, outside of Fort Wayne, has exercised a powerful influence in arousing an interest in this most fascinating of pursuits, and to him, more than any other man, is the city indebted for much of the beauty and charm which render it such a desirable and, in many respects, ideal place of residence. Paternally Mr. Noble is descended from stanch New England stock and traces his lineage back to the early history of Connecticut, in which state his grandfather, Jonathan Noble, was born, and from which he emigrated in 1810 to Ohio. Jonathan Noble was a conspicuous type of the New England farmer of the early day and was well fitted for the stern duties which fell to him as a pioneer in the state of his adoption. He was of Scotch blood and possessed many of the sturdy characteristics for which that nationality has always been distinguished, and is remembered as an industrious, honorable, God-fearing man of admirable virtues, many of which have been produced in the lives of his descendants. He died a number of years ago in Franklin county, Ohio, where he originally settled and where representatives of the family still reside. He was twice married and became the father of fourteen children, two by his first wife and twelve by his second, all of whom grew to maturity. The oldest of the second set of children, a son by the name of Solomon Noble, was about nine years old when the family moved from their New England home to the wilds of Ohio. In the primitive schools of Franklin county he received a meager knowledge of the branches then taught and when old enough to wield an ax was put to work in the woods, where he spent the years of his youth and early manhood assisting in preparing the land and soil for cultivation. He was industrious in all the term implies, bore his full share in establishing the home and supporting the family and remained on the original farm until his removal to Whitley county, Indiana, in 1851. Solomon Noble was married in 1845 to Harriet Scoville, of Delaware county, Ohio, who bore him five children, the oldest of whom is DeWitt C.; Cicero Milton, whose birth occurred in 1850, lives near Larwill, Whitley county, and is the father of eight children: Cordelia is deceased; Horace lives in Kansas; Jay is also a resident of Larwill; Solomon Noble departed this life in 1887; his widow is still living at Larwill at an advanced age and with the exception of impaired eyesight, being almost blind, is in the enjoyment of remarkably good health for one of her years.

DeWitt Clinton Noble was born July 23, 1848, in Franklin county, Ohio, and there spent the first three years of his life, having been brought to Indiana by his parents in 1851. His educational experience embraced a few months of the winter season in the public schools of Whitley county, the rest of the year being devoted to a continuous round of labor on the farm and in this manner were passed his childhood and youth. By far the greater part of his education has been obtained by the slow but sure process of coming in contact with the world under varying conditions and he grew to manhood's estate with the sound, practical knowledge of men

and things that enabled him to take advantage of opportunities and lay a firm foundation for his future career of honor and usefulness. Possessing natural mechanical skill, he easily turned it to account by working at carpentry, which trade he thoroughly mastered without passing through the apprenticeship usually required in those days. His marked efficiency as a worker in wood served him well in subsequent years, as is attested by the signal success which he achieved as an architect and builder, quite a number of the beautiful and attractive dwellings and other structures in Columbia City and elsewhere being the result of his mechanical skill. In 1887 Mr. Noble moved to Columbia City and shortly thereafter purchased a small tract of land near the corporate limits, on which he erected a small but comfortable dwelling, which the family occupied for a limited period. Meanwhile he worked at his trade and devoted his spare time to raising vegetables for market, which he soon found quite profitable. The demand for the products of his gardens increased to such an extent that he was soon obliged to devote more time to their cultivation than merely his mornings and evenings, as the sum realized from the sale of vegetables exceeded that earned at his trade. In due season he discontinued the latter altogether to devote his entire time to gardening and it was not long until he was the recipient of a fine income from this source. It was while thus engaged that his attention was attracted to floriculture, there being nobody in the city to supply the growing demand for flowers, and as soon as he could do so he secured the necessary seeds and plants and ventured upon this new and untried line of business. Although beginning in a modest way his profits far exceeded his expectations and as soon as practicable he abandoned vegetable gardening to give all of his time and attention to floriculture, which not only proved remunerative, but for which he seemed peculiarly adapted. Without following in detail the advance of his business, suffice it to state that Mr. Noble has been obliged to enlarge the capacity of his greenhouses from time to time in order to keep pace with the steadily growing local and general demand for flowers and plants. His first green house, eighteen by fifty-four feet in size, was soon found to be entirely inadequate, so the next season he made an addition seventeen by eighteen feet, which for a time appeared to meet the exigency. With increased facilities, however, came increased demands, so that the following year he found it necessary again to enlarge the capacity of his plant, which he did by erecting another structure twelve by forty-two feet. Later a building twelve by forty-two feet was added, which greatly increased the capacity. Still the business continued to develop to such an extent that other houses became necessary and accordingly in 1902 he put up three buildings eighteen by one hundred feet in size, with side addition, and in 1904 erected another of the same size. In 1906 he added a still larger building consisting of three houses each twenty-one by one hundred and fifty-one feet. These buildings represent a total of twenty-three thousand square feet of glass, by far the largest and most complete establishment in northern Indiana with the possible exception of one at Fort Wayne. Mr. Noble has made a close and critical study of floriculture and is familiar with its every detail, being devoted to

the business with all the enthusiasm of a professional naturalist. By carefully considering the demands of the trade he is able to supply his numerous customers with anything in his line for which they may call. He has spared neither pains nor expense in stocking his establishment and keeping abreast of the times, his various houses being filled to their utmost capacity, some rare and costly exotics representing thousands of dollars, others being devoted to the more popular plants and flowers which are always favorites and of which the people never seem to tire. In the department devoted to roses there are sixteen hundred bushes of the finest varieties obtainable, some of which were procured only after long continued correspondence and painstaking effort. There are sixteen thousand elegant carnations, fifteen hundred chrysanthemums, and over two thousand geraniums. Mr. Noble has built up a mammoth business, representing a capital of many thousand dollars, all the result of his industry, sound judgment and wise forethought. His success is creditable alike to his business tact and refined taste, and that he stands among the foremost of his profession in the state of Indiana is cheerfully conceded not only by the laity, but by leading florists who have visited and inspected his splendid establishment. In addition to his large and growing business interests, he is keenly alive to every movement and enterprise having for its object the advancement of his city along material and other lines, and he discharges the duties of citizenship as becomes an intelligent, progressive American, who is proud of his country and its institutions. A member of the Masonic brotherhood, he endeavors to square his life according to the principles of the fraternity, and he is also identified with the order of Ben Hur, to which society his wife also belongs.

Mr. Noble has been twice married; first on July 2, 1868, to Miss Rosella Bills, who was born in Ohio and came to this county with her parents when quite young. She presented her husband with the following children: Lillie Augusta, Lucy Adell, Lyman J., who died in infancy. The mother was called to her final rest January 8, 1879, and on May 5, 1881, Mr. Noble married Miss Mary A. Smith, of this county, the union being blessed with one child, Alva E.

GEORGE L. HANES.

George L. Hanes, the leading liveryman of Columbia City, was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, in 1856, and is the son of David and Lucy (Owens) Hanes, both natives of New York state and of Holland ancestry. They came to Ohio in 1852 and located on wild land, which for the first time under their energy began to quicken with the pulse of systematic productiveness. In 1859 these parents removed to Columbia City, where the father accepted a position as head sawyer in a mill. After filling this position to the entire satisfaction of his employers for two years, he resigned and opened up a grocery store. After three years of successful operation he accepted a favorable offer to dispose of the store, after which he engaged in general contracting and thus continued the remainder of his active business life. Mr. and Mrs. David Owens were the

parents of seven children: Martin, who was a soldier during the Civil war, a member of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He died in 1905. Elizabeth, who is the widow of Joseph Souders; Lena, the wife of Marion Tinkham, of Lima, Ohio; Emeline, who is the wife of John W. Johnston, of Stonington, Connecticut; Jonathan, who is living in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Franklin, who is an engineer in Traverse City, Michigan, and George L.

George L. Hanes received his early education in the common schools of the neighborhood and after attaining mature years took up life's duties on his own account. He was employed in a planing mill for nineteen years, after which he took a position in a grist mill. He continued in this business for eight years, when he purchased a feed barn, which business he conducted for one year, when he disposed of it and in partnership with J. W. Collins bought a livery and sales stable. The firm is now known as Hanes & Wigent, the latter having purchased the interest of Mr. Collins. These gentlemen keep on hand quite a number of good roadsters and are able to supply any kind of a rig or conveyance required. They take especial pride in keeping their stock in the best possible condition and are courteous and affable in their relations with the public. In 1882 Mr. Hanes was married to Miss Mary Nesel, a native of Roanoke, Indiana. Their home has never been blessed with the birth of any children, but they are raising an orphan boy, Robert, who has been with them since he was three years old. Fraternally Mr. Hanes is a member of the Ben Hur lodge, while in politics he supports the Republican party. He is a man of sound discrimination and good business ability and is counted a successful man. Mrs. Hanes is a member of the Methodist church and takes an active interest in the various charitable and benevolent movements connected with that society. She has been a true helpmate to her husband and with him is highly esteemed throughout the community.

CALDWELL W. TUTTLE.

Conspicuous among the active business men and public-spirited citizens of Whitley county is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, whose character stands out clear and distinct as one of the leaders of enterprise and directors of thought and opinion in all matters relating to the material and social advancement of the community. Caldwell W. Tuttle is a native of Whitley county and was born in Columbia township March 1, 1843. His paternal grandfather, Wolcott Tuttle, whose birth occurred in New York, moved in early life to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, in Sandusky county of which state he spent the remainder of his days as a member of the legal profession. His son, Horace Tuttle, was born at Mt. Morris, New York, received his education in his native state and later engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ohio. He also followed farming in Michigan and from the latter state came to Indiana in 1837 on a prospecting tour, during which he visited Whitley county, and being pleased with the country entered a tract of land in what is now Columbia township, to which he moved his family in 1839, coming from Sturgis, Michigan, in a sled. A brother, Ransom Tuttle, accompanied him to his new home in

the forest of Whitley county, and the two entered into partnership to clear and develop land, of which in due time they had eighty acres under cultivation. They purchased other lands from time to time until their holdings amounted to four hundred acres, and on this they lived and labored for a period of ten years, removing much of the dense forest growth and improving a fine farm, their original cabin being the third building of the kind in the township of Columbia. In 1849 the Tuttle brothers disposed of their personal effects, and renting their land, moved to Columbia City, where they opened a general store, which was conducted quite successfully for a number of years, and in connection therewith they also ran a tavern, "The Western Exchange," which appears to have been liberally patronized. For about three years after 1855 they retired from both lines of business, but at the end of that time again took charge of the tavern, which they continued to manage until its destruction by fire in 1860, operating a hardware store in connection. Following this the brothers engaged in buying and selling real estate and various other interests, including the loaning of money and selling hardware. Horace Tuttle died in May, 1863, his wife, whose maiden name was Letitia Caldwell, having died in November, 1862. They were the parents of the following children: Randolph, killed in a railroad accident at Brainard, Minnesota; Caldwell W.; Margaret E., who married S. S. Lavey; Alice; William S.; Franklin P.; and Laura, all dead except the last named and Caldwell W.

After his parents changed their residence to Columbia City, Caldwell W. Tuttle, until his sixteenth year, pursued his studies with great assiduity, becoming familiar with the branches which then constituted the public school course. At the age of seventeen young Tuttle began learning the tinner's trade, but after working at it for one year laid aside his implements and entered the army, enlisting in July, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he served for nine months, during which time he took part in the campaigns against General Bragg in Kentucky and participated in the bloody battle of Perryville. At the expiration of the period mentioned he was discharged on account of disability, and when sufficiently recovered he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in Columbia City, where he continued for two years as a salesman. The better to prepare himself for a business career, in 1865 he completed a full commercial course in the Fort Wayne Business College and after his graduation again accepted employment in the mercantile line, spending the ensuing two and a half years clerking in a dry goods house. Severing his connection with the firm at the end of that time, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and assisted in organizing a live stock insurance company, of which he became general agent. After two years in that capacity he and a friend became associated in the grocery business, which engaged his attention until 1870, when he disposed of his interest in the enterprise and opened a boot and shoe store in Columbia City in partnership with his uncle, Ransom Tuttle, the firm lasting until the latter's death in 1890, the meantime purchasing a grist mill, of which the subject took personal charge on March 15, 1881. This was one

of the first mills of the kind in Whitley county and together with considerable other property it came into Mr. Tuttle's possession at his uncle's death. In 1883 a full roller process was installed with a capacity of two hundred barrels daily. It was the first mill in this congressional district to be so remodeled to meet the modern demands. Mr. Tuttle sold his store in 1897. In August, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley United States commissioner for Alaska, when he departed for the scene of his duties in Sitka, the capital, where he spent three and a half years in the discharge of his official functions, which corresponded to those of a common pleas court. He has always been a pronunced Republican and as such has rendered valuable service to his party, serving as presidential elector for the twelfth congressional district in 1896, besides contributing largely to the success of the ticket in various other capacities.

Mr. Tuttle was married December 23, 1869, in Henderson, Kentucky, to Miss Alice B. Nesler, of that state, who has borne him three children, namely: Ransom, who is interested with his father in operating the mill; Laura Belle and Marie, the last two deceased. As indicated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Tuttle is one of the leading business men of Whitley county and for many years his name has been intimately associated with all enterprises having for their object the material prosperity of the community and the general welfare of his fellowmen. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Tuttle has taken all the degrees of the York rite and those of the Scottish rite up to and including the Rose Croix. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM F. KING, M. D.

William Franklin King, M. D., a leading member of his profession at Columbia City, was born at Bellaire, Ohio, March 10, 1874, and is the son of William and Emeline (Dent) King, both of whom are natives of Ohio.

William Franklin King attended the public schools of Bellaire, after which he spent three years in Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio. Entering the Ohio Medical University at Columbus he completed the course, graduating as a Doctor of Medicine April 5, 1898. He then engaged in the practice of his profession with his brother, Dr. James R. King, at Roanoke, Indiana, until July, 1898, when he located in Columbia City, where he has since been actively engaged. Dr. James R. King was associated with him here for one year. He has met with gratifying success and a large and constantly increasing patronage. The Doctor holds membership in the Whitley County and the Indiana State Medical societies and the American Medical Association and is generally recognized as a safe counsellor and close medical student by his professional brethren. He is treasurer and a member of the board of censors of the Whitley County Medical Association and was secretary of the Whitley county board of health for two years. Doctor and Mrs. King are devoted members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He takes an active part in municipal affairs and has been instrumental in the inauguration of needed reforms in matters affecting the health of the community. Keeping abreast of the great advance in med-

ical science through his professional associations and journals, Dr. King is ever found in the front ranks of practitioners. While not too sanguine as to every advance claimed by enthusiasts, he stands ready to accord due credit to whatever appears to conform to scientific demands and meets the requirements of a varied daily practice.

October 24, 1901, Dr. King was married to Miss Blanche Meely, of Columbia City. Her father, George Meely, was an early resident of Columbia City, being remembered as one of the successful and prominent merchants. He served as a soldier in the Civil war, with the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was an early member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His death occurred February 22, 1903. Doctor and Mrs. King are the parents of one child, Eleanor.

BERNARD A. WIDUP, D. D. S.

The subject of this review is a native of Whitley county, Indiana, as was also his father, Horace Widup, his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Shepherd, having been born in the state of Ohio. Horace Widup is a farmer and stock raiser and for the last twenty-five years has lived in Pulaski county, where he owns a fine farm yielding him an independent income. Mrs. Widup was brought to Whitley county by her parents when nine years old and here grew to maturity and married, and is the mother of five children, whose names are: Merlin V., a farmer of St. Joseph county, Indiana; Bernard A., William R., George A. and Alpha.

Dr. Widup received his elementary education in the district schools of Pulaski county and spent the spring and summer months meantime on the farm, growing into rugged manhood. He taught four years and then entered the dental college in Indianapolis, from which he was graduated with an honorable record as a close and painstaking student in 1905. Doctor Widup at once came to Columbia City and purchasing the office and good will of his uncle, Dr. H. C. Widup, entered upon the practice, which he has since continued, receiving that liberal patronage that technical skill, experience and courteous treatment demand. He not only holds the business which his uncle had built up but has added materially to its volume. The Doctor has a fine suite of parlors, elegantly furnished, and a laboratory thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved instruments and appliances used in the profession.

Doctor Widup was married in 1892 to Miss Glen Anderson. They have one child, Clio Bonita. The Doctor is an esteemed member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen and the Order of Ben Hur, and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist church. Socially both carry a healthy and elevating influence tending toward greater geniality and a closer social relationship in the circles where their presence is most often found.

CARL L. SOUDER, M. D.

Carl Lawrence Souder, M. D., a leading and respected member of his profession, was born at Larwill, Indiana, August 18, 1874,

being the son of Dr. Christopher and Sabina (Trembly) Souder. Dr. Christopher Souder was of German descent, was born in Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Indiana when a child. He became a physician and practiced in this county for twenty-six years. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College and also of the literary department of Mendota College. He taught school until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years and six months, taking part in all of the battles in which his regiment earned its enviable record in the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee. He was auditor of Whitley county for four years, and as an educator ever took an interest in the education and upbuilding of children and young people. He was an active member of the Masonic order and shaped his life in harmony with its fraternal teachings. He died December 15, 1899. Mrs. Souder was the daughter of John S. Trembly, of Ohio. Doctor and Mrs. Souder were parents of eight children, four of whom are deceased. Those living are: Carl; Ralph, a physician of Chicago; Wade, a farmer, and Bessie, a stenographer.

Carl Lawrence Souder received his education in the common and high schools, after which he taught for two years. Subsequently he attended the Northern Indiana Normal University and the State University at Bloomington, and graduated from the scientific department of the Northern Indiana University, at Valparaiso, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took a course in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, graduating with the class of 1898. Doctor Souder is active in the various societies of his profession and stands high in the esteem of his community as a careful and scientific conservator of health. June 5, 1900, he was married to Miss Lura Shinneman, a native of this county. Doctor Souder's religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church, while fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Ben Hur.

CHARLES LEMUEL DeVAULT.

Among the rising members of the Whitley county bar is Charles Lemuel DeVault, whose birth occurred in Columbia City, October 22, 1872. His parents are Captain Osmus F. and Julia (Watson) DeVault. One brother is William Allen DeVault, of Cherubusco, and a younger brother, Lewis Marshall DeVault, was for some years a prominent educator of this county, dying June 10, 1900. Capt. Osmus Fletcher DeVault, a native of Ross county, Ohio, is the youngest of six sons and five daughters, whose parents were Nicholas and Frances (Popejoy) DeVault, the former of French ancestry, descending from a line of distinguished French soldiers and himself an officer in the American army during the war of 1812. He earned an honorable career in both military and civil life and died at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1858. Osmus F. DeVault enlisted at the breaking out of the Rebellion, serving as an officer in Company A, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, One Hundred Twenty-sixth Regiment and participating in a number of campaigns and battles, receiving the distinc-

tion due to a brave officer whose duty was faithfully performed. Julia Watson DeVault, born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 11, 1837, was the eldest of a family of seven born to Alexander and Laura (Storrs) Watson, he a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and educated in the celebrated Scotch University. He came to the United States when twenty-four years old and engaged in business at Milford, Connecticut, until his removal to Ohio. In 1855 he came to Whitley county, where he died in 1862. His wife, a daughter of Emory Storrs, of Connecticut, survived a number of years, dying at Alta-Vista, Kansas, in 1890.

Charles Lemual DeVault, after attending the schools of Lorane and Cherubusco, entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. Mr. DeVault had taught for some time in the schools of Whitley county, his first school being when he was less than fifteen years of age. He taught in Smith, Thorncreek and Washington townships and was principal of the Coesse graded schools. He was next superintendent of the schools of New Haven, achieving an enviable reputation as an educator. He also conducted normal schools at South Whitley and Cherubusco, and in 1897 entered the race for the office of county superintendent, but suffered defeat by a single ballot. He then opened a law office, his success fully justifying his expectations and assuring a leading position at the Whitley county bar. Excepting two years spent in the southwestern part of the United States and Central and South America in the interest of land and colonization enterprises, he has devoted his time and energies to legal affairs. Mr. DeVault as a student won honors in oratorical contests and in 1894 took the platform as a popular lecturer, which experience added luster to his already established reputation as an entertaining speaker. Mr. DeVault is a Republican and is an influential factor in his party councils. His religious creed is represented by the Evangelical Lutheran faith, being a member of Grace church. He is also identified with Alpha Zeta chapter of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. An able lawyer, a public spirited citizen and an intelligent gentleman of progressive ideas, Mr. DeVault holds a warm place in the esteem of the community.

DAVID AUGUST WALTER.

David August Walter, civil engineer and official surveyor of Whitley county, is a native of Indiana and the fifth in a family of twelve children, whose parents were Frederick and Mary (Shinbeckler) Walter. Frederick Walter was born in Germany and was brought to America when a child, the family settling in Whitley county, Indiana, throughout which the name has since become quite familiar. The maternal grandfather, Meinrod Shinbeckler, also a native of Germany, was for many years a well known and respected farmer of this county, in which his death occurred in 1894. Frederick Walter learned the trade of brick making, which he followed for a number of years in Columbia City and elsewhere, but later turned his attention to brewing. For twenty-eight years he devoted his entire time to that manufacture. He died in Columbia City at the age of sixty years, his widow, who survives, having reached the age of sixty-seven. Their family consisted of twelve children.

David August Walter was born February 1, 1882, in Columbia City and graduated from the high school. This was supplemented by a course in Wabash College. Mr. Walter's tastes ran to mathematics and while in college he devoted considerable attention to civil engineering. While still in college he was elected surveyor of Whitley county, the duties of which he has since discharged in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. In November, 1906, he was re-elected to succeed himself. This election was a landslide to the Republicans and Walter was the only Democrat saved to his party. Mr. Walter is a Democrat, in full sympathy with the principles of his party and keeps thoroughly informed on the issues of the day. Fraternally he belongs to the Pythian order.

THEODORE GARTY.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose career the following lines are devoted, is an American by adoption, but none the less an ardent admirer of the government and institutions under which his success has been achieved and in all the term implies a loyal citizen of the state and nation to which for many years he has given his allegiance. Theodore Garty is a native of France, where his birth occurred November 3, 1843, being one of three children whose parents, John P. and Catherine (Setton) Garty, were also born amid the vine-clad hills of that beautiful and romantic land. The father of Mrs. Garty, Col. Theodore Setton, was a soldier by profession and served the greater part of his life in the armies of France, participating in a number of campaigns under the first Napoleon, during which he received several slight wounds and not a few serious injuries in the many bloody battles in which his command was engaged. By successive promotions he rose from the ranks to the command of his regiment and in addition to filling the various offices of his line he was attached to the staffs of different generals, in all of these capacities displaying bravery and gallantry, which endeared him to his men and won the confidence and esteem of his superiors. He lived to a ripe old age, respected by all who knew him and his name is honored in the country he served so long and well as one of its most faithful and devoted defenders. Col. Setton had one brother, who was also bred to arms and who met a soldier's fate while upholding the cause of the ill-starred Maximilian in Mexico. His remains fill a forgotten grave in that land, as do the bodies of many of his comrades who followed their nation's emblem in an unholy cause. John P. Garty, the subject's father, came to America in 1850 with the object in view of preparing a home for his loved ones in a land abounding in better opportunities than his own afforded. Animated by laudable zeal he followed this honorable purpose with every prospect of success, but the fates appeared to conspire against him as he was taken violently ill shortly after arriving at St. Louis, Missouri, and a little later died and was buried in that city. Subsequently, 1853, Mrs. Garty became the wife of a fellow countryman by the name of Victor Crauser, with whom she and her children came to the United States shortly afterwards, settling in Stark county, Ohio, where Mr. Crauser turned his atten-

tion to the pursuit of agriculture. In 1860 he moved his family to Whitley county, Indiana, where for a time he followed any employment he found to do, but it was not long until his industry and business ability won recognition, with the result that they were soon directed into more lucrative channels. In due time he opened a commission house in Fort Wayne, and another in Toledo, Ohio, in both of which cities he built up an extensive business which he conducted with well merited success until his death in 1903. By her first marriage Mrs. Crauser had three children, and two by her second, the names of the former being Theodore, the subject of this sketch, Simon, who died in Columbia City in 1862, and John Garty, who departed this life in 1880. Theodore Garty attended school in his native land until twelve years of age, during which time he not only became familiar with the French language, but also acquired a sufficient knowledge of the German tongue to use it intelligently in reading and conversation. On coming to America he found no use whatever for the language which he learned at his mother's knee, but had ample opportunity to apply his knowledge of German, there being not a few of that nationality living in the community in which the family settled. He has never forgotten the smooth, classical speech of La-belle France, however, and still speaks it with fluency, its sound being one of the most musical that can possibly fall from the lips of man. Mr. Garty's scholastic experience was finished in Ohio and immediately after coming to Columbia City he began to learn cabinet making, a trade in which he acquired considerable proficiency, and at which he worked under instruction until 1862, when he accepted a position in an establishment at Fort Wayne, where he labored during the ensuing two years at regular wages. Leaving Fort Wayne at the expiration of the period indicated, Mr. Garty went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked as a journeyman for one year and then accepted a similar position in a St. Louis factory, where he continued for the same length of time, going from the latter city to Quincy, Illinois, between which place and Palmyra, Missouri, he spent the next three years, becoming quite a skilled artisan the meanwhile. During the succeeding three years he was employed in the car shops at Hannibal, Missouri, after which he opened an establishment of his own in Lawrence county, Missouri. Owing to the prevalence of malaria, however, to which he was easily susceptible and from which he suffered greatly. Mr. Garty closed out his business in Missouri and sought a more healthful and congenial clime elsewhere. Accordingly, he returned to Columbia City, where he entered into partnership with his former employer, Mr. Snyder, the firm thus constituted conducting a profitable business in the manufacture and sale of furniture until about 1879. Mr. Garty established in Columbia City a plant for the manufacture of walnut lumber specialties, such as stir balusters, etc., procuring his raw materials principally from the limbs, stumps and other parts of walnut trees which had been considered as of little or no value, but which were found especially adapted to the ends the establishment was designed to meet. Mr. Garty lost no time in visiting the woods and fields of the surrounding country and for a trifle procured these neglected portions of trees and from the lumber into

which they were converted built up a large and thriving business, which he continued with growing success until 1883. He converted his factory so as to manufacture handles for forks, hoes and other agricultural implements, his plant being the largest and best equipped of the kind in northeastern Indiana and as successful as any similar enterprise in the state. For twelve consecutive years Mr. Garty devoted his attention very closely to this line of manufacture, including that of extension tables, and during that time his establishment forged steadily to the front among the leading industries of this section of the state, gaining for him an honorable reputation in business circles and a high standing as an enterprising citizen. By reason of combinations of capital which cheapened production so that he was no longer able to compete, he was obliged to close his plant and retire from the business. In 1900 he was elected on the Democratic ticket county assessor, which office he still holds, and the duties of which he has discharged in an able, trustworthy manner, creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public, irrespective of political affiliation.

In 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Garty and Miss Christina Blume, of Hannibal, Missouri, a union blessed with five children: Nellie is the wife of Charles Seymour, of Fort Wayne; Edwin E.; Celestia, wife of Arthur T. Carmody; Robert W., a telegraph operator in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Columbia City; Menna is still with her parents. Mr. Garty and family are Catholics in their religious belief and have ever been loyal to the Holy Mother church and its teachings.

ADAM E. HIVELY.

There are few harder struggles in life than that presented to a young mother of numerous small children, left with little means and dependent upon her own manual labor to escape penury. With the stimulus to "keep the children together" until of age to do for themselves, many a brave woman has faced this task but none who met and accomplished it in a more commendable way than the wife of the Civil war veteran, to whom this sketch is devoted. Adam E. Hively was born June 15, 1842, his parents being Jacob and Delilah Hively, of Ohio. August 11, 1862, when entering upon his twenty-first year, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain David Harshberger and served faithfully, being honorably discharged June 7, 1865. As a result of eating poisoned food Mr. Hively's health was permanently injured. He operated a barber shop until forced to succumb and died October 18, 1878, when only thirty-six years old. November 15, 1866, he had married Martha Thorn, then a mere girl and a native of Whitley county. With five small children she faced the future with a resolution and determination to provide for and keep her little ones together. The struggle was hard and bitter, but by doing washing she was enabled to feed and clothe her children, giving them such training as would enable them to care for themselves. By the aid of a small pension she purchased a modest home, where she resides in comfort. Mrs. Hively's five children are Loran Leroy, proprietor of a laundry in Columbia City; Charles Edward, foreman in a paint shop at Auburn,

Indiana; Effie May, wife of Frank Hopkins; Leona, who died at the age of fifteen; and Alice Josephine, who died at sixteen.

MARTIN L. GALBREATH.

The Galbreath family originated in Scotland. The first authentic record is in 1750 when three brothers from Glasgow crossed the North Channel and settled in the little Irish village of Bellanahench, about twenty miles south of Belfast. Their residence here was of short duration when they came to America and settled near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. One of them, the grandfather of our subject, took an active part on behalf of the government in the whisky insurrection. He was a noncommissioned officer of the Continental army and did good service during the entire Revolution. Religiously for several generations the Galbreath family has been identified with the Universalist church and has adhered to the different political parties that have been in opposition to the Democracy, but the subject of this sketch has been an active Democrat since his majority and his counsel and assistance are sought and given in each campaign. While not a member of any church himself and family are regular attendants and supporters of the First Presbyterian church in Columbia City.

Mr. Galbreath was born on the farm in Kosciusko county May 12, 1858. While yet quite young his father died, leaving a large family dependent on the mother He made the most of conditions on the farm, attended the district school and began teaching at nineteen. He worked his way through the Indiana State Normal, completing the course in 1878. For several years his work was teaching and he held the principalship in various towns, but located in 1883 on a beautiful farm at Collamer, which he still owns. In the fall of 1890 he was elected trustee of Cleveland township, brought order out of chaos and put the township in good condition, financial and otherwise. Soon after the expiration of his term as trustee he was appointed receiver for the Arnold bank and his work in closing the business of this financial wreck attracted the attention of financiers, so that on the organization of the Provident Trust Company at Columbia City in 1900 he was offered and accepted the position of manager. His conduct of this institution has been eminently satisfactory to the patrons of this bank, as well as to its stockholders and officers. He has shown himself large enough to master the various and comprehensive functions of this highly successful institution and has its business well in hand. He is the best posted man on farm values and conditions in the county.

October 18, 1882, Mr. Galbreath was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Puterbaugh, of Peru, Indiana, and to them have been born five children: Neva, a teacher in the Columbia City schools; Russell, just completing the high school course; Mariae, a student in the high school; and Jamie and Walter, aged five and two years.

ROBERT R. SCOTT.

This enterprising business man, who has contributed greatly to the material advancement of Columbia City and adjacent country, is a native of Whitley county, Indiana,

M. L. Galbreath

and dates his birth from November 10, 1857. His parents, James E. and Lydia Scott, came from Ohio, the former being of Scotch-Irish descent, the latter of Welsh blood. James E.'s father, Robert, a native of Ireland, immigrated to the United States a number of years ago and settled in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, thence removed to Fayette county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life as an industrious and prosperous tiller of the soil. His wife, Mary Ray, who was of Scotch lineage, also died in the above county, leaving five children, of whom James E. Scott was the fourth. James E. Scott remained in Ohio until attaining his maturity, when he, in 1849, located permanently in Whitley county, taking possession of a tract of two hundred acres in Troy township, which his father had previously purchased from the government. In due time he developed a fine farm and followed agricultural pursuits with success and profit all his life. He died on his home place in December, 1884, his widow surviving to the present time. The maiden name of Mrs. Scott was Lydia Cockerill; her ancestors, originally Welsh, settling in Virginia, from which state they subsequently migrated westward and became identified with the growth and development of various parts of Ohio, in several counties of which the name is still familiar. Three children were born to J. E. and Lydia Scott, namely: James W., a physician of Whitley county; Edward M. (deceased) and Robert R.

Robert R. Scott was reared and educated in Whitley county and on arriving at manhood's estate took charge of the family homestead, where he followed the pursuit of agriculture until 1891, at which time he discontinued tilling the soil and became a real estate agent in the city of Chicago. After a short time there he returned to the farm, which had fallen to him by inheritance, and which he still owns, and continued its management until April, 1904, when he removed to Columbia City, the better to look after the interests of the Wilmot Mutual Telephone Company, which had been organized in the meantime, and of which he was secretary and director. Mr. Scott was officially connected with this enterprise until the following year, when he promoted the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company, of Whitley county, which was originally capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars, and subsequently increased to one hundred thousand, and of which he was president. After one year as executive head of the concern he was made general solicitor and field manager, in addition to which he also became, in July, 1906, assistant secretary, discharging the duties of these responsible positions in an able and praiseworthy manner, as the rapid growth of the enterprise in public favor abundantly attests. On March 16, 1904, the first instrument was set, since which time considerably in excess of one thousand have been installed and the efficiency of the enterprise greatly facilitated. The company represents an actual investment of forty-five thousand dollars and as originally planned something like thirty thousand dollars additional capital will be required in order to make it meet the purposes for which designed. There are at present seven hundred stockholders, among whom are many of the leading farmers of the county and the lines are being extended so as to communicate with various points in the counties of Whit-

ley, Kosciusko, Huntington, Cass Miami, Wabash, Noble and DeKalb. At this time the company has instruments in Whitley, Huntington, Noble and Kosciusko counties and about six hundred miles of wire, but the enterprise is being pushed rapidly forward and when completed it will doubtless prove one of the most efficient and best managed plants of the kind in the state. The credit of the undertaking belongs largely to Mr. Scott and to him more than any other is due its steady growth and the confidence with which it is regarded by the public. Mr. Scott possesses business abilities of a high order, is a fine executive and manager, and under his able direction the company, as already indicated, is forging rapidly to the front among similar enterprises throughout Indiana and other states.

Mr. Scott was married April 10, 1879, to Miss Margaret Templeton, of Etna township. Three children were born and peculiarly all were born on the 7th of the month. The two surviving are Ina, a teacher in Etna township Central school, and Marvin, manager of the Central Union Telephone station at Huntertown, Indiana. Mr. Scott is a Democrat and is generally found in campaign work.

GEORGE ALLEN PONTIUS.

The gentleman whose biography is herewith presented is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, where his birth occurred January 14, 1860. He is descended from an old German family that settled in Pennsylvania at an early period in the history of that state and it was there that his grandfather, Daniel Pontius, reared his family and spent his entire life as an honest, industrious tiller of the soil, a vocation which the majority of the name appear to have followed. Levi Pontius, son of Daniel, and father of the subject, was born in Pennsylvania, but in early life went to Ohio, settling in Pickaway county, where he married, reared a family and followed quite successfully the pursuit of agriculture and stock raising. At one time he made arrangements to dispose of his holdings in Ohio and move his family to Indiana, to which end he came in advance to the latter state and purchased land in Adams county, which he designed for a home for himself and those dependent upon him, but before he could carry out his plans he was seized with a violent illness which soon developed unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia, although nineteen years had elapsed since he had been bitten by a dog, having almost forgotten the occurrence. In due time, however, the dread disease manifested itself and after intense suffering and untold agony, death mercifully came to his relief. Shortly after the demise of her husband Mrs. Pontius and her children soon moved to the farm in Adams county, Indiana, on which some improvements had been made, and there she raised her family and spent the remainder of her life. Some years after changing her residence to this state she became the wife of Jacob Clinge, with whom she lived until called to the other world in 1886. By her first marriage she was the mother of six children, Daniel, deceased; Sarah Elizabeth, deceased; Rachel Ellen, wife of Fletcher Rayns; George Allen; Emma and Minnie, the last two deceased.

George Allen Pontius was quite young when brought by his mother to Indiana and his early life on the farm in Adams county was pretty much after that of the majority of boys reared in close touch with nature in the woods and fields. His first school experience was in a crude log building, hastily constructed and meagerly furnished, but later he pursued his studies under most favorable conditions until obtaining a fair knowledge of the branches constituting the common school curriculum. Although young in years the conditions under which the family were obliged to live early threw upon him cares and responsibilities ill suited to his tender age, but he acquitted himself with credit in the work of the farm and contributed his full share to the support of his mother and other members of the home circle. Being needed in the fields during the spring, summer and part of the fall months, his educational advantages were consequently limited, but by making the most of his opportunities he in due time, as already indicated, succeeded in becoming quite well informed. In addition to the district schools which he attended in winter seasons during his childhood and youth he subsequently pursued his studies for about three years in a village school of higher grade, at Vera Cruz, Indiana, at the end of which time he accepted a position in a drug store, where he remained until 1875. In that year Mr. Pontius went to Bryant, Indiana, where he also engaged in the capacity of drug clerk and after remaining there for a period of two years accepted a similar position in the city of Bluffton, where he continued during the ensuing four years, severing his connection with his employer at the expiration of the time indicated to become traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house. Mr. Pontius represented his firm on the road about two years, or until 1884, when he resigned his position and engaged in the drug business in Columbia City upon his own responsibility. Three years later he purchased a drug store that stood on the lot occupied by his present building and in due season built up an extensive trade, which has steadily increased from that time to the present, being now one of the largest and most successful drug dealers in Columbia City, with an establishment complete in all its departments and fully stocked with everything demanded by the trade. In addition to his regular retail and prescription business he does quite a profitable jobbing trade, his store occupying a larger space and representing more capital than any other establishment of the kind in the northeastern part of the state. The building is three stories high, twenty-one by one hundred and fifty feet in area, the entire space being devoted to his business with results that have been highly satisfactory, as the ample fortune which he has accumulated bears evidence. Mr. Pontius is not only a careful and methodical business man, thoroughly conversant with every detail of the line of trade to which his attention is devoted, but as a skillful pharmacist stands at the head of his profession and enjoys to the utmost the confidence of his numerous customers. He is a careful buyer, employs modern methods throughout his establishment and to his easy, courteous manner and eminently fair and honorable dealings he attributes not a little of the large measure of success which he to-day enjoys. Mr. Pontius is not only a representative business man

of the modern school, who keeps abreast of the times in everything relating to his lines, but is also a public-spirited citizen, with the welfare of the community at heart, and a cultured gentleman whom to know is to respect and honor. By industry, sound judgment and rare forethought he has succeeded in establishing himself and family in the confidence of the people, and his high standing in business circles and in the social world has been fairly and honestly won. Starting in life with no capital save a well rounded character, sterling honesty and a will that hesitated at no difficulties, he perseveringly pursued a straightforward, manly course, taking advantage of opportunities when they presented themselves and creating them where they did not exist, he gradually surmounted every obstacle in his way and now, in the prime and vigor of his life and power, he has reached an eminence which few attain. Mr. Pontius began in 1894 making sealing wax just for local trade and the business has become one of great proportions, making now in the neighborhood of five hundred tons per year and which is sold from coast to coast and is known as Pontius Pure Sealing Wax. He owns land in Adams county, Indiana, and valuable property in Columbia City.

On June 7, 1893, Mr. Pontius entered the marriage relation with Miss Estella May Baker, of Columbia City, who has borne him two children, Thomas Thornburg, whose birth occurred on May 17, 1894, and May, whose natal day is December 27, 1895. Essentially a business man and making every other consideration subordinate thereto, Mr. Pontius has not been unmindful of the duties of citizenship, or of the debt which every enterprising man owes the public. He has ever been interested in whatever makes for the general good of his city and county, encourages all laudable measures for the social, intellectual and moral advancement of his fellowmen and in every relation of life his influence has been both salutory and powerful. He has attained high standing in the Masonic fraternity, including among others the degree of Sir Knight, is also an active worker in the Pythian order and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian church, both being zealous and consistent members and deeply interested in all lines of activity under the auspices of the same. He is a Democrat in politics.

LEWIS HARTMAN.

This honorable citizen and gallant ex-soldier is a native of Shelby county, Ohio, where his birth occurred August 12, 1842, being the son of Peter and Savilla Hartman. Peter Hartman, whose parents came from Germany, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, about 1814, and when a mere lad accompanied the family to Shelby county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity and resided until 1853. He there married Savilla Swander, who was born in Fairfield county, May 28, 1820, and moved to Whitley county in August, 1883, purchasing one hundred sixty acres of land near Columbia City, where he died in 1864, surviving his wife eight years. Her parents were Frederick, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and Eva Glick, of same county, and they came to Ohio about one hundred years ago. The

Swander family in America starts with Frederick, who came from Switzerland to Philadelphia in 1732. The family numbers about two thousand in America. Peter and Savilla Hartman had ten children: Peter, who died in infancy; Lewis; Benjamin F., who served in Company D, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, during the late Civil war, and died near Leesburg, Indiana, April, 1904; George Michael, a farmer near Leesburg, Indiana; Jonathan Monroe, a farmer of Richland township, Whitley county; Katherine Jane, who is the wife of John Rittenhouse, a resident of Thorncreek township, this county; Florence, wife of Andrew Roberts, of Shelby county, Ohio; Sarah, twin sister of Florence, also married a Mr. Roberts, a brother of Andrew, and lives in Shelby county, Ohio; James, who died in infancy; Eva Savilla, Mrs. John Fey, also a resident of Shelby county, Ohio.

Lewis Hartman attended the district schools, meantime working on the farm. He was eleven years old on coming to Whitley county. He worked on a farm as a hired man until the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, when he responded to the President's call for volunteers by enlisting in his nineteenth year, in 1861, in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry. He was with his regiment throughout its varied experience, being in a number of campaigns and on many bloody battle fields. He was in West Virginia under General Reynolds and took part in the battle of Cheat Mountain, thence to Louisville, Kentucky, being attached to General Nelson's command. At Gallatin, Tennessee, the Seventeenth was assigned to General Wilder's celebrated cavalry brigade. At Leet's Tan Yard, Georgia, the entire command, by reason of the overwhelming force of the enemy surrounding it, was reported lost or captured. Cutting his way through the opposing force General Wilder succeeded in effecting his escape, this being one of the two hundred battles in which the brigade participated. Mr. Hartman was honorably discharged at Macon, Georgia, in August, 1865, and immediately resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life as a tiller of the soil. In 1867 he moved to the farm in Columbia township, three miles southwest of Columbia City, on which he still lives and which, under his persevering toil and able management, has been cleared and brought to an advanced state of tillage, one hundred acres being under cultivation, the remaining sixty consisting of fine timber land and pasturage. The original log cabin has been replaced by a splendid modern residence and in place of the pole stable and rude sheds for live stock there are now a first-class barn and substantial outbuildings. The farm is well drained and in all that constitutes a representative agriculturist its owner may be reckoned among the most enterprising and progressive.

November 11, 1866, Mr. Hartman entered the marriage relation with Miss Anna Nolt, born September 9, 1843, in Whitley county, whose mother, Reginia Schrader, German by birth, died here in 1900, at the ripe old age of ninety years. The children are: William H.; George A., died in childhood; Mary S. is the wife of Charles Schrader; Cora married Byron Yohe; John Nathan; Olin; Katherine, wife of Edward Metz; Franklin; Irven L.; Jennie is the wife of Harry Steele and Fannie at home.

Four of the sons, William, John, Nathan

and Olin, each have a section of land in Cherry county, Nebraska, which they are holding as homesteads. Charles Schrader and Byron Yohe are farmers of Miner township. Edward Metz is a stenographer with the Capitol Rattan Company, Indianapolis. Franklin is employed on drainage work in Iowa. Irven L. is operating the home farm and Harry Steele is a carpenter in Orland township.

Mr. Hartman holds to the faith of the Church of God, in which he has been an elder much of the time during the past twenty years. His wife was born and reared a Mennonite and is still loyal to the teachings of that denomination.

Mrs. Hartman is daughter of Jonas and Regina (Schrader) Nolt, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Whitley county in 1845, purchasing two thousand one hundred acres of land in The Beaver Reserve, settling two miles south of Columbia City. He soon after built a saw mill and carding mill on the banks of Eel river, one mile from his house, placing his oldest son John in charge, he devoting his attention to making a farm. He died in February, 1857, aged fifty-eight. His widow survived till past ninety. At the father's death two sons, Amos, aged twenty-one, and Emanuel, aged eight, died of the same disease, typhoid fever. John took charge of the farm, living on the old homestead during his life, dying at about forty. His widow still lives at the old homestead. Of six daughters there are living in 1907: Barbara, a widow of James Myers, who has part of the original purchase of his father; Lizzie, wife of Nathan Roberts, also farmer on same tract; and Anna, Mrs. Hartman. Three daughters are deceased: Fanny, who married Henry Eberhart, and died past seventy, and who had survived her husband eighteen years. Their son Jacob has her share of the Nolt estate; Mary married Jeston Honnithore—both are deceased; his son William is on the old homestead; Leah married William Lichtenwalter and died soon after marriage; he finally sold the farm and with a daughter lives in Illinois. Each daughter received one hundred and sixty acres or its value of the original purchase.

Rev. DAVID A. WORKMAN.

A preacher himself and a son of a preacher, a lifelong farmer, and descended from a generation of farmers, the above named gentleman is now enjoying repose at his well earned home in one of the best agricultural sections of this county. Though not as yet an old man, he is the only survivor of a once numerous family, which included several sets of children, with the usual collateral relatives now all gone. His parents, Levi and Catherine (Hunter) Workman, were farmers in Ohio in the olden days of that state, but came to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1859, found a home on a small farm and there spent the remainder of their lives. They were devout members of the German Baptist church, in which denomination the father was a preacher for forty years, and was the elder in the Columbia City church at its organization and continued to serve this church for several years. Their children, eight in number, were George, Norman, Isaac, Sanford, Eliza, David A., Lydia and Robinson, David being the only survivor.

Mr. Workman later married Julia Secrist, by whom he had two children, Martha and Mary. His second wife dying, there was a third marriage to Sarah Andrews, who died without issue. David A. Workman, the sixth child, was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 4, 1848, and hence was about eleven years old when the parental emigration to Indiana took place. He remained at home as a helper in the farm work until he had completed his twenty-fourth year, when he engaged in labor on his own account. In 1876 he was elected a minister of the German Baptist church and ordained by the elders of the church in the same year. His first regular charge was the church at Columbia City and he has continued to serve that church most of the time since. He has done evangelistic work elsewhere, including various places in Ohio, as also in many counties of Indiana. Himself and wife are the only resident survivors of the original members of the Columbia City church. He has generally attended as a delegate to the district conference. Failing health in 1900 compelled him to give up ministerial work. He owns a neat farm of forty acres in Thorncreek township, where he lives in practical retirement. He is a man of intelligence, well informed on public questions, stanchly Republican in politics and regarded favorably by all his acquaintances.

September 8, 1872, Mr. Workman married Henrietta, daughter of Joseph and Charity (Bowman) Connell, of Stark county, Ohio. Her parents came to Indiana in the spring of 1865, first settling in Kosciusko county, but eight years later they came to Whitley county and located on a farm in Thorncreek township. The father died in 1894, but his widow is still living. Their eight children were Henrietta, Samantha, Levi, Rachel, Lemon, Harriet, William and May, of whom six are living. Mr. and Mrs. Workman have had seven children: Charity, deceased in young girlhood; Minetta, wife of Dr. L. A. Kenner; Ira, a railroad man, married Bertha Jackson and lives in Fort Wayne; Amos, who married Estella Shuman and is a railroad employe; Homer is also with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Fort Wayne; Blanche, wife of Horton Bills, of Troy township; and Roy, deceased at thirteen.

JAMES L. MALONEY.

An emigrant ship that came over in 1832 brought a bright Irish lad by the name of Patrick Maloney. He was the poorest of the poor but being ambitious was determined to make a success of life somewhere in the great republic. Making his way to Indiana, which was then an uninviting wilderness, Patrick joined the early pioneers in Whitley county and was one of the noble band that redeemed it from the wilderness. A few years after his arrival an Irish girl, by the name of Catherine Welsh, also became a resident of Indiana. They met and married and about 1836 settled on a tract of wild land in Smith township, just north of Churubusco. Since then the name of Maloney has been a familiar one in this locality and none has enjoyed more general respect as a member of the pioneer army who made Whitley county. Patrick Maloney died when about fifty-five years old but his widow long survived him, spending the last years of her life in Swan

township, Noble county, where she passed away in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Patrick Maloney's children that attained maturity were Mary, wife of George Hull, and lives in Noble county; Ellen married William Kennedy and lives at Elwood, Indiana; John is a farmer of Eel River, Allen county; James M.; Patrick died at the age of twenty-five years; Nancy, deceased wife of John Wilkinson; Bridget married Edward Summers and are both deceased. James L. Maloney, fourth of the seven children, was born on the paternal farm in Whitley county, October 9, 1846. As he grew up he helped in all the work incidental to pioneer farming, mastered the details and thus qualified himself for his future responsibilities in the same line of business. In the course of time he became owner of this Smith township land, which now amounts to two hundred and thirty acres, the greater part of which is well improved. He is regarded as one of the model farmers and as he has spent all his life on his place just north of town, has obtained a wide acquaintance both with the older and younger generations. His long residence of over sixty years in his native township gives him rank as a charter member of the early pioneers and entitles him to a front seat in the meetings of old settlers. Though not an office-seeker, Mr. Maloney is not neglectful of public affairs and as a stanch Democrat may be relied on to assist whenever anything is on hand concerning the welfare of the community.

August 21, 1876, Mr. Maloney was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Philip and Julia (Cullen) Lynch, early settlers of Green township, Noble county. Mr. and Mrs. Maloney have nine living children: Edward, on part of the homestead, his wife being Elizabeth Burns; Lawrence married Bessie Magers and is an electrician at Ouray, Colorado; Joseph; Patrick, a teacher in the Whitley county schools; Catherine was educated at Sacred Heart Academy and is a teacher of music at the home; Julia, Lewis, Mary and Bernard are all at home. The family are members of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church and are much esteemed as they are good friends, good citizens and good neighbors.

JOHN M. SMITH.

Among the emigrants from the Rhine Baier, Germany, who settled in Ohio in 1843 were Henry and Catherine (Lepley) Smith. They located in Tuscarawas county and lived there many years, but in 1856 removed to Whitley county and took possession of a farm in Smith township three miles south of Cherubusco. Eventually finding old age pressing on, the father located in Churubusco and lived in retirement until his career was closed by death, when about eighty-five years old. His widow died in Union township in her eighty-ninth year. Six of their children reached maturity: Catherine, widow of James Roach, of Union township; William, of Middlebury, Indiana; Henry, in Union township; John M.; Philip, of Richmond, Indiana, a lumber dealer, and Adam J. Smith, of Decatur, Indiana, also a lumberman. John M. Smith was the fourth in age. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 18, 1848, and thus was eight years old when his parents reached their

new home in Indiana. He grew up on the Smith township farm, and after completing his twenty-first year began working out by the month with farmers of the neighborhood. Too ambitious to continue this line, he rented his father's farm when twenty-four years old and managed it in his own interest until 1876. At that time he removed to Arcola and put in three years at hauling sawlogs for the neighboring mills. In 1879 he returned to his father's farm, took charge as before and conducted it for four years and then purchased a place in Union township, where he made his home until December, 1904, when he decided to retire from active business. Taking up his residence at Churubusco, he has since been one of the respected citizens of that place, esteemed for his probity and kindly disposition. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics and though not seeking office for himself, keeps posted on public questions, especially those of a local nature, and may be counted on to lend a hand when questions are being considered for the advancement of the public welfare. His farm in Union township consists of one hundred and seventy-two acres, has been well cultivated for years and is regarded as valuable and productive property.

May 23, 1878, Mr. Smith was married at Arcola to Tillie A. Binkley, daughter of Ohio pioneers. Her parents, Abraham and Leah (Emley) Binkley, came from Stark county, Ohio, in 1864 and were long residents of Allen county, but in 1897 removed to Whitley county. The father died at Churubusco in his eighty-sixth year and the mother passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chauncey Wigent, in Union township, after reaching her seventy-sixth year. Of their five children, Mrs. Smith was the fourth, her birth occurring in Stark county, Ohio, March 19, 1855. Allie, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, is the wife of Samuel De Poy and resides in Columbia City. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MARTIN KOCHER.

Though Germany has contributed many valuable citizens to the United States, it is doubtful whether any of them stand better in their respective communities than this popular boot and shoe man of Churubusco. He has the German geniality, the German energy and thrift and pretty much all the good qualities that have made that nationality famous throughout the world. Louis and Mary Kocher were poor but respected citizens of Alsace and there spent all the years of their lives. They had a large family of children, of whom Martin Kocher was the seventh. He was born in Alsace, Germany, then France, July 4, 1853, and grew up in his native land, where he obtained a fair education and learned the trade of shoemaking. Like many another he looked longingly across the waters to the great republic and finally decided to cast his lot with the people of this nation. It was in 1872 that he enrolled his name on the passenger list of one of the steamships plying between Germany and America, and made the trip without accident or mishap. On arrival at Castle Garden he bought passage to Buffalo and spent three years in that city in diligent prosecution of his trade. In 1876, he went

to Ohio, but after spending a year there decided to push farther west in search of an advantageous situation. It was late in 1877 that Mr. Kocher found himself in the county seat of Whitley county, and he lost no time in resuming work at his bench. Being favorably impressed with Churubusco as offering an opening in his line. Mr. Kocher came there in 1878 and opened up in the boot and shoe business. He has prospered and has something to show as the result of his twenty-eight years' residence in the town of his adoption. Above all, he has many friends, has gained the good will of the community and is regarded as a safe and reliable citizen. Being a friend of education and interested in the welfare of the young, he accepted and now holds the position of school trustee.

In August, 1880, Mr. Kocher was married to Laura D. Shoemaker, who was born in Ohio but reared in Indiana. Her parents, Henry H. and Matilda Shoemaker, became early settlers in Noble county. Mr. and Mrs. Kocher have four children: Louis H., a partner with his father; Frank A., a shoe clerk in Indianapolis; Wilma A. and Mary. Mr. Kocher is a Democrat. He is interested in farming, having one hundred and twenty acres in Smith township.

OVIN BOGGS.

It was in 1846 that William Boggs came in from the east and settled on a farm in Smith township, where he entered upon the hard work of clearing and improvement. In Pennsylvania he had married Susanna Moore, but on the 9th of November, of the same year that witnessed his arrival, he died at the comparatively early age of fifty-two. His widow after surviving him forty-seven years, passed away on the originally settled farm, February 13, 1893, when nearly seventy years old. This pioneer couple had ten children, the third being Ovin Boggs, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1829. He was seventeen years old when he first came to Whitley county and has been a resident of it for over sixty years. During this time, however, he lived in Noble county for four years but all of his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. In 1902 he removed to Churubusco, where he is passing the evening of life in well earned ease. His farm in Smith township is rented, the income furnishing a competent support.

February 12, 1860, Mr. Boggs was married in Smith township to Maria Penn, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 15, 1835. Her parents, John and Mary (Chamblin) Penn, had ten children, of whom Mrs. Boggs was the sixth in order of birth. She came to Whitley county when nineteen years old and has spent all the remainder of her days as one of its esteemed citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs have had nine children, of whom six are living: Lawrence, Ella, Elmer, William, Eulalia and Francis. Two children died in infancy and one, Jesse, passed away when twenty-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and no couple in Churubusco have more friends or general respect than these two pioneers. Mr. Boggs is public spirited and allows nobody to get ahead of him in movements to benefit the community. He knows everybody and

everybody knows him, and he is looked up to for advice and counsel by members of the rising generation.

JOHN A. BRYAN.

The family of this name originated in Ohio, where for many years they were farmers in Hancock county. Jacob Bryan there married Jennie Pickens, both finally ending their days on their farm in Hancock county. John A. Bryan, the second of their three children, was born in Hancock county, Ohio, August 16, 1850, and was reared there after the usual manner of farm boys of the period. As soon as he reached the legal age he went into business for himself as a farmer and this occupation he followed in his native county for over twenty years. In 1892 he came to Whitley county and purchased a farm in Smith township, which he cultivated for ten years with success. He sold this place and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Noble county, after which in March, 1902, he located at Churubusco, where he has since lived a retired life.

July 24, 1873, Mr. Bryan was married in Hancock county, Ohio, to Miss Martha, daughter of George and Sophia (Sholty) Dice, who came to Whitley county about 1876, and she died in Smith township when fifty-eight years of age. He is now living retired at Garrett, Indiana. Mrs. Bryan was the second of her father's family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had six children: Blanche B. is the wife of Newton McGuire, of Erie, Pennsylvania; Linnie J. is married to Edward Miller, of Churubusco; Lettie B. is the wife of Jesse Greenwalt, also of Churubusco; Earl A. operates his father's farm; George E., with the Strauss Real Estate Company, of Ligonier; and William S., a painter. The family are well known in their section of Whitley county and enjoy the regard of a wide circle of friends. Mr. Bryan takes life easy after years of struggle to establish himself and finds the evening of life passing pleasantly in his home at Churubusco. He is a Republican and formerly took quite a part in public matters. Mrs. Bryan is a member of the United Brethren church and Mr. Bryan is a Knight of Pythias.

LAVINA PENCE RICHEY.

Miles and Miranda (Woodrow) Richey who came from Pennsylvania to Whitley county in 1850, brought with them a son Lemuel, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1843. The father died on his farm in Smith township, when eighty-six years old, being survived by his widow four years. Abraham Pence had come to Whitley county in 1836, had here married Nancy Bucklew, and settled on a farm in Smith township, farming part of the section of land purchased by his father, where both ended their days. The father died in his seventy-eighth year, and his wife when about forty-four years old. This couple had eight children, the third of whom was Lavina Pence. She was born on the family homestead December 13, 1846. April 18, 1867, she was married to Lemuel Richey and thus the families of the two old

settlers were united. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Richey continued to reside in Smith township, pursuing the occupation of farming and improving a farm from the wilderness. With the exception of four years spent in Fort Wayne as fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Richey was a permanent resident of Whitley county. He returned to Churubusco and engaged in the hardware business, but was compelled after more than twenty-five years to relinquish this on account of failing health, about five years before his death, which occurred, June 23, 1906. Mr. Richey was an energetic and useful man during his lifetime. He was elected township trustee and held that important office for two terms and in addition to this served as a member of the school board of Churubusco at different times for several years. Mrs. Richey, who is a woman of unusual business sense, owns the old homestead of one hundred and sixty-nine acres, three miles west of Churubusco, which is rented. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes an active interest in all affairs affecting its interests. Mr. Richey was a soldier with an excellent record. He enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but after serving a short time with this command was discharged on account of disability and soon after joined Company D, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment of Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. That he made an excellent soldier is attested by the fact that a short time before the conclusion of hostilities, Mr. Richey was commissioned as captain of his company. He was for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in every way an estimable man and citizen. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Richey took into their home and hearts May Dorsey at four years old and who has ever remained with her foster parents. She was married December 3, 1903, to Laurence Jackson, who has operated Mrs. Richey's farm but is now giving a general supervision of Mrs. Richey's financial interests, including business property in Churubusco. They have one child, Everett.

JAMES W. BURWELL.

This name has long been familiar in Whitley and adjoining counties by reason of an active career in business and connection with public affairs. The family was of Ohio origin, as Joseph Burwell, a soldier of the Mexican war, and a cooper by trade, spent there most of his forty-six years of life. His death occurred in 1863, when he was a resident of Madison county, Ohio, and the widow found herself with five children to support. Deciding to seek a new location, Mrs. Burwell came to Whitley county in 1865, settling in Thorncreek township, where she eventually died when seventy years of age. James W. Burwell, third of her family of five, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 13, 1847, and hence was seventeen years old when he became a resident of Whitley county. During the next seventeen years he was engaged in farming in Thorncreek township, but finally decided to abandon agriculture for commercial pursuits. Establishing a hardware business at Laud, he prosecuted this diligently for seven years. Later he reopened in the same line in Sidney,

Kosciusko county, and remained there until 1901. After selling his store, Mr. Burwell went to South Whitley and formed a partnership with M. H. Maston to conduct a hardware business, which was continued until 1906. In that year he joined with his son, Walter K., to purchase the hardware establishment of Welsheimer Brothers at Churubusco. Mr. Burwell has not only been an active business man, but usually took the lead in questions of public interest in the various localities where he has resided. While a citizen of Jefferson township and during his residence in Kosciusko county he was elected to the position of trustee and served six years. His standing in the community is attested by the confidence thus reposed in him. He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity.

September 21, 1871, Mr. Burwell married Miss Caroline C., daughter of William P. and Rachel Craft, who were old settlers of Whitley county. Mr. and Mrs. Burwell have five living children: Edna, wife of Calvin C. Miller; Walter K., in partnership with his father; Cecil Blanche, a teacher in Kosciusko county; Geneva N., a graduate of the high school; and James B. Lester died at Sidney when fifteen years old.

JOHN W. CLAXTON.

An interesting character was lost when Isaac Claxton, after completing eighty-five years, departed this life July 2, 1898. As a young man he had come from New York in the late thirties and settled in Noble county, but soon after became a citizen of Whitley, with which his name was ever after identified. He had a diversified talent and boundless energy and became widely known as a civil engineer, as well as a teacher of long and varied experience. He took state contracts for ditching in early life and employed his winters in teaching "the young idea how to shoot." His teaching experience extended over thirty-eight years, an unusual record. He was married in 1841 to Sarah Crow and settled in Smith township, which locality was his home during much of his career. He was, however, residing in Noble county, some miles north of Churubusco, when his death occurred, his wife also passing away on the same place, May 5, 1888, when nearly sixty-seven years old. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters. John W. Claxton was the sixth of these, his birth occurring in Noble county, August 20, 1854. He spent eighteen years with his parents, meantime securing his education in the neighborhood schools. In 1872 he secured work at a sawmill in Thorncreek township, but after working there a year came to Churubusco and took up the calling which has proved the business of his life. He is now the oldest auctioneer in Whitley county, having followed the occupation over thirty-two years. During this time his sonorous voice has become familiar to thousands and his "going, going—gone" has been the finale of many a sale. The auctioneer must necessarily be something of a diplomatist, and it is safe to say that Mr. Claxton knows more people in Whitley county than any other resident of the vicinity. Everybody likes him and he likes everybody else, as his nature is genial, his address cordial and his disposition of the kind that makes and holds friends.

September 4, 1884, Mr. Claxton married Eliza Coverstone, who was born in Smith township, July 26, 1858, of pioneer parents. Jacob and Jane (Halterman) Coverstone, parents of Mrs. Claxton, settled in Smith township at a time so far back that little improvement had as yet been made and when nearly all the land was wild. Mr. and Mrs. Claxton have two children, Sarah J. and John B., and the family is one of the most popular in Churubusco. In politics Mr. Claxton has always been a stanch Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN W. SMITH.

Among the early settlers of Allen county was Nathan Smith, who married Barbara Diffendarfer and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. After a brief residence in Noble county, he returned to Allen but spent the latter years of his life at Churubusco, eventually dying there in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His wife died when sixty-nine years old, after becoming the mother of eight children. John W. Smith, the second, was born in Green township, Noble county, November 3, 1846. He was reared chiefly in Allen county and when fourteen years old went to work for his uncle, A. M. Long, in Whitley county, with whom he remained two years. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, much of his service being as orderly for Gen. James B. Steadman. Returning then to Allen county, he remained two years and then put in some years in different states of the west. About 1870 he came back to Allen county and was engaged in farming one year, but abandoned this for carpenter work, which occupied his time more or less for the next twenty years. Subsequently he was employed for some three years in a cabinet shop and furniture store for S. F. Barr and later took a position with the Wabash Railroad Company and for two years had charge of the water works between Detroit and Logansport and between Michigan City and Indianapolis. After working for the Wabash about five years he purchased the furniture and undertaking business of S. F. Barr, at Churubusco, in partnership with his brother, W. C. Smith. This firm continued for fifteen years when Mr. Smith sold his interest and about 1899 bought the hardware establishment of Alex. Craig & Son. In 1890 was erected a two-story brick building twenty-two by eighty with one-story extension of fifty-two feet, the second floor being devoted to lodge purposes. He has been a resident of Churubusco since 1874 and has done much to assist in building up the city. He has served as a member of the school board and for two years has been one of the most active members of the council.

March 26, 1872, Mr. Smith married Miss Mina, daughter of Nelson Compton, who came to Smith township as far back as 1834. He entered a farm from the government and both himself and wife ended their days on this place. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Smith bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Republic county, Kansas, but only remained in that state until the summer of the following year. His return to Whitley county recalled the days of the old settlers, as he made the trip in a "prairie

schooner." Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two living children: Willard Zur, associated with his father in business; and Ethel A., wife of Elmer E. Gandy.

JOHN M. DEEM.

Whitley county was largely settled by Ohioans, and these in turn were either natives of the states farther east, or descendants of those who crossed the Alleghanies in the "early days" so often mentioned in connection with the pioneers. Lewis Deem, who was born in 1818, married Catherine Birney in Stark county, Ohio, and came to Whitley county in the fall of 1854. They settled on a farm in Smith township, where the father died December 10, 1879, his wife, who was somewhat his senior, passing away when eighty-three years old. This worthy pioneer couple had three children: David died in Smith township in his twenty-ninth year; Eliza is the wife of George W. Krider, of Smith township; John M. Deem, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 16, 1861, and hence was about three years old when his father settled in Whitley county. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and was reared to hard work from his earliest boyhood. He was ambitious to learn and obtained a good education in the common schools, supplemented by a course in the high school in Columbia City. His first venture in the business world was as a teacher, which occupation he followed for several terms, but his main business has been that of farming, raising, buying, shipping and selling stock. He purchased the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres to which he has added seventy-one acres, his farm now consisting of two hundred and thirty-one acres. He has greatly improved this place since he came into possession by remodeling the house, building a bank barn, draining, and by hard work making it one of the best farms in the county for grain and stock raising. He was often called on to fill the minor offices in his township and is regarded as a safe and reliable citizen. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and takes much interest in the affairs of the order, having filled all the offices in the lodge and being a representative to the grand lodge. In 1900 Mr. Deem retired from active business on the farm and took up his residence in Churubusco, where he is in enjoyment of general respect from all his neighbors. He has done much for the general good, urging the draining of swamps and the straightening of public roads.

March 29, 1874, Mr. Deem was married to Emma Jane Mowrey, by whom he had four children: William L.; Alice M., wife of William Johnson; Herber E.; and Florence. The sons each have a farm near Churubusco. The family has been long and favorably known about Churubusco and their friends are not only numerous, but appreciative of their sterling worth. Mr. Deem is a Republican and has served on county committees and in various conventions.

JOHN A. PRESSLER.

When the Presslers and Duplers are mentioned, old-time residents of Whitley county recognize the names as those of very early settlers. Valentine, son of John Pressler, came to Whitley county as far back as

1846. In March, 1855, he married Diana, daughter of Jonathan Dupler, who came with her parents in 1840 and settled on a farm in Thorncreek township. He spent many years in improving this place and finally died there, January 11, 1894, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His widow survives and resides on the place originally settled more than half a century ago. Valentine Pressler was a man of popularity and influence during the active period of his life and for fifteen years had the office of township assessor. His wife has long been an active member of the Christian church and noted for her interest in all charitable undertakings. This worthy couple had thirteen children and the second in age was John A. Pressler. He was born on his father's farm in Thorncreek township, August 29, 1858, and from early boyhood manifested a desire to obtain a good education. He succeeded in this and put his qualifications to test by teaching many years in his native township. Altogether his work as a teacher had extended over seven years and in August, 1888, he left the farm to engage in the grocery business at Churubusco. After a few years he disposed of his interests and resumed teaching, which occupation he followed four years. He then abandoned teaching permanently to accept a position as assistant cashier of the Exchange Bank owned by O. Gandy & Co., and he has since retained this employment.

March 18, 1886, Mr. Pressler married Miss Emma E. Cotterly, who was born in Thorncreek township, November 3, 1865. Her father, John Cotterly, was a native of Berne, Switzerland, married Anna Born, of Ohio, and came to Whitley county in 1850, settling on a farm in Thorncreek township. Mrs. Pressler is a sister of Mrs. George R. Hemmick, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and her family is among the oldest in the county. She was a teacher in the public schools for ten years and is a lady of unusual intelligence. Mr. Pressler held the office of clerk and treasurer of Churubusco for five years, and has long been regarded as one of the progressive citizens of the place. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, of which he has for years been an esteemed and influential member. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and active in its religious and charitable work. Churubusco numbers among her citizens no man who stands higher or has done more for the town than Mr. Pressler. Enterprising, energetic and thoroughly competent as a business man, his advice is sought and his help appreciated wherever anything is to be done to forward the interests of the community or advance the course of progress.

GEORGE H. TAPY.

Prof. George H. Tapy, county superintendent of Whitley county schools, was born in Clay county, Indiana, the son of Francis H. and Wilhelmina Tapy. Francis Tapy, when a youth, accompanied his parents upon their removal from Ohio to Indiana. His father, Harman Tapy, was a native of Germany, though he lived in Ohio and settled in 1844, near the town of Brazil, where he purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Prof.

George W. Tapley

Tapy's mother, also born in Germany, bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Telgemier. She came to America when but five years of age, subsequently married Mr. Tapy in Clay county and there reared her family, and spent the greater part of her life, belonging with her husband to the large and respectable middle class that constitute much of the moral bone and sinew of the American Republic. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent under the rugged but wholesome influences of the farm and proved conducive not only to healthful physical growth, but also to the development of those qualities of mind and heart which enter so largely into the formation of correct habits and well rounded character. In his childhood and youth he attended the district school near the parental home, where he pursued the common branches of study, until his fourteenth year, when he entered upon a high-school course, which being finished he became a student at the Valparaiso Normal School. After attending that institution at intervals until 1886, he took a course at Wabash College, graduating therefrom. The training there received especially fitted him for the profession as an educator, which line of work he began when but seventeen years of age, teaching school in his native county. After two terms in the graded school of Poland, he took charge of the school at Etna, where he remained two years, the first year in the public schools, the second year teaching a private school in a public hall, having forty pupils. At the expiration of that time, in 1891, he was induced to come to South Whitley and accept a position in the schools of that place, filling the place with an honorable record for a period of four years. At the end of that time he was promoted to the superintendency of the schools of that city, in which capacity he continued until 1899, when he was elected county superintendent of schools, which responsible and exacting position he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public to the present time, in the meanwhile demonstrating executive ability of high order and winning a conspicuous place among the leading school men of the state. It is a fact worthy of note that Prof. Tapy was not a candidate for the place he now holds, the honor coming to him without any solicitation on his part, being a recognition of services faithfully and efficiently rendered while at the head of the school system of South Whitley and elsewhere. At the expiration of his first term, June, 1903, he was re-elected and, as stated above, his official duties have been discharged in such a capable and satisfactory manner that the schools of Whitley county now compare favorably with the best in Indiana. Many needed reforms having been introduced since he took charge of the office, and the entire system advanced to a higher standard of efficiency.

The better to arouse a professional interest among the teachers, he has been very active in the matter of county and township institutes, in addition to which line of work his suggestions concerning educational matters command respectful attention in all the conventions and teachers' associations which he attends. He is a ready platform speaker and his ability as such has been recognized and utilized by the management of the Winona Assembly, where he appears every season as lecturer to the summer school of teachers. He is also keenly alive to the

value and necessity of the reading circle as an educational force and in addition to keeping alive an interest in the work in the schools of his own jurisdiction is now serving as president of the State Reading Circle Board, to which position he was chosen at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in the year 1902. He also served sometime as editor of the Country School Department in the Educator Journal, the official organ of the teachers of Indiana, and by his clear, forcible and logical articles was influential in arousing a lively interest and no little enthusiasm among the teachers of the rural districts.

Prof. Tapy is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and attainments and, possessing great force of character as well as a pleasing personality, his efforts in behalf of education have been fruitful, of beneficial results and it is not too much to state that none of his predecessors were more popular among the teachers of the county or enjoyed a greater degree of public esteem. With all of his success in his chosen field of endeavor and his standing as an educator and official, he is nevertheless a man of conservative demeanor, and with becoming modesty shrinks from rather than courts the publicity to which his service so manifestly entitles him. He is a young man in the vigor of his power and his usefulness and his career in the past justifies his many friends and admirers in the prediction, that the future awaits him with still brighter laurels and a more extended sphere in which to exercise his ability.

Prof. Tapy was married August 28, 1895, to Miss Charlotte Clark, of Coesse, Indiana, daughter of John O. Clark, a resident of that place. Before her marriage Mrs. Tapy was a teacher in the public schools of Whitley county, and having kept in close touch with the trend of the educational thought, she not only sympathizes with her husband in his work, but assists and encourages him in all his efforts, proving a true helpmate in all that the term implies.

FRANCIS M. SONDAY.

Thought but a short time a resident in the town no citizen has impressed himself more favorably on the community, which is due to his genial character, his friendly greeting to everybody as well as his excellent business habits and reliability as a citizen. He is full of enterprise and has already done much to improve the conditions of his adopted home and altogether has been a valuable addition to the commercial and social life of this enterprising and progressive little city. His parents, Jacob and Barbara Sonday, were settlers of Jay county, where they earned their livelihood by farming and were esteemed members of the community in which they lived. Francis M. Sonday, the second of their nine children, was born in Jay county, June 8, 1873, and was reared to manhood in the place of his nativity. Being studious and attentive, he received a good education in the common schools, which has served him a good purpose through life. His parents were poor, however, and before reaching his majority he was compelled to "strike out for himself" as they say in the country. In 1892 he secured employment at farm work in Allen county and kept at this for about three years, when he took personal

charge of his own farm of one hundred and forty acres. Wearying of this, he concluded to try another line and in 1900 opened up in the general mercantile business at Ari, one of the live towns of Allen county, and near his home place. He was appointed postmaster of the place and acted as local agent for the Wabash Railroad Company. He remained at Ari for fifteen months and then returned to his farm, which he sold and in April, 1906, came to Churubusco, where he purchased the furniture and undertaking business of E. L. Welshmier, enlarged the stock and otherwise improved the plant and now conducts a first-class establishment. In 1906 he erected a commodious store building, twenty-two by ninety with three floors, built of cement blocks, equipped it thoroughly and by paying strict and personal attention to all the details has enjoyed a full measure of prosperity. He is public spirited and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all his townsmen. In 1892 Mr. Sonday was married to Miss Alice Galloway. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sonday are identified with the United Brethren church.

GEORGE R. HEMMICK.

Churubusco, one of the lively and progressive towns of Whitley county, has been noted for the public spirit of its citizens. The general feeling has been to do what was necessary to help the town forward by bringing about improvements, securing good government and thus aiding to make the people happy and contented. Perhaps no man has contributed more in this way, according to his means, than the well known jeweler whose personal and business career it is here the purpose to present in brief outline. George W. Hemmick, the founder of the family of this name in Whitley county, became a settler as far back as the latter part of the forties. He bought land in Columbia township, but being a plasterer by trade did most of his work at the county seat. His death occurred at Columbia City in the sixty-ninth year of his age, after a life of activity, which secured him many friends and general respect. When a young man in Ohio he married Mary Winget, who also died on the farm at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight, after becoming the mother of eight children. George R. Hemmick, the sixth of this family, was born in Columbia township, November 23, 1859. He was reared in Columbia City and as he grew up had the benefit of the schools of that place and thus obtained a fair education. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, meantime learning the jeweler's trade with A. H. Woodworth, at which he worked until 1885. He spent two years in Chicago in the same line and in 1887 came to Churubusco, where he established himself in business and has continued without interruption to the present time. During his residence in Churubusco he has taken much interest in public affairs and his popularity is attested by the fact that he held the office of clerk and treasurer of the town for two years.

January 21, 1882, Mr. Hemmick was married in Columbia City to Miss Amanda J., daughter of John and Anna (Born) Cotterly. The father was a native of Berne, Switzerland, and married his wife in Whitley county in 1850, settling in Thorncreek

township. He died on his farm there, November 10, 1882, in the fifty-first year of his age. Mrs. Hemmick, who was born on the homestead in Thorncreek township, was the third of her parents' ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Hemmick lost two children in infancy and have an only daughter, Lenora. Mrs. Hemmick is an active member of the Baptist church, and her husband is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is an active participant. The family is highly respected at Churubusco and are welcome in the best social circles of the town.

BRUCE D. HART, M. D.

Among the professional men now on the stage of action in Whitley county, none give higher promise of success and future usefulness than the above popular physician of Churubusco. He has the friend-making talent, so essential to success in any line, and the push and vigor without which none are thoroughly equipped for the struggles of this active age. He has educated himself with care, is devoted to his profession and is imbued with those instincts of sympathy and patience, which are so essential to the devotees of the healing art. David and Lucy (Kinmont) Hart became residents of Thorncreek township in the spring of 1866, where they lived and carried on agricultural operations for a number of years. Eventually, as age approached and they felt the effect of advanced years, they concluded to retire and in the early nineties located at Columbia City. Mrs. Hart died in February, 1904, and her husband passed away December 8, 1906. Bruce D. Hart, one of the nine children, was born on the farm in Thorncreek township, October 5, 1878. He grew up on the paternal homestead, going through the experiences usual with the farmer boy and when of age entered as a student at Franklin College, where he devoted himself to assiduous study for a year. He then accepted a clerkship in a drug store, that line of business being in accord with the plans he had formed for his future. After three years of this experience, he took up the study of medicine in earnest and after a brief preparatory course entered the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College. He devoted two years to work in this institution and a similar period in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he was graduated in the class of 1906. In June of that year he returned to Churubusco and began the practice of his profession with such earnestness that he has already in the brief time since elapsing secured a solid standing as one of the coming men of Whitley county's medical fraternity.

October 18, 1906, Dr. Hart married Miss Nina Merrill, a popular young lady of Prophetstown, who has proved a welcome accession to the social circles of Churubusco. Dr. Hart is a member of the Whitley County Medical Society and keeps abreast of all the advances and improvements in his profession. Dr. Hart is a Republican.

ISAAC HUMBARGER.

Among the pioneer settlers of Thorncreek township are Frederick and Elizabeth (Hetrick) Humbarger, both natives or Perry

county, Ohio. They came to Whitley county in 1852 and bought two hundred and thirty-four acres of land which has grown greatly in value by their efforts. Frederick died June 5, 1897, but his widow still lives on the old homestead. They were members of the Lutheran church and Frederick was a Democrat and served several times as trustee of Thorncreek township. They had six children, four reaching maturity: Caroline, deceased wife of John W. Waterfall; Mary, wife of Ira Spittler, of Columbia township; Isaac and Lucy Alice, wife of Frank Miller, of Fort Wayne.

Isaac Humbarger was born on the old homestead, December 27, 1861. He has spent his whole life on the farm where he now lives, which is part of the homestead settled by his father more than half a century ago. He now owns one hundred and three acres of good land, lives in a comfortable house and all the surroundings indicate prosperity and thrift. January 11, 1883, Mr. Humbarger married Mary Ann McClain, who was born in Columbia township, March 3, 1861. She was the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Wingent) McClain, the former born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1825, the son of Philip and Nancy McClain. Nancy Wingent was born in Clark county, Ohio, May 30, 1831, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Rinearson) Wingent, the latter of Pennsylvania and the former of Ohio. They came to Indiana in 1853 and settled in Union township, where they spent the rest of their lives. Joseph McClain and Nancy Wingent were married in Whitley county in 1852. He was a plasterer by trade and died February 14, 1890. His wife is still living in Thorncreek township, where she has lived for thirty-six years. They had eight children: John, a resident of Thorncreek township; Sarah, wife of Virgil Compton, of Smith township; Philip, living in Thorncreek; Mary Ann; Charles, deceased; George F., resident of Columbia township; Ellen, wife of John McDonald; Alfred, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Humbarger have two children: Gilbert M. married Ketura Schroll and has one child, Mary L.; Hessie May, a school girl. The parents are members of the Lutheran church in Columbia City. Mr. Humbarger is a Democrat and member of the Modern Woodmen.

LOUIS FESTUS METSKER.

Nearly a century and a half has passed since the emigrant founder of this German American family first set foot on the shores of North America. Born at Strasburg in 1747, Frederick Metsker crossed the ocean in his twentieth year and became a settler of Pennsylvania. He engaged in farming near Barren Run and followed that occupation until his death in 1824. The children left by this old pioneer, now all long since dead, were named Frederick, George, Henry, Samuel, Nancy and Christian. The latter was born in Pennsylvania, March 25, 1795, and about thirty years later became a resident of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He lived in Ohio some twenty-five years and seems to have met with financial success and achieved local prominence, as he founded the town of Strasburg and named it in honor of his ancestral home. In 1850, he came to Whitley county and settled at what is now the town of Churubusco, where he carried on the business of

farming in connection with weaving, in which trade he was something of an expert. In 1820, in Pennsylvania, he married Catherine, daughter of Christian Gnaga, a minister who came from Switzerland and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. During a long residence in his adopted Pennsylvania home he reared a large family, all long since dead, whose names are recorded in the family Bible as follows: Abraham, Michael, Fanny, Jacob, Christian, Elizabeth, Barbara and Catherine. The latter was born June 8, 1797, and died in Whitley county in 1862, the same year in which her husband died.

The children of Christian and Catherine Metsker were Mariah, Sarah, Anna, Leah, Sophronia, Christian, Nathaniel and Louis, all of whom are now dead except the last two mentioned.

Louis Festus Metsker, youngest of his father's family, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 12, 1840. He was ten years old when his parents made the overland trip to this section and well remembers the rough ride for weeks in the awkward wagons. There was little in what is now smiling and prosperous Smith township that was calculated to please the weary travelers of that distant date. There were no roads worthy of the name, no decent houses, no conveniences of any kind, while the forbidding landscape was covered with marshes and virgin timber. Louis was especially anxious for an education, but the three months of the poor winter schools and the summer subscription terms, which were even worse, afforded litle chance to one who desired to go beyond the three R's. Louis, however, made the best of these opportunities and in the early sixties supplemented them by attendance at the Seminary of Alexander Douglas in Columbia City, which was conducted in the Old Baptist church standing on the present site of the Clugston Hotel. Having thus qualified himself with difficulty, Mr. Metsker entered upon a term of teaching and followed this occupation during several of the succeeding years. Tiring of this as unprofitable, he eventually rented a small farm which he worked with some success until 1869, when he was able to purchase a place of his own. This sixty acres has been added to from time to time until at present Mr. Metsker owns two hundred and two acres of well improved land, desirably situated in Smith township, one mile south of Churubusco. This with its improvements makes one of the best farms in the county.

In 1863 Mr. Metsker married Claracy, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Briggs) Nickey, natives of Virginia, and her birth occurred in Smith township, April 5, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Metsker have had eight children: Ella, a graduate of Chicago University and is now Dean of Women and Professor of Latin in the Denver University; Rose, wife of John H. Grisamer; Callie, who is in business with S. M. Nickey, of Denver; Grace is wife of S. M. Nickey, above mentioned; Gertrude, wife of H. S. Lawrence, a Lutheran minister at Springfield, Ohio; Cathrine, wife of H. P. Barry, attorney, of Beaumont, Texas; Lois, a student in Indiana University; Christian Frederick, a student of Purdue University. It is a singular fact that every one of the children have been teachers in the public schools, a trait probably inherited from their father, who has always been interested in educational matters.

Mr. Metsker is a Republican in politics, served two terms as trustee and is now and for some years has been a member of the county council. Himself and family are members of the United Brethren church.

AUGUSTUS W. JEFFRIES.

Augustus W. Jeffries was born in Smith township, October 20, 1843, and is the son of Wyatt W. and Eliza Jane (Jones) Jeffries, both natives of Greenville county, Virginia. In 1835 they came to Smith township, Whitley county, and entered eighty acres of land of the government. They were the parents of sixteen children, but only four of them lived to maturity, and Nancy Ann is the only one surviving. Industry and economy was their motto and they soon became very successful, owning three hundred and forty acres of land. They were pioneers in the county and necessarily endured many privations and hardships, but withal enjoyed themselves and contributed much to the establishment and development of the county schools and churches and all that pertains to a civil and religious community. Both were identified with the Methodist church and gave it a liberal support and faithful service. Mr. Jeffries died February 14, 1869, and his wife October 20, of the same year.

Augustus W. Jeffries was educated in the common schools, living at home until he was married to Mary J., daughter of Richard and Ann E. (Scott) Akers, November 11, 1862, who was born in Tennessee, October 29, 1842. Her parents moved from Tennessee to Ohio in 1851, where they continued during the remainder of their lives. There were twelve children in the family. To Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries were born ten children. Milton J. lives in Wyoming; Walker W. lives with his mother on the old home farm; Albert A. lives at home with his mother and assists on the farm; Edward H. died an infant; Georgia married Joseph Casey; Frederick R. lives in Grant county, Indiana, and married Nellie Casey; Anna M. married Jay Powers and lives in Chicago; William J. married Elizabeth Brown and lives in Indianapolis; Harry M. also lives at home with his mother; Mollie J. died May 21, 1906, in her nineteenth year.

Mr. Jeffries was a very successful farmer, far beyond the average, and at the time of his death, which occurred December 26, 1900, he owned three hundred and eighty-seven acres of fine land, including the old homestead, nearly all highly improved. The Republican party received his support. The family belongs to the Methodist church and is quite a factor in membership and support. The widow lives with her children on the home farm, and this they have increased to four hundred and thirty-three acres. The sons are Republicans.

SAMUEL E. GEIGER.

A prominent and respected citizen of Thorncreek township, was born November 30, 1864, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is the son of David and Mary (Good) Geiger. The father was the son of Daniel Geiger, also a native of Ohio. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, distinguishing himself for bravery and soldierly conduct. After his discharge, he again engaged in agricul-

ture in Ohio, where he remained to the end of his life, which occurred soon after the close of the war.

David Geiger grew to manhood on the home farm in Ohio, being trained to agriculture and receiving a common school education. He was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Daniel Good and wife, who were farmers of Fairfield county, where they remained to the end of their lives. Mary was born in Ohio and was a member of he Church of God. Nine children were born to them, of whom six are living: Samuel E., Sarah, wife of Matthew Wiegold; Arvilla, wife of Douglas Pumey; William, of Columbia City; Jennie, wife of Charles Marker; and Bert C., of Columbia City.

In 1867, David Geiger and wife moved to Illinois, where they remained a couple of years, when in 1869 they came to Indiana, settling in Jefferson township. Mr. Geiger engaged in the timber business, in which he still continues, being for twelve years associated with S. J. Peabody, and for two years a member of the Peabody Lumber Company. He has charge of the purchase of timber. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger now reside in Columbia City. Samuel E. Geiger was only five years of age when his parents came to Indiana, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he rendered dutiful and faithful service, receiving the educational benefit of the common schools. On January 3, 1885, he married Mina, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Hutchinson) Williams, who was born September 12, 1867, at Calvan, Michigan. The father was a native of Virginia, and is now living in Los Angeles, California. The mother is deceased. They were the parents of nine children, only two surviving: John A., living in St. Louis; and Mina.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Geiger lived on a farm in Jefferson township, where they remained until 1903, when they purchased a farm of ninety-five acres in Thorncreek township, known as the Old Ferner farm, and on which they continued to live, enjoying a comfortable and valuable home. In politics he is a Republican, enjoying the confidence of the party, being township committeeman. He also fraternizes with the Modern Woodmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Columbia City. Two children were born to them: Mabel, who married George Long, and lives in Jefferson township, and has two children, Marie and Alice; and Winona, a school girl.

BENJAMIN F. MAGLEY.

Benjamin F. Magley, a prosperous farmer living in Thorncreek township, was born in this township December 9, 1858, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Magley, both natives of Switzerland (see John Magley sketch). With the exception of four years spent in Jefferson township, Benjamin F. Magley has been a life resident of Thorncreek. He was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools, supplemented by three terms in the summer normal school of Columbia City. In 1877 he passed the examination and secured a teacher's license for a term of twenty-four months to which professorship he devoted six years, four in Thorncreek township and two in Columbia. As a teacher he ranked among the best and did

much to improve and develop the educational interests of the county. In 1881 he was married to Emma Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Helblig) Kessie, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1858, and was also a teacher in the public schools in her younger womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Kessie were natives of Switzerland and came to this country in 1850, locating in Franklin county, Ohio, where they lived a number of years, removing in 1872 to Indiana, settling on the farm where Mr. Magley now lives. Mr. Kessie departed this life February 14, 1905, the widow being a member of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Magley on the old home farm. They were the parents of eight children: Jacob, living in Columbus; John, deceased; Mary, also living in Columbus; Mariah and Margaret, both deceased; Elizabeth, of Whitley county; Carolina, widow of Christ Keller, is with her mother; and Emma C.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Magley: Rose L., wife of Lee F. Johnson, living in Columbia City; Blanche G., a student in the senior class, Columbia City high school, preparatory to teaching; Arnold, also a student in high school, and Benjamin H.; two who were twins died in infancy. For twenty years Mr. Magley has operated the old Kessie homestead, though owning an adjoining farm of eighty acres. The family is allied with the Thorncreek Bethel Church of God, faithful in services and generous in support, and ever attentive in all social and public interests. In politics Mr. Magley is a Republican, and the party recognizing his ability placed him in nomination in 1902 for the very important office of member of the city council, and the people endorsed the selection at the polls. He was re-elected in 1906 and then chosen chairman of the board at its organization. He has also served as a school director for nineteen years. While these offices are not remunerative, they are among the the most important and it is gratifying that men of this type can be induced to accept them.

GEORGE W. OTT,

George W. Ott, a prosperous farmer and substantial citizen residing in Smith township, was born in Noble county, Indiana, November 13, 1853, and is the son of Jesse and Docia (Brown) Ott, both natives of Preble county, Ohio. The paternal grandfather was John Ott, a native of Pennsylvania. He had six children. Jesse Ott and Docia Brown were married in Preble county, Ohio, and came to Indiana in the early fifties. Here they happily lived until the angel of death visited the household and took from it the husband and father in May, 1903. Mrs. Ott is still living on the old homestead in Noble county. Mr. Ott was a very successful farmer and at one time owned almost a section of land. Unto Jesse and Docia (Brown) Ott were born eight children: Cornelius, who is a farmer of Noble county; Amanda J., wife of William T. Clucas, a resident of Noble county; John, a farmer of Noble county, lives on the homestead with his mother; George W.; Frederick resides in Noble county; Abraham, also a resident of Noble county; Eli lives in Thorncreek township. Whitley county; Alpha, wife of C. C. Hover, is a resident of Elkhart county.

George W. Ott has spent his entire life in Noble and Whitley counties. At the usual age he entered the common schools and acquired a fair education. In early life he turned his attention to farming and has never seen occasion to change his occupation. The work is congenial to him and has also proved a source of good income. Year by year he has continued his work and year by year he has prospered as his crops and stock have been sold and have returned to him a good profit. He has thus been able to invest more and more largely in land and today is the owner of one hundred and nine acres of as fine land as can be found in Whitley county, lying three miles northwest of Churubusco on the Goshen road. On his place is situated an elegant barn, which is said to be one of the most modern structures of the kind in the county. March 27, 1879, Mr. Ott was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Gaff, who was born in Smith township, December 2, 1857, the daughter of Alpheus B. and Rebecca (Mohn) Gaff, both now deceased. He came from Stark county, Ohio, in the thirties with his parents, Robert and Mary (Deardorf) Gaff, who settled in Noble county. He was married in Noble county and soon settled near where Mrs. Ott now lives on the farm now owned by W. S. Gaff, and there both parents died, he at seventy-five and she at forty-nine years of age. There were eight children in the Gaff family to reach maturity and all these are living: Alonzo P.; Mary C.; Charles W.; Winfield S.; Orange E.; Alpheus H.; Lovilla May; and Ivy M.

Mr. Ott gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and as every true American citizen should do, feels an interest in the success and growth of the principles which he believes right and which he thinks will best promote the welfare of the nation. He is now and has been for twelve years justice of the peace, in which capacity he has served the public faithfully. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ott are of the highest respectability and the hospitality of the best homes of this portion of the county is freely accorded them.

WILLIAM LEWIS DEEM.

An energetic and prosperous farmer, residing on a fine farm in Smith township, two miles west of Churubusco, was born in Smith township January 3, 1875, and is the son of John M. and Emma (Mowery) Deem, of whom more extended mention is found on another page. In 1898, William L. Deem married Laura, daughter of John and Mary (Hazen) Pence, who was born in Smith township, September 16, 1878. Her father died in 1895, but his widow still lives in the township. They were parents of four children: Alice, wife of John Lewis; Nettie, wife of John Hedge; Virgil, and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Deem have two children: Helen and Bernice. William L. Deem was educated in the schools of the township, later taking a two years' course in the Churubusco high school. In addition to this he had the benefit of a business course in the North Manchester school, when he became stenographer in the office of E. K. Strong in Columbia City. He then engaged as teacher in the public schools, which he continued for

three years, when in 1901 he purchased the eighty-acre farm on which he now resides, giving it that skillful and systematic management which insures abundant crops. The Republican party receives his support; and his social and friendly relations are broadened and strengthened by membership in the K. of P. lodge. He is a member of the township advisory board.

WILLIAM R. ANDERSON.

A well known and respected farmer of Smith township, was born in Darke county, Ohio, January 14, 1843, and is the son of Major and Elsie (Phipps) Anderson.

His father was a native af North Carolina and was the son of John Anderson, of the same state, who came to Indiana in a very early day settling in Randolph county, where he died about 1850. Major Anderson died in the boyhood of William R., leaving two children: William R., and Rosetta, who married Joseph Heck and is now deceased. His mother was again married to Major Anderson's brother Abner, who died in Randolph county and was followed by that of his wife July 8, 1905. To this marriage two children were born: Mary, deceased; and Jonathan, a farmer of Randolph county. In 1865 Mr. Anderson was married in Darke county, Ohio, to Louisa J., daughter of Zachariah and Rebecca (Coat) Green, who were natives of Ohio and both deceased. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson: George, living in Auburn; Lewis, a street railway employe, lives in Fort Wayne; Clarence, at home; Ira, living in Smith township; Alleary, a resident of Churubusco; Edward, living at home; Sadie, wife of George Linnvill, lives in Smith township; Minnie, bank stenographer at Churubusco; Lawrence, Ida and Rebecca, deceased; Charles M., a street railroad conductor at Fort Wayne.

Mr. Anderson has always been a farmer, starting at the bottom and building up successfully. As a boy he worked out, though he had spent some months with an uncle in Illinois. When fifteen years old he worked one year for $60 and board with three months of school. In early manhood he worked by the month, but in 1871 settled on a farm in Smith township, which he had purchased. In 1873 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, which is a splendid farm of one hundred and ninety-one acres that he has made from the wilderness. It is well drained and is a productive farm devoted to general farming. He is a Republican and Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On September 12, 1861, he enlisted in defense of the flag of his country, as a member of Company G, Fortieth Ohio Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and Second Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, serving until June 10, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Lovejoy station, and from September 5, 1864, until November 25, lay as a prisoner in Milan (Georgia) Prison, when he was paroled. After returning he served in the same company and regiment. He went through all of the Atlanta campaign. He was discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, as a paroled prisoner and saw no service after his capture. Among the important engagements in which he took

part were the battles of Middle Creek, Kentucky, January 10, 1862; Chickamauga, the three days' fight. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

JAMES E. WITHAM.

The history of the village blacksmith, like that of the miller, forms an important chapter in the early history of the country. To him the farmer, the mechanic and the professional man as well come with their broken implements for repairs and are never turned away without relief. His whole thought seems to be a determination to so "mend" the misfortunes of life as to contribute to the well-being and happiness of all. James E. Witham, the pioneer blacksmith of Churubusco, who was born in Washington county, Ohio, September 15, 1835, is the son of Elisha and Lydia (Gates) Witham, both natives of Ohio, the latter being born near Delaware. They were married in Ohio and came to Indiana in 1839, settling in Smith township, Whitley county, and purchased unimproved land. This investment was followed in 1840, less than a year, by the death of the husband, leaving his wife with four children: Mary, who was married to Henry Knight, of Thorncreek township, but now deceased; James E.; Miles died in infancy; Mary died about 1885. After the death of her husband Mrs. Witham was married to Adam Egolf, and to this union eight children were born: Rachel, George, Melissa, Jemina, Adam, Lydia Ann, Harvey, and Mariah. Mrs. Egolf lived to a ripe old age and in 1892 passed calmly and hopefully to her reward. At the age of fifteen James E. Witham left home and went to Columbia City to learn the trade of blacksmith, where he remained four years. Being of a roving nature, he then went to Iowa and remained there seven years. In 1862 he returned to Indiana and settled at Egolf Corners, Thorncreek township, where he remained until 1864, and then moved to Columbia City, remaining one year, then moved to Forest, Indiana, and remained until 1868, then moved to Churubusco in 1871, where he remained until 1883, when he moved on a farm, then to Decatur, Indiana, from which place he moved in 1885 to Avilla, Indiana, engaging in his old trade till 1886, when he moved to Kansas, and remained seven years. In the spring of 1893 he moved to Dunfee and about one year thereafter went to Arcola, where he also lived about one year, and then made his final move back to Churubusco, where he resides at the present time. July 9, 1856, he was married to Mariah, daughter of Luther and Mary (Strain) Nott, who was born March 30, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Nott were natives of Stark county, Ohio, and came to Indiana, settling in Smith township. In 1851 they moved to Iowa, where they remained to the close of their lives. Ten children were born to this union: Clara, deceased; Mariah; Mary, living in Iowa; Jane, deceased; Polk, Frank, Sarah, Belle, Angie, and Anna Belle, all six living in Kansas. The subject of this sketch and wife had eleven children to reach maturity: Angeline, wife of John Nelson, living in Fort Wayne; Jennie, wife of James Vaughn, of Dunfee; Lydia, wife of William Jones, living in Columbia City; Frank, living in Churubusco, married Viva Miller, and has one child, Evaline; Alice, wife of George Criner; Flossie, wife of William

Richardson; Flora, wife of Isaac Brundage, of Wayne, and Walter and Libbie, deceased.

In politics Mr. Witham is a Prohibitionist, believing the enforcement of the principles of that party would promote the happiness of the people and elevate the standard of true citizenship. In religious faith he and his wife are identified with the Church of God, devoted to its service and exemplary in conduct. The culminating event of their lives occurred July 9, 1906, when the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage was duly celebrated in an appropriate manner. All their children, together with the grandchildren and five great-grandchildren, were present, forming a grand reunion typical of the morning and evening of life. Many beautiful and valuable presents were received, being given to serve as a pleasant memory rather than for their intrinsic worth or value.

IRVING J. KRIDER.

This prosperous farmer was educated in the common schools which gave him the basis of future usefulness and success. The system with which he managed his business and the success achieved pointed him out as a proper person with which public business could be safely entrusted, and accordingly he was made president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the duties of which he discharges efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of his associates. He is also serving the public as a member of the county council, a position requiring a thorough knowledge of public affairs and the courage to act for the best interest of the public, regardless of the personal influence and prejudice. His record thus far is satisfactory to personal friends and the public as well.

Mr. Krider was born in Allen county, Indiana, June 16, 1860, and is the son of William and Sarah (Nickey) Krider, whose history appears in another chapter. He was married October 27, 1881, to Kate, daughter of Uriah and Julia Ann (Pendlum) Slagle, born in Smith township, October 10, 1861. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother of Kentucky. They were married in Ohio in 1846, the same year came to Indiana and settled in Smith township. Here they remained till 1884, when they moved to Rice county, Kansas, where they continued to reside to the end of their lives. The death of the mother occurred October 27, 1898, and was followed by that of her husband on December 6, 1901, while visiting at the home of Mr. Krider. They were faithful and consistent members of the Methodist church. Eleven children were born to them: Frank and Zachariah, both deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Cook, living in Rice county, Kansas; Howard and Charles, living in Oklahoma; Minnie, wife of Peter Hull, also in Oklahoma; Katie; Elda, widow of William McKoun, living in Huntington, Indiana; Margaret, wife of Joseph Smith, living in Finney county, Kansas; Thomas, living in Kansas; and Olive, wife of George Scudder, living in Oklahoma.

Mr. Krider and wife have but one child, Mamie E., wife of Harry Briggs, a farmer of Smith township. They have two children: Robert K. and William. Mr. Krider is identified with the Democraic party and his wife is a member of the United Brethren church

at Collins. After marriage they lived on a rented farm five years, when they purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres on which they still live. An elegant ten-room house was erected in 1902 and later a fine barn thirty-eight by sixty feet. The farm is well stocked, systematically and scientifically managed and produces splendid results. It is one of the best improved and most productive farms in the county and presents every evidence of prosperity.

JACOB E. PENCE.

Jacob E. Pence, a prosperous and successful farmer of Smith township, was born in the township May 3, 1862, and is the son of Absalom and Clara (Van Houten) Pence. Absalom Pence was born in Highland county, Ohio, and was the son of George C. Pence, who came to Whitley county in 1836 and settled in Smith township. He was a successful farmer and gave much of his time to religious interests, being a class leader for many years in the Salem Methodist Episcopal church. The mother was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 28, 1835, and was the daughter of Jacob A. and Catherine Ann Van Houten, who came to Whitley county, Indiana, in 1837, and also settled in Smith township. He bought government land near Concord, where he reared the family, though in later years he resided in Union township where he died. To him was the distinction of having served as judge of the first court held in the county. His eventful life closed in 1875, being preceded by his wife, who died in 1868. Both were members of the Presbyterian church near Coesse. They were the parents of eleven children: John, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Illinois; Isaac, David, Jacob, Alexander, Jane Clara, and Emma. The only survivors are Alexander and Clara.

Absalom and Clara Pence were married at Concord, in1853, and spent their lives on the farm in Smith township. They were both faithful and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father died in 1875, and the mother still owns the old homestead though now living with Jacob E. Six children were born to them: Northan W. died at twenty-five; Leila, wife of W. A. Leech, living in Smith township; Melda died in infancy; Emma Jane died in childhood and Effie L. died at seventeen. Jacob E. continued to live with his widowed mother until he was married, February 3, 1882, to Martha Almeda, daughter of John and Ingeba (Gandy) Jones, born in Smith township July 15, 1860. Her father was a native of Ohio, while her mother was born in Virginia. They were married in Whitley county and engaged in farming. John was born November 1, 1825, and died September 15, 1895; Ingeba was born June 27, 1827, and died March 3, 1874. They were the parents of six children: George W., living in Smith township; Charles and Isaiah, deceased; Samantha, wife of C. N. Smith, living in Collins; Martha Almeda, and Mary, wife of Richard Cramer, of Smith township. Mr. Pence and wife have had three children: Ruth, who died at twenty-three; Toby Absalom, a student in the Columbia City high school, and Herschel Oscar. Jacob E. Pence was educated at the public

schools, securing a foundation upon which he has builded constantly and successfully. In 1885 he purchased his first forty acres of land, which he sold in 1890 and immediately purchased eighty-five acres, a part of the present farm. He purchased eighty acres adjoining and in 1903 purchased eighty-four acres more, making two elegant farms some ten miles apart. The latter farm was formerly the homestead of his uncle, Abraham Pence, and is a part of the original section purchased by his grandfather. Mr. Pence is a Republican in politics and enjoys social and fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias lodge, while Mrs. Pence is a member of the United Brethren church, giving it faithful and zealous support.

REV. CHARLES S. PARKER.

Rev. Charles S. Parker, the popular pastor of the United Brethren church at Churubusco, of which he took charge in September, 1905, was born in Huntington county, August 2, 1865, and is the son of John J. and Celia (Penland) Parker, the former a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, and son of William Parker, an attorney and a native of Pennsylvania, who located in Lawrence county in 1824, and later removed to Mt. Etna, Huntington county, Indiana, and finally to Iowa, where he served several years as judge of the courts. He died in that state in 1867, the father of seven children. John J. Parker accompanied his parents to Huntington county when a lad of twelve. He was reared to manhood under the parental roof and spent forty-one years on the farm near Huntington. His death occurred in Oregon in February, 1897, and that of his wife occurred in Huntington on September 8, 1892. They were the parents of ten children, those living being Rev. William F., pastor of the United Brethren church at Butler, Indiana; Belle, wife of Samuel Horsell, of Chehallis, Washington; David M., of Huntington; Thomas J., of Huntington; James M.; Charles, general manager of Philometh College in Oregon; and Richard B., of Huntington.

Charles S. Parker passed his childhood and youth amid the scenes of farm life, most of the time being spent in incessant toil, varied only by attendance at the district schools. At the age of nineteen, feeling the need of a more thorough intellectual training, he entered the Huntington Normal, the Roanoke Seminary and North Manchester College. Being reared under religious influences, when quite young he began seriously to consider the matter of his soul's welfare. His convictions were strong and abiding, his feelings deep, and seeing his duty plainly, he made a public profession of religion and united with the church. It was with the object in view of ultimately devoting his life to the ministry that young Parker prepared himself and in September, 1895, he was ordained a minister at the St. Joseph conference. His first charge was at Dayton, Indiana, which was his field of labor during one year. He then accepted a call to the church at Frankfort and after a successful pastorate of three years at that place he served successively at Silver Lake, South Whitley, North Manchester, Peru, Indianapolis, and at Russell, Kansas. Two

or three years he devoted exclusively to evangelistic work. Mr. Parker's life has been one of great activity. Intent upon his Master's work, he has labored zealously and faithfully in spreading the gospel and calling men and women to repentance, many through his earnest and eloquent appeals being induced to abandon the ways of sin and seek the better way of leading to lives of righteousness and Christian service. Ostober 19, 1898, Mr. Parker and Miss Sue Pence were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Parker was born in South Whitley August 21, 1878, the daughter of Allen and Mary (Harshbarger) Pence, and is the mother of one child, Paul. Mr. Parker takes a living interest in all public questions, rendering unqualified influence to all efforts making for better living and a purer citizenship.

FREDERICK G. BINDER.

During the years immediately preceding the Civil war six brothers by the name of Binder emigrated to the United States from Germany and settled in various towns in eastern Michigan. As they wrote favorable reports back home, another brother, Jacob U., was tempted to come in 1860, and settled at Ann Arbor, where one of the others lived. He established a butcher shop in connection with stock buying, and became an old style drover, taking cattle to Buffalo and New York. At one time he received an order to send forty yoke of cattle to Lake Superior and after some lively hustling procured the number in two days and drove them to Detroit, for shipment by boat. He brought with him a son, Frederick G., who was born at Wittenberg, Germany, March 12, 1853, and learned the butcher trade, while with his father in Ann Arbor. He worked both in Ypsilanti and Detroit, but in 1874 came to Whitley county, which was destined to be his permanent home. He first worked with Fred Bush and for eight years for Daniels Brothers, in Columbia City, but being ambitious to enter business on his own account he began at South Whitley, with a capital of two hundred dollars. However, he had a partner by the name of Dickey, whose standing enabled him to get all the needed credit. In 1885 he opened business, at the stand where he now is, though the intervening years have made wonderful changes in his financial condition. His business as a butcher, stock-dealer, and meat merchant grew steadily, through good management, skill and industry until now after twenty years Mr. Binder can consider with pardonable pride what he has accomplished. His annual sales now exceed twenty thousand dollars and he pays to the farmers of Whitley county between ten thousand and fifteen thousand dollars a year for stock. By confining himself strictly to his own business and giving it his undivided attention, he has achieved well merited success. He is now located in the same building in which he worked while employed by the Daniels Brothers, buying it in 1893. In politics he is a Democrat and has frequently been honored by his party, while in turn rendering it faithful and judicious service. He was county chairman for two years and has been delegate to the county and state conventions. He was a member of the city

F. G. Bonder

council for two years and held the office of city treasurer twelve years in succession. Mr. Binder would not be a German could he not find time for social intercourse and for the enjoyment of the society of friends. He contributes to all influences to develop and improve his adopted city. He is a stockholder in the furniture factory, one of Columbia City's most valuable industries, besides having other real estate and business interests. He is a charter member of the Knights of the Maccabees and has been a trustee ever since the institution of the lodge.

In 1874 Mr. Binder was married to Rebecca Walz, of Marshall, Michigan, and they have an interesting family of five sons. Fred G., the eldest and namesake of his father, is a printer. Otto S. and Edward C. remain with the father. Walter is clerk with the Providence Trust Company and Homer is in high school.

JAMES M. CRONE.

James M. Crone, a highly respected and well-to-do farmer of Whitley county, was born in West Virginia September 19, 1853, and is the son of Levi and Margaret (Orebaugh) Crone. Levi Crone came to Whitley county in 1872 and located in Columbia City, where he labored by the day. His death occurred in 1890. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Orebaugh in Rockingham county, Virginia, and they were the parents of six children: George William, a farmer in Smith township; Sarah Margaret, a resident of Chicago, and the widow of William Reed; Elizabeth, wife of James Jeffries, lives in Xenia, Ohio; Mary, a resident of Cincinnati; James M.; Nancy Jane, of near Leesburg, Indiana, wife of Leander Jeffries. Levi and his son George were compelled to leave West Virginia in 1863 in order to avoid conscription into the Confederate army and for a time lived in Xenia, Ohio. The mother and the remainder of the family came north with the Unoin army some time later.

James M. Crone received a good district school education and in 1870 came to Whitley county and worked as a farm hand for Mortimer Jeffries. On February 6, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Priscilla, daughter of Mortimer and Elizabeth (Keen) Jeffries and born in Smith township August 4, 1858. Mortimer and Elizabeth Jeffries located in Whitley county on a farm adjoining the present Crone farm, where Mr. Jeffries died in 1879 and his wife in 1901. They were the parents of six children: Leander, Priscilla, Herbert, Lizzie, Mary and Levi, the latter a resident of Lansing, Michigan. James M. Crone after marriage lived on the farm of his father-in-law and was successful in raising abundant crops and all kinds of cereals common to that locality. He is now the owner of one hundred and forty-six acres of rich land, nearly all under cultivation, and a part of which was inherited by his wife from her father's estate. He has erected an attractive and modern eight-room house, has built a large and substantial barn and the general appearance of the place is inviting to the observer. Mr. and Mrs. Crone have been the parents of three children: David, who died in 1890; William, who married Miss

Carrie Hire and lives on the Levi Jeffries homestead; Amanda, living at home. Mr. Crone supports the Republican party, while he and his family are members of the Collins United Brethren church. Mr. Crone is a man of stanch qualities of character, his actions being characterized by the strictest integrity and he now occupies an enviable position in the community.

JOSEPH J. PENCE.

Joseph J. Pence, who is entitled to special mention because of the distinction that is his of having lived in Smith township the longest of any poineer settler, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 20, 1831, and is the son of George C. and Sarah (Windle) Pence. The paternal grandfather was Philip Pence, a native of Germany who came to America in early life and settled on a farm in Highland county, Ohio. It is stated that he was bringing corn from Kentucky and when crossing the Ohio on a ferry boat it sprung a leak and sank. He jumped on one of his horses and it is supposed was kicked and so stunned that he was drowned. George C. Pence was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 20, 1791, being forty years older to the day than Joseph J. In 1836 he disposed of his farm in Fayette county and with his family started with a wagon and team to drive to Whitley county, arriving there November 18th. He bought all of section 19, Smith township, the purchase price being twelve hundred dollars and here he lived until he went to Hardin county, Iowa, in 1856, trading the old homestead with Joseph J. He was the first man to drive through Smith township. At that day the woods were inhabited by a great number of Indians and deer and other wild animals, the most numerous of which was wolves, and he was compelled to cut his way through the forests to reach his destination, having selected the land the spring before. Mr. Pence was married in Fayette county, Ohio, to Sarah Windle, who was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, November 18, 1792. Mr. and Mrs. George Pence were the parents of ten children, Henry, Eliza, Abraham, John, Absalom, Catherine, Willis F., Elizabeth, Joseph J., and Jesse. Mrs. Pence died August 18, 1854, at the old homestead and he died in Iowa about 1866. He was married again in Iowa to Mrs. Gauger, whose maiden name was Reese and who formerly lived in Whitley county. Joseph J. lacked but two days of being five years of age when he came to the present home. With the exception of about one year, when he resided in Iowa, he has lived ever since on the farm. In 1854 he went to Hardin county, Iowa, exchanging two years later with his father and renting the old homestead, getting one hundred and twenty acres, which his father first purchased. On this land he raises all the crops common to this section of Indiana and has achieved a marked and definite success in his calling, a success which may be credited entirely to his own efforts, directed and controlled by wise judgment and keen discrimination. Mr. Pence has been twice married, his first union being with Susan Waugh, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1837, the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Harper) Waugh, the latter of whom

recently died at the ripe old age of ninety. This union was blessed with the birth of six children: Mary Elizabeth, wife of J. J. Smith, a resident of Whitley county, has two children, Jessie and Minnie; Eldora, who died in childhood; James Abraham Lincoln, a resident of Smith township, who married Maria Leach and has three children, Olive, Mabel and Joseph C.; David M., a resident of Smith township, married Miriam Coulter and has two children, Evan J. and Lylia May; Florence, wife of F. J. Heller, an attorney of Columbia City, has three children, Kate, Grace and Lois; William Judson, a resident of Columbia City, married Zella Clark and has two children, Hallie and Alice Amelia. Mrs. Pence died June 6, 1871. Mr. Pence's second marriage, which took place November 14, 1872, was with Alice Henney, who was born in Whitley county September 17, 1851, and is the daughter of Philip and Charlotte (Richard) Henney, natives of Stark county, Ohio, who came to Whitley county in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are members of the Methodist church, he having belonged to this body for nearly sixty years. He distinctly recalls the first sermon he ever heard, which was delivered in his father's cabin by a traveling preacher when he was seven years of age. Mr. Pence now owns one hundred and sixty acres, after having given a farm to each of three children. In 1870, Mr. Pence erected a fine brick residence, which is thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience, and he soon forged to the front as an enterprising tiller of the soil. He has always kept abreast of the times in the matter of advanced agriculture, his beautiful and highly cultivated farm being at this time one of the finest and most attractive places in Whitley county, as well as one of the most highly improved. Mr. Pence is the only surviving member of the Pence family and relates many interesting incidents pertaining to the pioneer days of Whitley county. He has four great-grandchildren. In politics he gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party. He is a man of excellent business judgment and sterling integrity and is deserving of the success which has accompanied his efforts.

DAVID L. PENCE.

David L. Pence, a practical and progressive farmer of Smith township, was born on the farm which he now occupies March 13, 1859, and is the son of Willis F. and Mary J. (Burney) Pence. The paternal grandparents were George C. and Sarah (Windle) Pence, both natives of Ohio. The maternal grandparents were John and Catherine (Myers) Burney, the former of whom was born during the voyage across the ocean. He was raised in Harrison county, Ohio, and died there in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. John Burney were the parents of five children: Martha, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Major Prichard, of Colorado; William, a doctor in Hannibal, Missouri; Loraney, widow of Adam Van Houten, lives in Denmark, Kansas, and Mary J. Mrs. Barney's second marriage was with Lewis Deem and they were the parents of three children: Eliza, wife of George Kreider, lives in Smith township; David, deceased; John, a resident of Churubusco. The parents came to Indiana

about 1854 and located on a farm in Smith township, where they both died. The maternal great-grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Ticher) Burney, natives of England. They came to America and located in Harrison county, Ohio, where they entered government land and lived during the remainder of their lives. Willis and Mary J. (Burney) Pence were married April 21, 1858, and located on the farm now occupied by David L. They were the parents of two children: David L., and Kate, who is the wife of Everett Barney, a resident of Thorncreek township. Mr. Pence died January 2, 1862, and the widow was united in marriage with Jacob J. Hallenbeck, a native of New York and son of Jacob W. and Susannah Hallenbeck, the former of whom died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Hallenbeck were the parents of three children: John W., who married Miss Lydia Morse and lives on a farm in Union township; Ida, deceased, and George, who died in infancy. Jacob Hallenbeck died in 1904 and his wife is now living in Columbia City.

David L. Pence received his education in the common schools of the community and has spent his entire life in Whitley county. He is now the owner of the old homestead, which comprises one hundred and thirty-six acres of excellent land and on this he has erected a modern house of eleven rooms and other necessary buildings which go to make up a complete homestead. On November 22, 1882, he was united in marriage to Rosa A. Demoney, born in Allen county, Indiana, March 2, 1865, daugher of Albert A. and Mary (Donaldson) Demoney, and who was a teacher before marriage. This union was blessed with the following named children: Orval, a teacher in the county, and Estella M., a teacher at Collins, both living at home; Albert, who died in infancy, and Benjamin F., student in the Collins high school. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are members of the Salem Methodist church. In his political affiliations Mr. Pence is a Republican and is loyal in his advocacy of the party and its principles. He is a man of many fine personal qualiies and enjoys the good will of all who know him.

WILLIAM A. LEECH.

William A. Leech, an enterprising and well known farmer of Whitley county, was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 31, 1858, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Strean) Leech. They were married in Whitley county on August 2, 1849, and located on the farm now owned by William A. Mr. Leech died in February, 1879; his wife survives and is living in Churubusco. This union was blessed with the birth of seven children: John W., who died one day after his wife, the two being buried in the same grave, his age being forty-eight; Fanny, wife of William Jacuay, a resident of Allen county, Indiana; Austin, deceased in boyhood; William A.; Mariah, wife of James Pence; Ira Elmer, who is living in Marion, Indiana; Esther and Jane, who died in infancy. The paternal grandfather was John Leech, who came to America from Ireland and settled in Richland county, Ohio. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in Ohio. He was the father of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity: Benja-

min, James, Samuel, Joseph, John, Esther, Jane, Margaret, Mary, Nancy, Emily and Elizabeth. The maternal grand-parents were John and Mariah (Craig) Strean, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, who came with his parents to Knox county, Ohio, and in 1830 located in Allen county, Indiana, subsequently removing to Whitley county and thence in the fifties to Hardin county, Iowa, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Strean had ten children: Mary, Mariah, Hester Ann, McKee, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Joseph, Lorain and Jane. The maternal great-grandparents were Robert and Elizabeth (McKee) Strean, the former of whom was born in Ireland and after coming to America lived in Knox county, Ohio.

William A. Leech attended the public schools, thus acquiring a good education and upon taking up life's duties entered upon a farming career, in which he has been successful. He was a year and one-half old when he was brought by his parents to Whitley county and has spent practically his entire life on his present farm. In November, 1882, he was married to Leila Lavina Pence, born in Smith township September 15, 1858, and daughter of Absalom and Clara (Van Houten) Pence. Mr. and Mrs. Pence had six children: Northan W., deceased at twenty-five; Leila Lavina; Melda, deceased in infancy; Jacob, a resident of Smith township; Effie, deceased; one who died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Pence died in 1875 and his wife is living with her son Jacob in Smith township. In 1894 Mr. Leech returned to the old homestead after an absence of about ten years, some five of which were spent in selling goods. This comprised one hundred and sixty acres, of which he now has sixty-two. His farm work has been followed by excellent results and his property is now well improved and valuable. He has good buildings on the place and his work is of such a practical nature that he annually harvests good crops and finds for them a ready sale upon the market. Mr. Leech is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and enjoys the sincere respect and absolute confidence of all who know him.

DANIEL ZUMBRUN.

Daniel Zumbrun, a well known and respected farmer of Whitley county, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, May 16, 1843, and is the son of Henry and Julia (Kinzie) Zumbrun. Henry Zumbrun was born in Maryland and resided in the state of his nativity until he became forty years of age. He then located in Ohio and afterwards removed to Whitley county, at a time when wild game of all kinds was plentiful, and there bought a tract of land of one hundred and eighty acres of unimproved and heavily timbered land. By diligent and continuous toil and good management he reduced the greater part of his land to tillage and today it is considered one of the finest farms in the county and is now owned by his youngest son, John Zumbrun.

Daniel was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his parents to Whitley county. He passed his youthful years much the same as did the average farmer boy of the locality and period, having been reared to manhood on the old homestead in Thorncreek township and having early begun to

assist in its work. He continued to be associated in the work of the home place until he attained the age of twenty-one years, when he was united in marriage March, 1864, with Sarah Ott, who was born in Preble couny, Ohio, September 2, 1841, and is the daughter of George and Mary (Brown) Ott, natives of Ohio. George Ott came to Noble county, Indiana, in 1842 and settled on a tract of heavily timbered land, comprising one hundred and sixty acres which his father had purchased from the government and given him. Here he maintained his home during the remainder of his life, his death occurring September 9, 1887, and that of his wife October 28, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Ott were the parents of ten children: Sarah; Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Young, of Noble county; Matilda, widow of Nicholas Henry, resides in Ohio; Ellen married David King and lives in Noble county; Hetta, wife of Jesse Lock, of Churubusco; Louisa Jane, wife of Christ Zumbrun, a resident of Smith township; Daniel P. Ott, of Kosciusko county, but who remained on the old homestead while the parents lived; Olive, widow of Andrew Marker, living in Noble county; Almeda, wife of Jacob Leamon, of Noble county; and John Franklin, who died in infancy.

After Mr. Zumbrun was married he located in Noble county and rented a farm of John Ott for five years, when he purchased eighty acres directly across the road from his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Smith township. He is now the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and eighty acres , part of which is under effective cultivation and on which are raised all the crops common to this latitude. Mr. and Mrs. Zumbrun have had six children: Elom Harvey, who married Ida Crigger and has one child, Pearl; Saba Elmina, wife of Clarence Shively, has four children, Floyd, Stella, Jesse and William Henry; Nettie, wife of Noah Shively, has six living children, Lawrence, Essli, Lois, Murry, Ethel, Isa, and Martha, widow of Ira Claxton and has one child, Clyde; Caroline, wife of William Brumbaugh, a resident of Smith township, has three living children, Melvin, Lilia, and Hallie; Anna, wife of David McCoy, lives on a part of the Zumbrun farm. Both Mr. Zumbrun and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, and their active efforts in its behalf have been of material benefit. In his political views Mr. Zumbrun is a Republican and while deeply interested in all political and public matters, has never taken an active part. He is widely known and his upright character has gained for him the unqualified confidence of all.

ALBERT A. DEMONEY.

Albert A. Demoney, a prosperous farmer and popular citizen of Smith township, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1833, and is the son of Samuel and Clarissa (Tripp) Demoney, the former of whom was of French extraction. He was a farmer by vocation and came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1846. He lived there and in Huron county for a period of about ten years, when in 1857 he removed to Scotland county, Missouri, and there his death occurred in July, 1885. Clarissa (Tripp) Demoney was born and reared in Bradford

county, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in Kansas on March 1, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Demoney were the parents of eight children: Albert A.; William E., a soldier in the Twenty-First Missouri Regiment, who was drowned in a hospital boat in Alabama during the war; Edward M., a resident of Adair county, Missouri; Catherine, widow of William Chartier, lives in Hope, Kansas; John H., who is a farmer in Kansas; Melvin F., deceased; Hannah Ann, wife of William McMann and lives in Missouri, and Charles F., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Demoney were zealous and active members of the Methodist church.

Albert A. Demoney grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools until he became thirteen years of age. He remained at home until twenty-three, when he started out in life on his own account and everything that he has enjoyed or possessed since that time has been acquired through his own efforts. March 4, 1856, he was united in marriage with Mary Donaldson, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 17, 1837, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah G. (Matthews) Donaldson. Joseph Donaldson was a native of Virginia and spent the latter part of his life in Allen county, Indiana, his death occurring there July 27, 1891. Almost the entire family of Donaldsons was killed by the Indians on the Susquehannah, one only escaping, who is the ancestor of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson were married in Richland county, Ohio, and became the parents of seven children: Francina, deceased; John, who lives in Ohio; Mary; William, who owns a grocery and feed store; Jemima, who died April 1, 1890; Levi, a Congregational minister at Medina, Ohio; Emily, wife of W. S. Gandy. Mrs. Donaldson died November 1, 1897. She and her husband were both members of the United Brethren church and in this work were active, helpful and influential. Mr. and Mrs. Demoney have had five children: Joseph H., who married Elsie Roach and has two children; Mary C. and Blanche R.; Elmer married Elizabeth Smith and has one child, Jessie; Rosa R., wife of David L. Pence, has three living children, Orval, Stella and Benjamin Franklin; Effie, wife of Cary Braddock, of Thorncreek township, has four children, Nellie, Elijah Yost, Albert A., Retta Fern, and John F., who died in infancy. After Mr. Demoney was married he lived on a farm in Ohio for about a year and a half, then in 1857 removed to Missouri and purchased eighty acres of land in Knox county, where he lived for three years. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Missouri, he disposed of his land and moved back to Ohio, where he lived for two years or more, and came to Allen couny, Indiana, and in 1866 came to Whitley county. He purchased one hundred acres of heavily timbered land at ten dollars per acre and has cleared most of this himself. In place of the little log cabin which he built when he first became possessor of this land, he has erected an attractive ten-room house, modern in every sense, has built a large and substantial barn and other outbuildings, and has fenced his land, thus dividing it into fields of convenient size. In his barn and pastures can be seen good grades of stock and his home has become one of the attractive features in this portion of the county. Mr. Demoney is a member of the United Brethren church, while his wife is a faithful member of the

Methodist organization. Mr. Demoney is a member of the Republican party, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. In 1865 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, but saw no active service and was honorably discharged at Charlestown, Virginia, August 30, 1865.

GEORGE SHECKLER.

George Sheckler, a prosperous farmer and honored resident of Thorncreek township, was born July 22, 1834, and is a son of John and Rachel (Pettit) Sheckler, the former of whom was born in Huntingon county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Hampshire county, Virginia. The paternal grandfather was Frederick Sheckler, a native of Pennsylvania, who spent his entire life on a farm and was also engaged in the distillery industry. The maternal grandmother was a native of Germany and came from the old country at the age of fourteen years. John Sheckler's schooling was limited to one month's instruction and he was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed all his life. He walked from Pennsylvania to Crawford county, Ohio, where he took up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he made a number of substantial improvements. He remained there two years, when he returned to Pennsylvania and later back to Ohio, where he died about 1859. Rachel Sheckler's death occurred about 1835. This union was blessed with eight children: Elizabeth, Catherine, David, Thomas, John, Christina, James and George.

George Sheckler remained under the parental roof until he became twenty-six years of age. He received his education in the common schools, the school house which he attended being a very old one, the seats or benches being made of split saplings and the chimney of small sticks. About 1858 Mr. Sheckler came to Whitley county and settled on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, only four acres of which was cleared at the time of its purchase. By his continued efforts he soon made of this one of the most attractive and highly productive farms of the neighborhood. Year by year he prospered as his stock and crops were sold, until he was thus able to invest more and more largely in land and was at one time the owner of two hundred and sixty acres. He disposed of a portion of this, however, and at present owns the original one hundred and sixty acres which he purchased of his brother.

On September 14, 1865, Mr. Sheckler was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Rutman) Allbons, and to them were born five children: Catherine, wife of Jess Kiler, of Oak Grove; Orin, now operating the home farm; Izora, wife of Sherman LaDow, of Crawford county, Ohio; Florence, wife of William Snyder, a lumber manufacturer of Butler county, Missouri, and Roscoe, a music teacher at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

July 15, 1861, Mr. Sheckler enlisted in Company E, Thirty-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years and served in West Virginia and in the Army of the Upper Potomac. His brother David, who served in the same command, was discharged and became Captain of Company I, First Ohio Militia. James served in Sherman's

brigade, re-enlisting toward the close of the war, and was among the last of the soldiers to be discharged.

Himself and family are members of Thorncreek Bapist church, of which body the former is treasurer and he has also served as school director. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Republican party. Mr. Sheckler has a large circle of warm friends and is well liked by all who know him .

GEORGE JUDD.

George Judd, a capable farmer of Thorncreek township, was born in Adams county, Indiana, February 7, 1843, and is the son of John and Anna Louisa Jane (Double) Judd, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Stark county, Ohio, in 1838, moved to Preble township, Adams county, Indiana, where he lived for a period of fifty years, his death occurring May 15, 1892, surviving his wife just five years, her death occurring May 15, 1887, and at the same hour of the day. At the time he and his wife moved to Adams county the region was in a wild state and unimproved. The forests abounded in wolves and many nights they were compelled to build a fire in order to save themselves from the jaws of these vicious animals. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Judd were born ten children: William and Elmer, deceased; George; Hesekiah, who lives in Wells county; Isabella, deceased; Isaac, a farmer of Whitley county; Jacob, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Mary, the wife of Samuel Kinsey, who resides in Adams county; and Franklin, who resides on the old homestead in Adams county. Mr. and Mrs. Judd were members of the Presbyterian church and at all times deeply interested in its welfare.

George Judd received a good practical education in the district schools and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He worked in the fields during the summer months and in winter attended school. He spent one summer with John Orr in Thorncreek township and here met the girl to whom he was married. January 4, 1866, he married Catherine Miller, a native of Whitley county, Indiana, and a daughter of Solomon Miller, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Mr. Judd then returned to Wells county, where he owned and operated a productive farm for a period of thirteen years. Having disposed of this farm he in 1882 purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres four and one-half miles northwest of Columbia City. It is the old Samuel Miller homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Judd have had six children: Anna; Vernie, widow of George Sheckler, has two children, Vernie and Esther; Mary Malinda, wife of Jacob Erne, a resident of Columbia City, who has eight children, Raymond, Vida, Oresta, Walter, Eldra, Harlow, Dewey August and Mary; Sarah died in childhood; George F. married Martha Engle and they are the parents of four living children, Alice, Ralph, Harold and Florence Catherine; Solomon married Myrtle Keiser and lives on the old homestead with his father; Sarepta Ellen died November 4, 1906, having remained with her parents. In politics Mr. Judd was a Democrat, while in religion he and his wife are members of the Thorn Creek Baptist

church. Mr. Judd has served as supervisor for three years and has ever taken a deep interest in all public movements having for their object the benefit of the country. He is a quiet, unassuming man, a good neighbor, a reliable citizen and one who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

JACOB PAULUS.

Jacob Paulus, a well known farmer and ex-county commissioner of Whitley county, was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 17, 1839, and is the son of Simeon and Barbara (Gephart) Paulus. His grandfather was Abraham Paulus, who came to Preble county, Ohio, in an early day and lived there all his life. Simeon Paulus was a native of Maryland and came to Whitley county about 1860, locating in Smith township. Here he remained for some time, but subsequently removed to Iowa and afterwards came back to St. Joseph county, Indiana, where he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-seven, being survived some years by his wife. They were the parents of eleven children: John, deceased; Christina, the wife of Ira Keltner, a resident of Iowa; Abraham, deceased; Mariah, the widow of Joshua Aller, a resident of Ohio; Jacob; Daniel, a farmer of Noble county; Catherine, wife of Joseph Haas, of St. Joseph county, Indiana; Joseph, deceased; Peter, a resident of Columbia City; Margaret Ann, who died in infancy; Emeline, the wife of John Wallace, a resident of St. Joseph county.

Jacob Paulus received a good education in the district schools and spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in the county of his nativity. At the age of twenty-one he began to work out as a farm hand, but at the same time performed his full share of the labors on the homestead. In 1869 Mr. Paulus was united in marriage with Anna Lavering, born in Hancock county, Ohio, July 23, 1847, and a daughter of Harvey R. and Rebecca (Dye) Lavering, both natives of Ohio. They came to Indiana early in the fifties when the country was a wilderness and settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Paulus. Mr. Lavering and family settled on the farm and here spent their lives, he surviving his wife several years, being nearly seventy at his death. Their six children to reach maturity were: Charles D., now of Kansas; Anna; Morgan, of Colorado; Lucretia, wife of Isaac Hively, lives in Thorncreek; Mazie, wife of John S. Iler, of Thorncreek; and John, a resident of Colrado Springs. Mr. Paulus and wife were the parents of nine children: Lavina, wife of S. S. Fogle; Harvey, deceased at eighteen; Allie, widow of George Claybaugh; Joseph, married Emma Cake, operates the homestead and has one child, Velma; Clara resides in South Bend; Ira in the state of Washington; Mazie died in childhood; Grover resides at Columbia City; Arvilla died in childhood. The mother was summoned to eternal rest on July 15, 1898. Jacob spent some time in the sawmill business, but has devoted the greater portion of his life to farming. He is a man of good business judgment and indefatigable energy and is deserving of the success which has accompanied his efforts. About twenty years since he secured the Lavering homestead of one

hundred and twenty acres, his wife's father spending his latter years with him. Mr. Paulus lends his support to the Democratic party and in religion is a devout member of the Methodist church, as was his wife during her lifetime. In 1896 Mr. Paulus was elected to the office of county commissioner, which position he held capably for three years.

ISAAC JUDD.

Isaac Judd, an industrious and progressive farmer of Thorncreek township, was born in Adams county, December 16, 1848, and is the son of John and Anna Mariah (Double) Judd. Isaac received a good education in the district schools of the neighborhood and learned under his father's instructions the secrets of successful husbandry and his efforts have been exerted along this line during the subsequent years. At the age of twenty-three he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Miller, who was born in Whitley county October 17, 1849, and is the daughter of Solomon and Malinda (Auspaugh) Miller. Mr. Judd worked two years at the carpenter's trade and then purchased sixty-five acres of unimproved land, the only building on it being an old log cabin which was used for a voting place. Mr. Judd at once began to clear the land and put it in a state of cultivation and in 1884 erected a neat seven-room house, a large and substantial barn and other accessories which go to make up a complete set of farm buildings. Mr. Judd and wife have had five children: John W., a railroad employe at Fort Wayne; William, who married Miss Laura Egolf, is a resident of Columbia City, and has two children, Hilda Myrtle and Opal; Elsie May, wife of Otto Arthur Sutton, a railroad man at Garrett, has three children, Arlington, Harlin and Ralph Arthur; Clarence is working out as a farm hand; and Solomon Franklin died at the age of two years. Mr. Judd is a Democrat and takes an active interest in all public questions affecting the local welfare. He and his wife are well and favorably known and their family is one of he most highly respected in the community.

W. H. CARTER.

A few biographical details of W. H. Carter cannot fail to prove of interest to many and any history of the county would be deficient that failed to include them. Mr. Carter was born at Massillon, Ohio, October 15, 1856, his parents being of English birth. His father having died in 1864 at Cleveland, the widow came to Indiana with her parents and two sons and located near Churubusco. W. H. Carter, eldest of the children, attended the district schools until fourteen, put in a term at the Ligonier graded school and in 1873 secured work with J. L. Isherwood in a general store at Churubusco. When this firm sold in 1887, he took a position with G. W. Maxwell & Co., and later with Jontz, Lancaster & Co. Being appointed postmaster in 1873 he attended to the office aided by a competent assistant, but also found time to act as salesman for S. F. Ort & Bro. Mr. Carter performed his double duties so well as to give general satisfaction to all concerned, making

a most efficient postmaster. During this period he was active in many ways and contributed much to the advancement of the town. Prominent in Democratic politics, his party early recognized him as a wise counselor and leader. He served four years as precinct committeeman, five years as town committeeman and was town councilman for four years, resigning in 1893 before his last term had expired. Some of the town's most substantial improvements are due to Mr. Carter's work and influence while a member of the board. Included in these was the ordinance to pave streets which was secured after violent opposition. Having done well in the local arena there was a call for him to go up higher, resulting in his nomination as candidate for county auditor on the Democratic ticket in 1898. His party backed him loyally, the newspapers of his own and neighboring counties were unusually enthusiastic in his behalf and the result was his triumphant election. He served with entire acceptability for four years, retiring January 1, 1903. During his term the county reform law was put into operation and he cast the tie vote that selected G. H. Tapy as county superintendent. June 1, 1903, Mr. Carter purchased the drug stock of E. J. Mowey in Columbia City and in less than four years has made a brilliant success in his new undertaking. Though experienced in general merchandising the druggist trade was out of his line, but by diligent study of the details, good natural business judgment and close application he has made the name of "Carter, the druggist" widely familiar. In fact his place opposite the Masonic temple has become a feature of Columbia City and a popular resort for all classes of people. The results set forth above are very creditable, when it is remembered that Mr. Carter came to the county when only nine years old and since his eleventh year has made his way in the world without a dollar of financial help.

In 1886 Mr. Carter was married at Wooster, Ohio, to Miss A. M. Eckenroth, by whom he has three children: Arthur B. is a pharmacist, graduating from Purdue University in March, 1906, as the youngest member of a class of thirty-three. In the examination before the state board for a license he passed with a general average of ninety-four per cent., being the highest out of the seventy-two applicants, and that when less than nineteen years old; Misses Martha and Anna are pupils in the Columbia City high school. Mrs. Carter is a highly educated lady as well as possessing excellent business qualifications. A graduate of the Wooster, Ohio, University, she taught school for some time at Churubusco and while her husband was postmaster acted as his "right hand man" in conducting the affairs of office.

MILO HARSHBARGER.

The gentleman of whom the biographer writes in this connection is an Indianian by adoption, being like so many of the substantial citizens of Whitley county, a native of Ohio. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, from which state his grandfather moved to Ohio and located in Summit county, where his parents, Lewis and Katherine (Mancer) Harshbarger, lived until 1856. Lewis Harshbarger was reared

in the above named county and in early manhood followed the undertaking business, but in the year indicated discontinued that calling and moving his family to Whitley county, Indiana, settled on a farm of sixty-six acres in Union township. Like all early comers his beginning in the new country was on a very modest scale, the only improvements his land contained when he took possession being a rude log cabin and about six acres from which a part of the timber had been cut, but a second growth had sprung up in the meantime, which required almost as much work to remove as did the original. Mr. Harshbarger had a yoke of oxen, with which he broke ground and cultivated the crops and during the winter months applied himself to the clearing of his farm, until within a few years the greater part of the original purchase was rendered tillable, in addition to which he bought other land until his holdings finally amouned to two hundred and forty-two acres, nearly all of which was reduced to cultivation during his lifetime. He was a man of great energy, did much to develop the township in which he resided and after a very active and useful life was called from the scenes of his earthly labors in the prime of his powers, dying in 1875, at the age of forty-seven years. His widow, who is still living on the old family homestead, has reached the age of seventy-five and is widely known and grealy esteemed by her neighbors and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Harshbarger had a family of nine children, the oldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. The others are Emanuel; Lavina, who first married Hiram Gradless, after whose death she became the wife of Chris Judd; David died in boyhood; Matilda, deceased wife of Dr. Solomon; Katherine, now Mrs. George Beaty, of Fort Wayne; Samuel S. died in boyhood; and Henry A. is a resident of Whitley county.

Milo Harsbarger, born July 19, 1852, in Summit county, Ohio, was reared on the family homestead in Union township, attended the district schools and until nineteen years old assisted his father in cultivating the farm. On reaching that age he began working as a farm hand in the neighborhood and the money thus earned went towards discharging the indebtedness on the home place. Later he remained with his father until the latter's death, from which time until the estate was divided he cultivated the farm for his mother, securing a share of the proceeds for his labor. On receiving his portion of the estate he at once addressed himself to the task of its improvement, also added to its area, and at this time he has a fine farm of sixty-six acres, admirably situated, throughly drained and well adapted to general agriculture and stock raising. As a farmer Mr. Harshbarger keeps abreast of the times, is progressive in his methods and has met with a large measure of success in his chosen calling. Miss Virginia Riley, who became the wife of Mr. Harshbarger in 1867, was born and reared in Whitley county nad is of Irish descent, her parents being Johnson and Mary Ann (Smith) Riley. She has borne her husband two daughters: Josie, wife of C. H. More, of Fort Wayne, and Blanche, the latter preparing to be a professional nurse in a Fort Wayne hospital Like all enterprising citizens, Mr. Harshbarger is keenly alive to the best interests of the county and state and keeps well-informed concerning the great questions and

issues upon which the public is divided. Politically he is a Democrat, but in matters merely local generally follows the dictates of his judgment as to candidates, giving his support to the one best qualified for the office. In state and national affairs he adheres closely to the principles of his party and is one of its stanch supporters in the community in which he lives.

CHARLES WILLARD REESE.

The family of this name originated in Ireland, the emigrant ancestor being Lewis Reese, who came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war and years after settled in what is now known as Delaware county, Indiana. He was a distiller and made much of the "fire water" that was sold to the Miami and other Indians that inhabited the northeastern part of Indiana. Lewis and Mary Reese had ten children: David, Bowen, Marie, Robert, Lewis, John, Border, Mary Ann, Russel and Matilda. Bowen, the second son, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, in 1814 and married Sophia Keesling, born in Virginia in 1823. He farmed in his native county until 1854, when he came to Whitley county and settled in Cleveland township. He was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1890, his wife surviving him until 1905. They were the parents of ten children: Robert (deceased), Ann, William, Mary and Ellen, deceased, Charles Willard, Border (deceased), Samantha, Hiram, Morris and Mahala.

Charles Willard Reese, fifth in the list, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, April 10, 1846. He remained at home until his twenty-fourth year, helping on the farm and in the meantime obtaining a meager education in the poor schools of those times. He followed agricultural pursuits in Cleveland township until 1901, when he purchased the farm of thirty-two acres in Thorncreek, which was the Edwin Wilcox homestead three and one-half miles northwest of Columbia City, which has since been his home. In 1870, Mr. Reese married Susan L., daughter of Edward and Ruth (Dunkin) Webster. Mrs. Reese was born April 19, 1852, in Wayne county, Indiana. Her father was born in Pennsylvania December 5, 1819, and the mother in Ohio September 9, 1825. He was a farmer and plasterer by trade, which callings he pursued in Wayne county until his death September 18, 1869. They had twelve children: George, Sarah (deceased), Daniel, James (deceased), Hannah J., Mary, Charles, Clement (deceased), and Henry A. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have had ten children: Clara, at home; Rose, wife of William Gipe, of Allen county; Mary, wife of Frank Hass, of Thorncreek; Charles, married Maggie Homes, of Columbia City. The fifth child died in infancy. Frederick married Myrtle Kincade, of Allen county; Daisy married Robert Spear, of Fort Wayne; Joseph, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are members of the Church of God at Collimer, in which he was elder for four years. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM J. SELL.

The family of this name in Whitley county is entitled to rank as descendants of one of the earliest as well as one of the

most prosperous of the pioneers. Henry Sell, who was a native of Ohio, moved in when the land was to be had almost for the asking, but being a shrewd business man he foresaw the time when it would be valuable. An industrious and careful trader, with a fondness for speculation, he acquired tract after tract, until his holdings in time became quite large. This successful farmer left a son William, born in Stark county, Ohio, who seems to have inherited his father's capacity for accumulation. He became the owner of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Columbia township on which he made his home until 1896, when he transferred his residence to a farm in Thorncreek township where his career was ended by death June 3, 1906, in his seventieth year. About 1876 he engaged in the agricultural implement business at Columbia City and continued in this line for twenty years, though retaining his residence on his nearby farm, which he also operated. In early manhood he married Jane Ritenour, who died in 1872, after becoming the mother of the following named children: Frank, Henry J., William J., Milladore and Theodore (twins), Catharine, and Charles. He later married Anna Ritenour, sister of Jane, and by this union there were also seven children: Cora, Fanny, Oscar, Isaac, John, Arthur and Bertha. Fanny and Johnnie died in childhood and Oscar died at nineteen.

William J. Sell, third of his father's family, was born on the farm in Columbia township, June 9, 1864. He continued to live with his parents for some time after reaching his majority, when he rented a farm for a while and afterward worked a short time in a saw-mill for James Peabody.

Having by this time accumulated some means, he purchased forty acres of land in Jefferson township, but after living on this for four years he traded it in 1900 and removed to his present place of eighty acres in Thorncreek township, known as the Burwell farm, two miles north of Columbia City. This he has cultivated successfully and converted into a productive farm. His residence is comfortable, his out-buildings satisfactory and altogether Mr. Sell may be regarded as one of the worthy members of Whitley county's great family of farmers.

August 14, 1886, Mr. Sell married Lavina Ummel, who was born in Whitley county in 1866. Her parents, David and Rosanna (Gross) Ummel, the former of Ohio, and the latter a native of Germany, were married in Stark county, Ohio, and came to Whitley in 1851. She died in 1904, surviving her husband over thirty years, leaving twelve children: Mary, Lydia, Catharine, John, Sarah, Lucinda, Samuel and Daniel (twins), Henry, Lavina, David and Amanda (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Sell have five children: Clarence E., fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Gail, Voida, Ralph and Goldie, besides one who died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Sell's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, though he has never held or been a seeker after office.

HIRAM L. FOSTER.

In 1854 when Eli and Rebecca (Ortman) Foster came from Ohio and settled in Thorncreek township the wild land give little promise that it would ever become the trim

and productive farm the visitor sees before him today. They, however, set to work with a will, soon had up a rude log cabin and continued operations with the hope that characterized all these invaders of the wilderness. In this cabin Eli Foster lived for many years but he persisted until he had made a good eighty-acre farm of his once forest-clad tract. He lost his companion in 1882, but survived her over thirteen years and died at an advanced age in 1905. Their four children to reach maturity were: Malissa, deceased wife of Jacob Allen; Hiram L.; Franklin P., who died at twenty-four; and Hannah, deceased wife of Thomas Kaufman.. Hiram L. Foster, the only survivor, was born in Perry county, Ohio, February 28, 1851, and hence was three years old when his parents came to Whitley county. As he grew up he assisted his father on the farm and was a principal factor in redeeming it from its once wild estate. He took care of his father as the infirmities of old age pressed upon him and after his death became sole proprietor of the home farm in Thorncreek township, where he has spent over fifty years of his life. Of late years he has moved and remodeled the old residence and has rebuilt the barn, making it an up-to-date bank barn. He engages in general farming and enjoys the good will of all his neighbors. December 22, 1876, Mr. Foster married Arthalinda, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Snediker) Jackson, natives of Ohio, who became early settlers of Whitley county. They had four children: Alvira, a resident of Columbia City; Mrs. Foster; Emma, a resident of Nebraska, and Ida, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have four children: Norma, wife of Charles Souder, who has three children, Lela, Edna and Beatrice; Otto, at home; Leonard, who married Ota Goodrich; and Edward, at home. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Baptist church, and Mr. Foster is a Democrat in politics.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHULL.

The Shull family in America begins with Philip Shull, who was born in the grand duchy of Baden, in 1715, and who emigrated to America about 1770 and first settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, though York county became the permanent home. His son, Philip, was about nineteen years old when he crossed the ocean. He became active in the business history of Chambersburg, where he died in 1814. His brother, John Stephen Shull, married Maria Bohren, but little further is known of him. His son, John Peter, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1775, married Elizabeth Scherz and removed to Chambersburg, where he died in 1810. His children were Jacob, David and George S., of whom David demands more attention in this connection, being the father of him whose name heads this article. He was born March 19, 1805, at Chambersburg. Being but a lad at his father's death, he was early thrown upon his own resources. He was quick to learn and became well-read, and was a fluent speaker in either the English or German language. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade and later, in company with his brothers, purchased his uncle John Shull's homestead near Chambersburg, where his brother George continued to reside for more than sixty years. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Elizabeth

B. F. Shull

Harman, and three years later removed to Massillon, Ohio, where for sometime he was associated with his brother Jacob in the operation of a cabinet-shop. He later removed to a farm near North Lawrence, Ohio, and here he passed the remainder of his life, his labors alternating between farm duties and the making of furniture in a shop on the farm. He died in 1872, at the age of sixty-seven years, his widow surviving eight years. They had six children, Jeremiah, Amanda M., Rebecca, Benjamin Franklin, Hiram H. and William.

Benjamin Franklin Shull was born May 31, 1841, on his father's farm in Lawrence, Starke county, Ohio, six miles west of the city of Massillon. In 1860, his brother Jeremiah, who was five years his senior, removed to Huntington county, Indiana, building a steam saw-mill on the present site of Goblesville and Benjamin Franklin passed much of his time working in this saw-mill, though still assisting in the operation of his father's farm until his marriage, September 20, 1864, to Miss Lucy E. Householder. Then, to establish a home of his own, he secured eighty acres of wild land in Whitley county, Indiana, and settled himself deliberately to the clearing away of the virgin forest. The land was covered with a heavy growth of stately timber, and though handicapped with partial paralysis of his right leg and arm his indomitable will, backed by the necessities of the case, allowed no cessation of his strenous efforts toward the reclamation of the wilderness. He continued to work in the saw-mill in order to keep his family, but in a few years was able to devote his energies wholly to the extension and improvement of his farm. Pluck won, more land was purchased, and the farm now contains one hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred and twenty are under productive cultivation, yielding golden harvests for the labor bestowed upon them. Intelligent activity and well directed effort have turned the wilderness of forty years ago into one of the most valuable properties in the county. A public drain crosses the farm, affording ample outlet for numerous tile drains, of which he has laid upward of ten miles, the arms reaching to every field and the drainage thus given insuring abundant yields of staple crops. The log cabin was years ago replaced with a fine modern residence, and what is doubtless the most commodious barn in the county has been erected at great cost to afford shelter for herds and flocks of high grade stock. He is recognized as a very successful breeder and grower of thorough-bred Shorthorn cattle and Chester White swine, his herd having a well merited reputation acquired by careful selection of breeding animals coupled with advanced ideas in feeding, stabling and handling.

While Mr. Shull has not sought or desired political preferment, he holds close affiliation with the Republican party, believing that its basic principles most clearly represent those ideas that make for the general good of the nation, the state and the individual.

Though no children have come to this worthy couple, their hearts and hands have ever been ready to respond to the calls of the orphans or needy, the result being that several homeless ones have found here the shelter, the sympathy and the more tangible assistance of which nature had deprived them.

DAVID MILLER.

The family of this name is quite numerous in Whitley county, enjoying the distinction of having the oldest living settler and more descendants from one couple than any other family in the county. The first representative came in the early thirties and as the forerunners were unusually vigorous the county was in time well sprinkled with children and grandchildren. David Miller, the well known farmer of Columbia township, is a representative of the second generation in this section, being a son of Solomon and Malinda (Anspaugh) Miller, and was born in Thorncreek April 12, 1847. When sixteen years old he enlisted in Company B, twenty-fourth regiment Indiana Volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He participated in the battle of Mobile, Alabama, and took part in numerous skirmishes, though before being in active field service he experienced a siege of measles and mumps in the hospital at Evansville. Mr. Miller worked out by the month for six or eight years, then rented a farm and eventually bought in Thorncreek township, where he remained until 1903, when he purchased the present home in Columbia township, one mile west of the court house.

April 13, 1873, Mr. Miller married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Juda (Kinsey) Zumbrun, both early settlers but long since dead. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had twelve children: Henry J. married Effie Furguson, and resides in Iowa; William E. married Bertha Heaston, and resides in Iowa; Clara is the wife of Otto Plautz, of Iowa; Norman F. married Minnie Zigler and is a resident of Thorncreek township; Solomon Z. is also in Iowa; Minnie May is the wife of Walter Swihart, of Noble county; Levi V., at home; David L. was killed by a buzzsaw while cutting wood at sixteen years of age; Julia Elizabeth, Olive Ruth, Grace Irene and Cecil Pearl remain at home. The family are members of the German Baptist church and in politics Mr. Miller is an independent voter, always supporting the man he thinks best fitted for the office.

ROBERT B. BOYD.

Few names are more familiar in Whitley county than the above mentioned, he who bears it having been a citizen for over forty years and long prominent in public affairs. For more than two full terms he has held the office of county commissioner, and during most of his adult life he has been active and influential in many ways. Hugh Boyd came from the north of Ireland at the age of nineteen and became a farmer in Wayne county, Ohio. In 1850 he went to California overland, returning next year, losing his trunks en route home, and died a few days after his return. Hugh Boyd married Amanda A. Brown, of Wayne county, Ohio, resided at Wooster for many years, and both eventually died in that city, she being aged eighty-seven. The third of their four children was Robert B. Boyd, who was born near Wooster, Ohio, October 15, 1846. During the closing years of the Civil war he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and

served with credit until the close of hostilities. In April, 1866, Mr. Boyd abandoned his old home in Ohio to seek a new field of action in Indiana. Arrived in Columbia City, he soon found an opportunity to enter the grocery and provision business in partnership with James A. Taylor and this firm of Taylor & Boyd continued in operation for several years. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Boyd purchased the farm in Columbia township where he has since continued to reside. Originally consisting of eighty-two acres, he has added seven. The Boyd farm, known as the Henry Dunfee homestead, one mile northwest of Columbia City, has been greatly improved by tiling, fencing and buildings. The residence was erected in 1898, later large barns were constructed and to this place Mr. Boyd gives his personal supervision. Mr. Boyd's popularity and standing as a business man caused the people to elect him to the office of county commissioner in 1900 and after he had served three years he was re-elected in 1902, his term expiring January 1, 1907. He had previously served two years as county councilman under appointment of the Judge of the circuit court. In this position he displayed valuable qualities as adviser and always kept an eye out for the welfare of the people.

Mr. Boyd was married in October, 1865, to Mary M. Funk, a native of Wayne county, Ohio. This union resulted in the birth of six children: Edwin S., Samuel H., Mary J., Jethro J., Harry G. and Hazel E. Samuel H. met with a sudden death in Columbia township, March 28, 1905, when thirty-five years old. This sad accident was due to fighting fire on a neighbor's farm, the heat and over-exertion proving too much for him. He was a young man of promise, whose untimely taking off was a sad blow to his parents and many friends. By reason of his war service Mr. Boyd is an esteemed comrade of George W. Stough Port, No. 181, Grand Army of the Republic. The family is not only well known but highly respected all over Whitley county.

WILLIAM H. MINER.

The forerunners of the family of this name, now so favorably known in Whitley county, were originally citizens of New York. From there, at an early period in the last century, Samuel A. Miner came to Indiana and was a prominent figure in founding and building up the infant settlement at Columbia City. He died at an advanced age on his farm two and a half miles east of the county seat and witnessed the wonderful transformation that has taken place in the county during the last sixty years. When he reached Whitley, he was accompanied by a wife and family of seven children, among the latter being a son named Otis W. After his marriage to Eliza Bennett, he made his living for some years as a renter of different farms, but at the time of his death in 1867 owned two hundred and forty acres in Union township. He had eight children: Andrew J., Lucina, George M. D., William H., Byron D., Harriet E., Betsey and Samuel R. The widow, now at an advanced age, lives with the last mentioned son at Fort Wayne.

William H. Miner, fourth of the chil-

dren, was born in Smith township, Whitley county, October 20, 1851. At the age of sixteen he lost his father, but remained on the home place a few years and then entered the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as brakeman. This was in 1872 and from that time until 1880 Mr. Miner continued with the Pennsylvania road in various capacities. His next engagement was with S. J. Peabody, with whom he remained for nearly twenty-two years, during nineteen of which he held the responsible position as foreman of the farm and mill work. After this employment, Mr. Miner began carpenter work at Columbia City in February, 1903, but in June following was appointed superintendent of the county farm, and three months thereafter assumed charge of this responsible post. Mr. Miner was married May 28, 1872, to Mary A., daughter of John and Julia Harshbarger, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Miner have eight children: Andrew J., Elnora, wife of Henry Miller of Columbia township; Carl C., Charles W., Merritt, Bessie and James. The family belongs to the Church of God and Mr. Miner is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Whitley County Poor Farm, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Miner, has become one of the model establishments of its kind in the state. Both seem especially fitted for the duties that have devolved upon them and their method of discharging this great responsibility is worthy of all praise. Everything about the main building, from cellar to attic, indicates the directing hand of a good housekeeper, and the farm itself, the out-buildings and all on the place shows the same system and careful control. Cleanliness and neatness seem to be the rule and nothing is neglected to add to the comfort of the unfortunate beings left in the superintendent's charge. Mrs. Miner is a kind-hearted woman, as well as a painstaking matron, and all who come in contact with her learn to love her. The live stock shows the benefit of skillful breeding and scientific feeding, the land is well cultivated and kept in good condition. Attention is especially directed to the fine cattle of the Polled-Angus breed, which are Mr. Miner's particular pride. Many improvements have been made in the institution since Mr. and Mrs. Miner took charge and they bid fair to leave an unsurpassed record.

JOHN HENRY SNYDER.

The Whitley county family of this name is of German origin, which is equivalent to saying that its members are enterprising as citizens, successful business men and popular in all the relations of life. It was well back in the last century that John Snyder came over from the old country and settled as a farmer in Fairfield county, Ohio. He followed agricultural pursuits in that state for a number of years and met with fair success, but determining to push farther west he came to Whitley county in 1851 and from that time for more than fifty years was actively identified with the county's development. Purchasing a wild tract of land in Thorncreek township, he set doggedly to work to improve it and in the course of time had evolved from the forests and marshes a valu-

able piece of farming land. He was thrifty as well as industrious, a man of excellent judgment and prospered finally so that at the time of his death in 1902 he owned a considerable body of land as the result of a long and active life. He married Anna Barbara (Hoffer) Brudi, also a native of Germany, by whom he had nine children: John Henry, Barbara Elizabeth, Benjamin F., Emma R., deceased, was the widow of J. H. Meyer; Edward L. and Frederick L., twins, deceased in childhood; Della G., deceased at eighteen; Josephine and Wilhelmina, both deceased in childhood, and Andrew W., of Kosciusko county. The mother, who is still living on the old Thorncreek homestead, had one daughter by a previous marriage, Anna I. Brudi, now the wife of George W. Sevits. The parents were lifelong members of the Evangelical Association.

John Henry Snyder, was born in Thorncreek township, October 10, 1854. After reaching maturity, he attended the Teachers' normal and taught for two years in Thorncreek township, one term being in his home school. In 1884 he engaged in tile manufacture, in which he continued about two years, and was among the first in this part of the county. Removing then to Churubusco for a short time, he eventually returned to Thorncreek township and settled on the farm where he now resides and which he purchased in 1899. In addition to this home farm of one hundred acres, which is under a high state of cultivation, Mr. Snyder owns residence property in Columbia City. The farm is the old John Christian farm and is six miles northwest of Columbia City. It is practically all in cultivation, some twenty-five acres being retained as a sugar camp, from which two hundred gallons of syrup can be produced annually.

November 13, 1884, Mr. Snyder married Susannah Stockert, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 23, 1858. Her parents, Jacob and Mary (Baer) Stockert, the former of Germany, lived a number of years in Ohio but about 1865 came to Whitley county and settled in Smith township, where they still reside. They have had five children: Susannah; George, deceased; John J., of Churubusco; Mary, and Luey L. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have two children: Mary A. is now teaching in the same school house where her father taught twenty-four years before, and she has pupils whose older brothers and sisters attended her father's school; Walter H. is a student in the Valparaiso normal. In addition to their own children, Talbert Parkinson was taken at ten years of age and is being reared as one of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the Evangelical Association and people of the first consideration in their neighborhood. He is a Republican.

JOHN S. SNYDER.

Among the large and worthy army of men who have worked hard for generations to bring about the present agricultural development of Whitley county, none have done their share more unpretentiously than this industrious farmer of Thorncreek township. He has known no other business and few men have stuck so steadily to one pursuit, with a determination to conquer. He has met all discouragements, triumphed

over all the countless difficulties and today has to show for his labor and patience a comfortable home, a well tilled farm and the good will and esteem of all his neighbors. Mr. Snyder is a son of William and Malinda (Hasty) Snyder, natives of Preble county, Ohio, who came to Indiana about 1852. The father purchased one hundred and fifty-two acres in Thorncreek township, which was at that time wild and unimproved. He set to work with a will and in the course of time effected a wonderful revolution both in the looks and value of his place. In 1896, he closed his career after a long life of hard work, but had the satisfaction of realizing before his eyes closed on this world that he had accumulated something to leave his family. His widow married Daniel Berry and lives with him in Jefferson township, in the enjoyment of a hale and hearty old age. William Snyder and wife were members of the Methodist church and always supporters of every good cause in the neighborhood. They had eight children: Marcus, Alexander, Mary, Jane, Amos, Sarah, John S., William R. and Henry, of whom six are living.

John S. Snyder, the sixth, was born on the farm where he now lives, May 10, 1857, and here grew to maturity. Here he has spent his entire life, with the exception of four years in Richland township and four years passed in the state of Iowa. He purchased ninety-four acres of his father's old farm, which he has improved with comfortable buildings and placed in up-to-date shape in every respect, being regarded as one of the successful farmers of this section. March 15, 1877, he married Mary, daughter of Henry and Sophia (Karns) Shonck, natives of Pennsylvania, but early settlers of Washington township. He died in December, 1901, surviving his wife about twenty-five years. They had seven children: Catharine, Margaret, Henry, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, John, died at fourteen; Fanny and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have two children: William H. married Alma Payne, lives in Richland township and has three children, Howard, Glen and Dorothy; Cora, wife of Arthur C. Miller, has one child, Gerald Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder belong to the Baptist church and he is a member of the republican party.

SAMUEL H. FLICKINGER.

The Flickingers are of German origin, but have been represented in the United States, the antecedents of the American branch of the family settling in Pennsylvania, where Samuel H.'s grandfather was born and reared. From there he migrated to Ohio, where, in addition to the trade of weaving, he tilled the soil and in the course of time became one of the largest and most successful farmers in the county of Stark. In his family of eight children was a son, Jeremiah Flickinger, who was nine years of age when the removal to Ohio took place. He was reared in Stark county and when young purchased land in Ohio, which he improved and on which he lived until his removal to Whitley county, where during the winter following his arrival he worked at his trade of shoemaking and then bought a quarter section of wild land in Richland township, which in due season he converted

into a splendid farm, the improvements being among the best in the community. Subsequently he bought another farm, where he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life in 1904, at the ripe old age of eighty. Jeremiah Flickinger was married in Ohio to Rachel Wartenberger, who bore him twelve children: Elizabeth and Lydia, deceased; Mercy married J. Martin and is deceased; Mollie, who married David Kinsey; Peter, deceased; Nancy, now Mrs. S. A. Martin; Samuel H.; Viola, who became the wife of Rufus Nei; Cora S., wife of Stephen A. Shaw, and two who died in infancy.

Samuel H. Flickinger was born in Richland township, August 25, 1860, was reared on the family homestead and received a practical education in the public schools. He began life for himself as a tiller of the soil and for four years cultivated a part of the farm, when he married and set up a domestic establishment of his own, taking charge of the entire place which he managed with success during the eleven years ensuing. The lady Mr. Flickinger chose for his wife and companion was Miss Chloe Fox, the ceremony being solemnized October 12, 1885. Mrs. Flickinger was born and reared in Whitley county, her parents, Jacob and Caroline, moving from Seneca county, Ohio, several years prior to her birth. At the expiration of the peroid indicated, Mr. Flickinger gave up the home place and purchased eighty acres of land in Union township, four miles east of Columbia City, to which he removed and which under his effective labor and successful management has been well improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He has erected substantial modern buildings, including a comfortable and commodious dwelling and a good barn. Mr. Flickinger is an enterprising farmer, an industrious man who has ever attended strictly to his own affairs and as a neighbor and citizen is accommodating and public spirited, and he enjoys the esteem of all who come within the range of his influence. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and while manifesting an abiding interest in the success of his party, has no taste for methods of the partisan nor any inclination to enter the arena of the professional office seeker.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Flickinger has been blessed with one child, Blanche E., who is now a student in the schools of Coesse.

JOHN A. HAMMER.

Among the successful agriculturists of Union township is John A. Hammer, who belongs to that large and substantial class of citizens to whom the country is greatly indebted for the progress it has made during the last quarter of a century. Mr. Hammer was born on the farm where he now resides August 22, 1864, and has practically spent his life within the borders of the county. His father, Jacob Hammer, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1833, came to Whitley county in 1858 and purchased this homestead of eighty acres, which he cleared and developed and to which he subsequently added until the farm now contains one hundred and seventy acres of fine land, well drained naturally and by tiling and exceedingly productive. Jacob Hammer resided on this farm

continuously for a period of forty-four years and was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens. Jacob Hammer died January 27, 1902, of cancer of the stomach. In politics he was always an ardent Democrat and in religion belonged, with his wife, to the Lutheran church. The widow now resides in Columbia City. Mary Schultz, who became the wife of Jacob Hammer, in 1855 at Chillicothe, Ohio, was born in Germany in 1834 and when sixteen accompanied the family to America. Her father, Henry Schultz, was a native of Prussia and settled at Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1858 came to Whitley county, Indiana. He had served several years as a regimental bugler in the German army and was an accomplished musician. He was run over by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, being caught in a cattle guard and the trainmen failing to observe the warning of his red handkerchief tied to his cane. At the time of his death he was seventy-three years old.

Mrs. Schultz, whose birth occurred in Germany in 1805, died at the age of ninety-eight years. She was the mother of two children; Charles, who was accidentally drowned in the Ohio river; and Mary, the wife of Jacob Hammer. The Hammer children are four: Edward M. was on the farm until he entered railway service and became agent of the station at Coesse and so continued till his death at forty-two; Charles remains with his mother; John A.; and Hugh, a traveling boiler inspector at Chicago, with the Fidelity and Casualty Company. John A. Hammer received his preliminary education in the public schools, later finished his scholastic training in the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso, after which he took charge of the farm and turned his attention chiefly to the breeding of shorthorn cattle and Chester White swine, an enterprise which from the beginning proved successful, and which he has continued with gratifying success to the present time. In addition to clearing and otherwise improving a large portion of the paternal estate, he purchased eighty acres of partly improved land which he divested of timber and drained, and still later bought an additional seventy acres, the two tracts with the homestead of one hundred and seventy acres, lying in one body and constituting one of the finest stock farms in Whitley county. Mr. Hammer has a fine residence and good outbuildings and as a farmer and stockman is enterprising in all the term implies, feeding all the products of his farm to cattle and hogs, in the breeding and raising of which he has earned a reputation of much more than local limits. He makes a specialty of registered shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs, and in all of his experience with the latter he has never had a case of cholera nor lost a single animal from disease of any kind. In connection with his large and growing live stock interests he is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of butter, for which there is a much greater demand than he can possibly supply, keeping for this purpose an average of from eight to twelve fine cows, all of which have been judiciously selected and to which he devotes the greater part of his time. While primarily a business man and making other considerations subordinate to the various enterprise in hand, Mr. Hammer is not unmindful of his duties as a citizen or the debt he owes the community as an influential factor in its public affairs. He is a Democrat, though not

a partisan nor an office seeker, but keeps abreast of the times on all questions and issues in which the public is interested. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and religiously subscribes to the Lutheran creed, his wife being a member of the same body.

Mr. Hammer was married September 16, 1893, to Miss Nora Hess, daughter of John and Cynthia Hess and born and reared on an adjoining farm.

HENRY SIEVERS.

Farmer and trustee of Columbia township, was born in Whitley county, three and a half miles south of Columbia City, October 30, 1860, and practically has spent his entire life within its boundaries. William Sievers, a native of Germany, came to America when about fourteen years old and settled with his parents in Whitley county, where he assisted in clearing a farm, which he now owns. He had a good education in his native tongue, but knew nothing of the English language, but by mingling with his friends and associates he soon mastered it at least so as to converse with ease and fluency. William Sievers began farming for himself, in which he met with success, and purchasing land from time to time he became the possessor of two hundred and thirty-three acres. The greater part of his real estate he has divided among his children, keeping only sufficient to insure him a good home and comfortable livelihood. He is now eighty-one years of age, but retains to a marked degree his physical and mental powers. He has been thrice married, the four children born to his first wife, who died in 1869, growing to maturity. They are Nancy, now Mrs. William H. Smith, a farmer and stock-raiser of Whitley county; Henry, William Jr., who follows farming and threshing; and August, also a farmer.

Henry Sievers received a good German education in a parochial school and a fair knowledge of English in the district schools, which he attended only about seven months. Being reared on the farm, he early learned by experience the meaning of hard work, and having decided to make agriculture his vocation, bent all his energies to make it result in the largest measure of success possible. He remained on the homestead, assisting his father until his twenty-fourth year, when he received a portion of his mother's share by inheritance, and later he purchased the shares of other heirs, which made eighty acres, having sixty-five in cultivation. He has substantial improvements, including dwelling, barn, outbuildings, fencing and drainage.

August 9, 1885, he entered the marriage relation with Miss Minerva Bordner, of Whitley county, whose parents, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, came to this section over a half century ago and have lived here ever since, the father, William, having reached the age of eighty-two, the mother, Sarah, being in her sixty-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Sievers have seven children, the oldest being Bessie M., the wife of Charles Kneller, a farmer and stock-raiser of this county; Dora V., a graduate of the public schools and still a member of the home circle; William H. is his father's assistant; Mary, Charles W., Sarah and Alice R.

Mr. and Mrs. Sievers, together with their children, are members of the Lutheran church, are loyal to its teachings, and for eight years Mr. Sievers has been trustee. For fourteen years he was solicitor for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, during which time he did a large and lucrative business throughout Whitley and adjoining counties, resigning to accept the office of township trustee, to which he was elected in 1904 and in which he is now serving his first term. He is a pronounced Democrat and is a leader of the party in his township, wielding an influence which has contributed not a little to the success of the ticket. He has eight schools and besides transfers about one hundred pupils to the Columbia City schools, and of these eighteen are in the high school. He has erected one new school building. His policy is to employ home teachers as much as possible.

FRANK E. MINER.

Frank E. Miner, who occupies a commanding position in business circles, was born in Columbia City February 24, 1871, and is the son of Simon P. and Malissa (Arlin) Miner, both natives of Ohio. The father of Simon P. Miner was a lawyer and at one time served as postmaster of Columbia City. His seven sons are now all deceased. Simon P. Miner accompanied his father to Whitley county and for several years remained on the farm. Subsequently he was engaged in drayage and street sprinkling in Columbia City during the remainder of his active years. His death occurred in Columbia City in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Miner were the parents of three children: Charles, who is a photographer of Fort Wayne; Frank E., and Rosa, who died in infancy. Mrs. Miner later became the wife of John B. Sterling, a farmer of Whitley county, whom she survives, now residing with her son Charles in Fort Wayne.

Frank E. Miner received his education in the common schools of Columbia City. At fourteen years he worked for J. W. Baker in the telephone office for one year, when he was taken into the printing office and began to learn the printer's art. He remained in the office nine years, working up from "devil" through all the grades to that of foreman and city editor. For several months in 1894 he traveled in the interest of a business man's directory. He was then with the Columbia City Post one year and in 1896 came to South Whitley, buying "The News" of R. J. Emerson, which he has continued to publish, making it a progressive and modern news journal. His ambition not being limited to the demands of an independent country newspaper Mr. Miner soon began to extend his job department and in a few years found there was practically no limit to the possibilities of expansion. The need of greater capitalization was soon felt and an incorporation, "The A to Z Printing Company," was organized with Mr. Miner as business manager and treasurer. His associates are E. R. and J. W. Hibbard, of Chicago and New York respectively.

The industry occupies a floor space of thirty-six thousand square feet, and has five Miehle presses with automatic feeders and employs fifty to one hundred people. It makes a specialty of large editions of

pamphlet printing, some contracts running to ten million copies, three million in one instance being sent out by mail, thus making a first class office of South Whitley, its business for 1906 being over $42,000. Recently another line of industry has been added and that is the manufacture of a patent lock-nut, "The Grip Nut Company" being managed by Mr. Miner and operated in connection with the printing plant.

June 28, 1894, Mr. Miner was married to Mary E. Beeson, who was born in Columbia City and is the daughter of Henry H. and Magdalena Beeson, residents of South Whitley, where Mr. Beeson is a machinist with the printing company. They are the parents of three children: Charles, a teacher in the Latin department in the University of Chicago; Mary E. and Marguerite, at home. Fraternally Mr. Miner is a member of the Elks and of the Masonic order. Both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

ROBERT JACOB EMERSON.

Robert Jacob Emerson, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of South Whitley, was born in Whitley county January 9, 1856, and is the son of Milton B. and Elizabeth (Scott) Emerson, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Merriman) Emerson, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and came to Wayne county, Ohio, where they were married and passed the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of eight children. Milton B. Emerson was born in Wayne county, Ohio in 1830 and grew to manhood assisting his father in the making of a farm and received a fair education. He came to Indiana in 1851 and taught school, retiring to Ohio at its close. On coming back to Whitley county in 1852 he made shingles and worked at carpentering. In 1855 he secured a tract of land in Washington township, where for twenty-two years he ran a saw mill, operated his farm and was a stock grower. He located in 1877 on what is known as the Harter farm in Cleveland township, containing over two hundred acres, and there his death occurred June 22, 1896. He was a member late in life of the Methodist church, and helped to build the Washington Center United Brethren church. He served six years as county commissioner, the present county jail and sheriff's residence being erected under his supervision. Many other public improvements were carried forward also during his incumbency. He was a justice of the peace in both Washington and Cleveland townships. Though his policy was to encourage amicable settlement of disputes rather than recourse to the courts.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton B. Emerson, who were married February 27, 1854, were the parents of seven children: Robert Jacob; Franklin P., a farmer of Elkhart county; Noah Webster, who resides in Marion; William E., who is living in St. Louis, Missouri; Leander F., deceased; Celeste E., who is the wife of Hugo Logan, and Sarah E., wife of Albert E. Nabor, of North Manchester. Mrs. Emerson was born in Wayne county, Ohio, October 8, 1835, and died in 1887. She was a member of the Methodist church, and a daughter of Robert and Charlotte (Firestone) Scott; the former of Scotch

extraction, was a farmer and stockman and spent his entire life in Ohio.

Robert Jacob Emerson was reared under the parental roof and attended the common schools until seventeen, supplementing this by attendance at Roanoks seminary and the Valparaiso normal school, and at Hillsdale College in Michigan. He early became a teacher and for twenty years devoted himself almost exclusively to the demands of the school room, some years being spent in the schools at South Whitley and he then took charge of the schools and the progress was so marked and his impress for advancement so emphatic that he was induced to remain in this position until rounding out a period of twenty years devoted to direct efforts in youthful training. Wishing to extend his influence as an educator he decided to embark in the publication of a newspaper which he did in association with his brother Webster, purchasing the "Orville Crescent" in Wayne county, Ohio. He was in Columbia City for three years. Mr. Emerson soon returned to Indiana and purchased the South Whitley "News," of which he continued as publisher until 1896, selling to F. E. Miner. He then went to the Pacific coast, visiting more especially the Puget Sound country. After the death of his brother, Leander W., he read law and was admitted to the bar. In connection with his practice he dealt largely in insurance, loans and real estate, and served as justice of the peace. Desiring to educate his son he moved to Fort Wayne, and after the latter's graduation in the International Business College, he returned to the old homestead which he had purchased but of which he disposed and engaged in the banking business in South Whitley. He became cashier of the Farmers' State Bank upon its reorganization in April, 1906, and has since given it his personal attention. Several home citizens are stockholders and its condition and growth are thoroughly satisfactory.

Mr. Emerson was married on June 16, 1881, to Miss Elma Lash, the daughter of Simon P. and Mary (Koehler) Lash, both like herself, natives of Kosciusko county. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have one surviving child, Milton Earl, who is now chief train dispatcher for the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company. Politically Mr. Emerson is a supporter of the Democratic party, but looks to the personnel of candidates rather than to the tie of party lines, while fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Emerson is genial in manner, kindly in disposition, cheerful in temperament, and enjoys the confidence and warm regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

THOMAS L. HILDEBRAND.

Thomas L. Hildebrand, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Columbia City, was born at Williamsport, Allen county, Indiana, November 26, 1874. His parents were William and Anna (White) Hildebrand, he a descendant of the early Pennsylvania German immigrants and she of Scotch-Irish and English lineage. He was a soldier throughout the Civil war, receiving his honorable discharge and living a life consistent with the best citizenship.

He died in 1887. His widow survives at Columbia City, where she has hosts of warm personal friends.

Thomas L. received the usual common school training and in the fall of 1889 he entered the service of the banking house of E. L. McLallen & Co., then known as the Farmers' Bank. Upon its reorganization into the First National Bank in 1904 he became asssitant cashier to the duties of which he has closely attended though he also holds the position of treasurer of the Whitley County Building and Loan Association. A friend describes Mr. Hildebrand as a keen observer, frank and fearless in expression of opinion, yet having a happy faculty of making and retaining warm friendships. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In Masonry he affiliates with the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Council, and has represented the local body in the Grand Lodge. Though usually voting the Democratic ticket, he has not allowed political ambition to interfere with business.

JOHN W. BAKER.

For forty-five years John W. Baker has been identified in a prominent way with the public and business life of Indiana and has long been one of the best known and most influential citizens of Whitley county. When still quite young Mr. Baker "got ink on his fingers," in other words he became enamored of the newspaper business from which he did not succeed in divorcing himself until recently. Mr. Baker was born in Hancock county, Ohio, March 7, 1845, being a son of Henry D. and Eve Baker, the former a Virginian and the latter from Pennsylvania. As early as 1862 we find young Baker at Warsaw "slinging type" in the office of the "Northern Indianian," to which he kept steadily for seven years, during one of which he was publisher of that paper. In January, 1869, he removed to Columbia City, and on the 17th of that month appeared the first number of "The Commercial," a paper that for thirty-eight years has been the leading dispenser of news in Whitley county. The weekly was published continuously until September, 1888, when the "Daily Commercial" was established and both editions were regularly issued until January 9, 1905. The two papers were then sold to W. W. Williamson, of the "Columbia City Mail." During his thirty-eight years as editor and publisher, Mr. Baker bore full share in all the political battles fought in Whitley county, and exerted marked influence in the numerous controversies affecting the growth, development and reformation of his adopted county.

In 1877 the legislature selected him as one of the directors of the Northern Indiana Prison at Michigan City and he filled that position acceptably for two and a half years. In October, 1882, he was appointed postmaster of Columbia City by President Arthur and held this office until removed in June, 1886, by President Cleveland as an "offensive partisan." In 1898 Mr. Baker was elected joint representative to the legislature for the counties of Kosciusko and Whitley and served one term. January 18, 1906, he again became postmaster of Columbia City, by appointment of President Roosevelt, being commissioned for four years from

that date. Mr. Baker takes pride in the fact that he has always been a consistent Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868, since which time he has never missed an election of any character, municipal, township, county, district, state or national, and has never scratched a single candidate placed upon the Republican ticket. He has served repeatedly as chairman of the Republican county central committee and it may be stated without exaggeration, that no man in Whitley county has worked harder for his party or devoted himself more unselfishly to its interests than John W. Baker. His religious affiliations have always been with the Methodist Episcopal church and his fraternal connections embrace membership in the Odd Fellows, K. of P. Lodge, the Maccabees, Order of Ben Hur, Daughters of Rebekah, Pythian Sisters, Nicholson Encampment, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Oak Grove Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

July 26, 1864, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Sarah E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thornburg, of Laporte county, Indiana. The children of this union are: Mell, Stella, and Grace Baker..

LOGAN STAPLES.

One of the public officials of Whitley county, is a type of that "average man," which Senator Beveridge declared to be a special product of Indiana; meaning one who begins the battles of life early, moves with facility from one occupation to another, fulfills all his obligations well and steadily rises in the world on the strength of merit and industry. Mr. Staples was born in Thorncreek township November 5, 1868, his parents being James and Elizabeth (King) Staples. He grew up on the farm having all the usual experiences that fall to the lot of country boys. He attended the public schools and is indebted to them for all the book learning obtained before reaching manhood. In 1891 he became fireman on the Nickel Plate Railroad, continuing for four years, earning the reputation of being one of the most efficient men in the company's service. He united with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Fort Wayne. Mr. Staples finally determined to abandon railroading in order to engage in the tubular well business, which he followed until selected as sheriff, living on and operating a farm in Thorncreek township which he still owns. In 1904 he was elected sheriff by a majority of ninety-seven votes, the nomination having been proffered him without effort on his part, and gave such satisfaction that his party gave him a renomination in 1906, and the fact that he was elected by a majority between four and five hundred shows that he made friends and acquired increased popularity by his methods of managing his office.

July 19, 1896, Mr. Staples was married to Edith L. Hemmick, of Columbia City, daughter of George W. and Mary E. (Sutton) Hemmick, early settlers of the county, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Staples have two children, Raymond Dewey and Myron Hemmick. Mr. Staples is a member of the Knights of Pythias, is courteous in social intercourse and is one of the best known and most popular men of Whitley county.

HENRY EDSON BAKER.

The life of a printer is seldom eventful. The work is arduous, the employment exacting and the "man at the case" has little time for branching out in pursuit of ambitions calculated to interfere with his calling. Perhaps this zealous occupation has never had a steadier or more faithful devotee than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Baker was born in Hancock county, Ohio, August 21, 1853, his parents being Henry D. and Eve Baker, the former a native of Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The father dying, the mother removed to Warsaw, Indiana, in 1859, when Henry was but six years old. In his sixteenth year he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the "Northern Indianian." In the winter of 1869 he removed to Columbia City, where he resumed his business of setting type and he kept at the case with few intermissions until February 2, 1906, when he was appointed by his brother deputy postmaster. His previous training had taught him the art of assorting and doing things methodically and in his new employment he has proved a faithful and painstaking public servant. Mr. Baker is a quiet and unassuming man, who attends the Presbyterian church, votes the Republican ticket, and performs all the other duties of a good citizen. He has little taste and less time for "society" but is rather fond of the fraternities and is a member in good standing in the various orders, including the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias and the Pythian Sisters.

January 2, 1878, Mr. Baker was united in matrimony with Cora E., daughter of Warren and Mary Jane Mason, all of Columbia City. They have had five children, of whom Walter, the second, died when five years of age, the survivors being Edith G., Frederick D., Kate E. and Margaret L.

BAYLESS LOWER.

John B. Lower, Bayliss Lower's father, is a native of Ohio, born in the county of Columbiana about 1844. He was reared in that state and Indiana and in early life engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he followed continuously until the breaking out of the war, when he responded to the president's call for volunteers by enlising in an Indiana regiment, with which he rendered service until the cessation of hostilities. His command was attached to the Army of the Tennessee and took part in the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman and continued in the celebrated march to the sea. He was severely wounded and in consequence was obliged to spend some months in a military hospital, his face still bearing the scar. Mr. Lower took up the peaceful pursuits of civil life, and since his attention has been principally devoted to the lumber business, being at this time employed as an expert buyer of lumber and timber for the export trade with headquarters at Logansport, Indiana. He was married at Columbia City in 1866 to Julia A. Shuh, of Springfield, Ohio, and nine children survive: Bayless, Viola, wife of Prof. E. L. Miller, of Indianola, Iowa; Wallace, a physician resident in Arkansas; Albert, a farmer of Whitley county; Joseph, manager of a gold-mining corporation in Corea; Alice, wife

of Melvin Shoemaker, of Whitley county; Katherine, who married Hurl Shoemaker, of Whitley county; Blanche, wife of George Miller; Mabel, who is unmarried and living with her mother near Compton church.

Bayless Lower was born December 1, 1868, in Whitley county, and enjoyed the best educational advantages Columbia City afforded, completing his full school course and graduating when a youth. He then engaged in the manufacture of lumber with his father and after spending four years in this industry turned his attention to contracting. Mr. Lower entered the railway service as fireman with the Pennsylvania company in July, 1899, with which he has since been actively identified, holding for four years the arduous and responsible position of locomotive engineer. In all his varied experience he has ever proved faithful and efficient and as a result enjoys the confidence of his superiors. Mr. Lower owns two farms in Whitley county, to the management of which he gives personal attention, making his home on a farm three and a half miles south of Columbia City.

Mr. Lower and Miss Ida Keiser, of Whitley county, were married December 29, 1896. She is a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Harvey) Keiser, who were born and married in Pennsylvania and came to Whitley county in company with his father, Jacob Keiser. He received part of his father's homestead and made a farm from the woods, their entire married life passing on this farm, now owned by Mrs. Lower. Daniel Keiser died at sixty-eight, surviving his wife, and also a second wife, who was Sarah Bell. Mrs. Lower is the only daughter, but three sons survive, Harry, Willie and Ira Keiser.

FRANCIS MARION MAGERS, M. D.

Francis Marion Magers, M. D., who for forty years has enjoyed high repute as a physician in Churubusco, was born near Danville, Knox county, Ohio, January 28, 1838, and is the son of Nathan and Winifred (Logsdon) Magers. His paternal grandfather was Nathan Magers, a native of Maryland, in which state he passed his entire life. Nathan Magers located in Knox county, Ohio, in 1819, and devoted his life to agriculture. Himself and wife came from Maryland to Ohio on horseback, carrying their cooking utensils and clothing. They were the parents of eight sons: Ambrose, who is living in Noble county, Indiana, aged eighty-seven years; Benedict, deceased; Raphael, deceased; Lawrence, a retired farmer of Warrensburg, Missouri; Nathan, John and William, deceased; and Francis M. The parents both died in the faith of the Catholic church. Mrs. Magers' father was Raphael Logsdon, who was of French extraction, his ancestors having come to Maryland with Lord Baltimore.

Francis M. Magers enjoyed only ordinary educational advantages, his time being divided between working on the farm and in attendance at the district schools. At the age of fourteen he entered St. Mary's Academy at Perryville, Missouri, where he attended for three years. He also spent one year in St. Thomas College at Bardstown, Kentucky. In 1855-56 he taught near Avilla, Indiana, where his older brother had already settled. After two terms in Noble county he returned to Ohio and taught in his home town. The next three years were devoted to teaching in Knox county. He then returned to Indiana and

FRANCIS M. MAGERS.

taught in Allen county, though his mother's death required his attendance at the old home. He was appointed administrator of the estate, which he settled, and then began reading medicine under Dr. Bryant at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and in 1864 entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The following year he engaged in active practice in Churubusco, where for forty years he has stood in the front rank. Dr. Magers, having more than the ordinary preliminary education of medical students, was well prepared to take up the study of medicine. He has always been a close student and voluminous reader and has kept abreast with the advanced ideas of his chosen profession. He is a charter member of the Whitley County Medical Society in which he takes great interest. The society has honored him as its president and treasurer and as a delegate at different times to the American Medical Association and the Indiana State Medical Association. He has a large and saisfactory practice and is widely and favorably known, a genial nature and social disposition having won him many friends. November 23, 1866, Dr. Magers married Miss Mary E., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Dresback) Metzger, whose parents were of Holland extraction and were pioneers in Allen county, Indiana, she being his pupil the winter he taught in her neighborhood. She was a teacher of Allen county, and also in Whitley county after her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Magers have had seven children: Casimer B., electrician at the Home of the Feeble-minded in Fort Wayne; Mary F., the wife of William A. Devault, postmaster at Churubusco; Edmund Lambert, trainmaster on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad at Eninss, Texas; Elizabeth, the wife of Lawrence Maloney, a miner of Colorado; Ursula J., an employe of the Exchange Bank at Churubusco; Francis Andrew is one of the advanced farmers of the county, keeping in touch with modern methods as developed in the agricultural colleges and is active in all the movements, such as farmers' institutes, that lead to up-to-date methods in agriculture; Marcella Gertrude is a student in the University of Indiana at Bloomington. The doctor and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church. He is a Democrat, and for many years was active in the party conventions, though not aspiring to public office. He at once time was city clerk and treasurer of Churubusco and has served two terms on the school board. In every relation of life he has been true to the trust reposed in him and to the obligations devolving upon him. Dr. Magers is the owner of two excellent farms near Churubusco which are operated by tenants.

ELIAS LANTZER.

This prosperous farmer and respected citizen is a native of Stark county, Ohio, as were also his parents, Jonathan and Sarah (Bear) Lantzer, both representatives of old Pennsylvania families and of German descent. The Lantzers were among the early settlers of Stark county, Ohio. In addition to farming Jonathan Lantzer worked at the carpenter's trade and his entire life was spent on the family homestead, which his parents purchased and developed, dying there December 21, 1859. To Jonathan and Sarah

Lantzer were born three children: John, Elias, and Mary M., who became the wife of Solomon Heizy; Elias being the only survivor. Elias Lantzer was born December 6, 1850, and spent his early life on the old homestead, attending the public schools in Stark county. When sufficiently old to earn wages of his own he worked in the neighborhood as a farm hand and when not employed thus labored for his mother who, by the death of her husband, was left with no other means of support than that afforded by her two sons. Mr. Lantzer divided his time between the home farm and working for his neighbors until 1875 when he came to Whitley county. He was married November 26, 1876, to Sophia Plattner, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Schneider) Plattner, and who was born three miles south of Columbia City December 30, 1858. Her parents had come from Stark county, Ohio. After marriage Mr. Lantzer returned to Ohio, buying the homestead on which they lived five years, when he returned to Whitley county and has since lived near Mrs. Lantzer's old home. He now owns one hundred and five acres in two farms, each having suitable buildings. His buildings are modern and substantial and in all that constitutes a comfortable and at the same time beautiful and attractive rural home, his place compares favorably with that of any of his neighbors, being well located and abundantly supplied with the comforts and conveniences that render country life pleasant and desirable. Mr. Lantzer is a man of progressive ideas, has devoted much study to the science of agriculture and by directing his efforts according to the most approved methods his labors are generally rewarded by abundant returns. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Lantzer consists of two living children, Vernon E., who operates one of his father's farms, and Jeff J., who is his father's assistant on the home farm. Mr. Lantzer belongs to the German Reformed church and his wife and sons are members of the same body, and all are highly esteemed for their zeal in all lines of effort under its auspices. He is a Democrat and has served four years as township assessor.

WILLIAM J. DUNFEE.

William H. Dunfee was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1822. In 1831 he accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he learned the trade of cabinet-making and lived until 1845, when he came to Indiana and for two years thereafter worked at his trade in Fort Wayne. In 1847 he came to Columbia City, was chosen assessor of Whitley county a little later for three years, and in 1856 was elected sheriff, serving four years. Subsequently he was assessor of the township for fifteen years, also being deputy sheriff. Mr. Dunfee was married March 5, 1848, to Catherine Jones, of Columbia City, who bore him six children: Laura V., Stephen E., Henrietta R., William J., Albert E., Harry H., and they raised Flora C. Bair to womanhood, she now being Mrs. Massillon Leaman. He died May 29, 1888.

William J. Dunfee was born at Columbia City April 22, 1854. He worked six years at the barber's trade in Columbia City and two years at various towns in Indiana

and other states. Returning to Columbia City he took charge of his father's farm near the town, where he remained five years, then renting a farm in Union township, which he operated three years. He then baught a small farm, improving it during the succeeding fourteen years, when he sold the place and returned to the family homestead in Columbia township at his mother's death. He now lives on this farm and by various improvements has greatly enhanced its productiveness. Located but a short distance east of Columbia City, it is a most desirable place of residence.

December 2, 1880, Mr. Dunfee married Mary Elizabeth Walker, whose birth occurred in Whitley county in October, 1861, her parents, Thomas and Hannah, moving to this state from Ohio and were married in Whitley county. Mr. and Mrs. Dunfee have no children of their own, but they are giving a suitable home to an orphan girl, May Walker, now six years old, whom they took to themselves and in whose education care and development they each feel a parental interest. Besides general farming and stock raising, Mr. Dunfee buys and sells horses. He has made a number of substantial improvements, including a fine modern dwelling and a commodious barn, in addition to which he has brought the land up to a high state of fertility.

EDMUND JONES.

Edmund Jones merits prominent mention in the history of Whitley county, having steadily grown from the lowest round of the ladder until he owns a splendid farm of two hundred acres, the result of personal industry and good management. He was born June 29, 1845, in Greene county, Virginia, and is the son of Edward and Lucy (Morris) Jones. Edward was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1780, and died in the same state in 1860, while the mother was born in Greene county, Virginia, and died in Rockingham county, the same state, in 1868. They were farmers, industrious and exemplary in their lives. To this union ten children were born, namely: Matilda, deceased wife of Harrison Shiflet; John, deceased; James, living in Virginia; Henry Allen and Virginia, all three deceased; Willis, living in Missouri; Edmund, and two who died in infancy.

Edmund remained on the farm with his parents until he grew to manhood, discharging the duties of a son and meantime receiving what educational advantages he could from the common schools. In 1864 he went to Pennsylvania and spent ten years in agriculture, when he came to Indiana and located on an eighty-acre farm in Richland township. This farm was in a "rundown" condition, but more land was cleared, all ditched and fenced and brought to a high state of cultivation, good buildings being erected and everything presenting a substantial and attractive appearance. His success has been such as to enable him to purchase other land until the farm now contains two hundred acres, all in productive and profitable condition, indicating good judgment and excellent management by the owner.

February 11, 1869, he was united in marriage to Margaret Emeline, daughter of Leonard and Sarah Ann (Smith) Diller,

who was born in Pennsylvania, February 6, 1844. Her parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction, are now deceased. They were faithful members of the German Lutheran church and highly esteemed. Ten children were born to them as follows: William, deceased; Evana, Sarah Ann, deceased at three years; Peter, living in Columbia City; Eliza, deceased; Sarah Jane, Fiana, and two died in infancy.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones: John Luther, who married Olive Grant, living in Kentland, Indiana; Charles W., married to Mary Hentzleman, living in Troy township; George Franklin married Nellie Sattison and lives in Richland township; Naomi, the wife of Olin Van Derford, of Troy township; Lucy E., wife of Charles Hess, living in Fort Wayne; Chester A., married to Zoe Stickler, living in Troy township; Chloe died in infancy; James Allen, unmarried and at home.

In politics Mr. Jones believes in the principles of the Republican party and renders it consistent support. The family is hospitable and generous and enjoys social and friendly relations with a large circle of acquaintances.

WILLIAM C. MORE.

An honored resident of Whitley county for a period of more than seventy years, William C. More has stamped his individuality upon the community as an influential factor in public affairs and in the material advancemtnt of the locality . His father, John W. More, was born May 27, 1810, in Warren county Ohio, and there married Mary Spear, born in Miami county, Ohio, July 10, 1810. Their removal to Indiana is recorded in the sketch of Alexander More. In 1856 he removed to Missouri, purchasing a large tract of prairie land in Davis county, but becoming dissatisfied with the conditions in Missouri owing to slavery, he sold out, returning to Whitley county in 1857 and bought an improved farm of eighty acres in Union township, where he owned two hundred and forty acres and which continued his home for thirty years, until his death. He was the first justice of the peace and the first assessor of Smith township, was deeply interested in public matters and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and judgment. William C. More was born in Smith township May 13, 1839. He spent his early life on the farm and attending the public schools. Enlisting in August 1862 in Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, he served until the close of the war, taking part in many of the noted campaigns and participating in a number of battles, among them being Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville. He was in numerous engagements in the operations against Atlanta, and was sevèrely wounded at Jonesboro, September 1, 1864, by a musket ball, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. When sufficiently recovered he was taken back to Nashville, being in the battle against the army under General Hood, subsequently rejoining his command at Ringgold, Georgia, and in June, 1865, was honorably discharged. He resumed farming, a pursuit to which his attention has since been devoted. He is classed as one of the leading farmers and stock raisers, owning a fine farm of two hundred and forty-

six acres, which is highly improved, his buildings being among the best in Union township and the soil comparing favorably with any.

Mr. More was married on January 10, 1867, to Miss Martha Compton, whose birth occurred in Smith township October 7, 1847, being the daughter of Nelson and Nancy (Waugh) Compton. They have six children: Huldah E., wife of John Briggs, a farmer; Frank E., a locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the last three years and now motive power inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Pittsburg and Chicago division with office at Fort Wayne; Irving N., operating the homestead; Hallie Florence, wife of Charles Larimore, a locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles A., a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, and Alpha C., ex-surveyor of Whitley county and now a student in the chemical engineering at Lead, South Dakota.

Mr. More belongs to George S. Stough Post, No. 181, Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. More is identified with the Methodist church. He is active in supporting the principles and candidates of the Republican party and for six years has served on the advisory board. He has devoted considerable attention to local geology and archaeology, and from his farm alone has collected a large cabinet of fine specimens of Indian implements and tools. Mr. and Mrs. More are highly respected and their fine home is the abode of a genuine, old-fashioned hospitality.

Nelson and Nance (Waugh) Compton, parents of Mrs. More, were natives of Ross county, Ohio, whence they came to Smith township in 1837. His father, John, went into the war of 1812, and was never after heard from. His mother, Catherine, having died when he was five years old, he was reared by Moses Hopkins, of Ross county, later marrying Nancy Waugh, niece of his foster-parent, when quite young. Her father, Joseph Waugh, was an honorable citizen of Ross county, being a near relative of Bishop Waugh, of the Methodist church. His wife was Mary Hopkins, both of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Compton settled in the woods in Smith township, and there both passed their lives, making a good farm of excellent soil. He died February 1, 1903, in the ninety-first year of his age. The deed to his land was signed by President Jackson. She died October 4, 1884, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Compton was a Republican and had served as assessor and trustee of the township. He was all his life a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a class leader for years in Concord church. Of his ten children nine reached maturity and eight are still living, two only in Whitley county, Mrs. More and Almira J., wife of J. W. Smith, of Churubusco county. Dr. Charles M. Compton, one of the sons, is in the employment of the United States government at Washington, Oklahoma. Ira N. Compton, another son, is postmaster at Hamlet, Indiana.

AMBROSE KIESTER.

Ambrose Kiester is a native Hoosier, being born in Washington township, Noble county, January 11, 1847, and is the son of Levi and Catharine (Crumley) Kiester, both

natives of Pennsylvania, but married in Stark county, Ohio. In an early day they removed to Noble county, Indiana, and purchased school land. They were industrious farmers, soon accumulating a large amount of land and other property, which increased rapidly in value; and notwithstanding they had a large family of children, each received a good start in life on arriving at maturity, leaving the old home farm intact at the time of the father's death, which occurred February 6, 1898, aged eighty years. The widow is still living at the age of eighty-five, her home being in Elkhart county with a daughter. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church from an early day. Twelve children were born to them: John, living on part of the old homestead; Nancy Jane, deceased; Mary, a resident of Elkhart county; Emma, of Ligonier; Miles and Catherine, deceased; George, living in Cromwell; Charles, living in Mishawaka; Edward, living in Auburn; Ambrose, Gorham and Anna, deceased.

Ambrose Kiester grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving a common school education. His first purchase was of forty acres, on which he lived ten years and then traded it for his present farm in Troy township. This consists of two hundred and forty acres eight miles northwest of Columbia City, with modern buildings and all the conveniences and improvements necessary for profitable and successful farming. Part of the home farm was entered by Jacob Scott under President Van Buren. He was a brother of Mrs. Kiester's mother. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Gray county, Kansas, and also residence property in Columbia City.

December 3, 1868, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of James and Jane (Scott) Blaine, born in Troy township, December 2, 1849. Her parents were natives of Ohio and came to Indiana before marriage, she being a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Melvin) Scott. James Blain improved a farm from the woods. The widow is still living on the farm near Mr. Kiester's. James Blain died March 28, 1902. They had twelve children: La Fayette and John, deceased; Mary Ellen, Ida Ann, now Mrs. Iva Grant, of Columbia City; Thomas, Minerva and William, deceased; Frances, of Chicago; Roxey, living with her mother; Miles, deceased; Melvin, ex-county treasurer, living in Columbia City; Della, living in Noble county.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kiester: Perry B. and wife, Della (Grant) Kiester, live in Troy township and have seven children, Bessie, Herbert, Cecil, Carl, Ralph, Guy and De Witt; Arminda, wife of Glenwood Groves, living in Troy township, has four children, Gail, Pauline, John and Ella; Levi, with his wife, Nora (Bowlby) Kiester, live on his father's farm in Troy township and are the parents of three children, Blanch, Homer and Jackson Ambrose; James married Ethel Hyer and lives in Indian Territory; one died in infancy; Maud, wife of William Strauss, lives in Columbia City; Ella Mary, wife of Clarence Malone, of Columbia City; Chloe, living at home; Flossie, died in infancy; and Dwight A.

Mr. Kiester is a Democrat and member of Hecla Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Kiester is a member of the Presbyterian church. The family have many personal friends and are held in high esteem by all with whom they are acquainted.

GEORGE H. HERRICK.

George H. Herrick, a well known farmer of Troy township, was born at Scope Island, Noble county, Indiana, March 21, 1862, and is the son of William and Mahala (Jones) Herrick, the latter born in Ohio January 13, 1817, and the former born in Canada, June 21, 1810, coming to the United States when quite small and growing to manhood in the state of New York. He was the son of John Herrick, who died previous to the birth of his son. William learned the trade of shoemaker in New York, where he worked several years and conducted an extensive manufactory and store, and where he was married. Five children were the result of his first marriage: Harriet, Emily, Ella, William and Jane; the only son, William, lost his life in the cause of his country, dying of starvation in a rebel prison. The father removed from New York to Fort Wayne, where his wife died and where he married Mahala Jones, widow of James Robinson, and to this union four children were born: James, living at Elkhart; Sarah, living in Albion; John, deceased in infancy; and George H. The parents lived some time in Fort Wayne, then in the state of Michigan, finally closing their lives at Wolf Lake, Noble county, the death of the husband occurring March 6, 1885, being followed by that of the wife on September 2, of the same year. Both were members of the Free Will Baptist church, highly respected and devotedly religious. Formerly a Democrat he reared his first family in that faith, though events of the war caused him to change his views and to induce his second family to adhere to the Republican party. Her children by the former marriage were: Mary, living in Decatur, Illinois; Elizabeth, living in Albion, and Eliza, who died in childhood. Both families were reared together, no distinction being shown. George H. Herrick grew to manhood in Noble county, performing important duties on the farm, except for some nine years spent in Michigan, receiving the advantages of a common school education. May 7, 1881, he was united in marriage to Alice J., daughter of Peter J. and Lorinda (Bodine) Surfus, who was born February 11, 1864, near Huntertown, Allen county. Peter Surfus, the father of Mrs. Herrick, was born in Allen county, son of William and Sophia Surfus, while the mother was born in Fostoria, Ohio. They were married in Allen county, Indiana, spent four years in Iowa, then moved to Noble county, Indiana, then to Williams county, Ohio, finally in later years returning to Noble county, where the wife died December 20, 1887, aged fifty-two years, eight months and one day. The husband still lives in Noble county in the enjoyment of good health. He was a farmer and widely known as a saw mill and threshing machine operator. They were the parents of six children: Eventus Leroy, an extensive farmer of Noble county; William D., residing at Wolf Lake, Noble county; Alice J.; Myrtle M., wife of H. M. Edsall, a government meat inspector at Washington City; Charles Eugene and Elizabeth Irene, twins dying in infancy. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herrick: Irene May, wife of Millard Foster, a rural deliverer living in Thorncreek township; Adelbert P., married to Elizabeth Bates, a farmer of Union township, with one child, Alice Lester; Dollie C., wife of George LeRoy Kenner, of Columbia City; Georgia

and Hazel Marie, living at home. Mr. Herrick is a Republican in politics and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family is highly respected and comfortably situated. After marriage Mr. Herrick lived in Noble county till 1892, came to Union township and after various changes secured his present farm in 1904. This farm is six miles northwest of Columbia City and contains seventy-five acres, to which he devotes his business life.

HERBERT B. CLUGSTON.

Herbert B. Clugston was born November 18, 1876, at Larwill, Whitley county, being the youngest of the family of D. B. Clugston, of whom special mention is found on another page. In his twentieth year he became a partner in the mercantile house of Clugston Brothers & Co., with which he has since been identified. In his business relations he has achieved signal success and as a representative of the commercial interests of the city is ever found advocating its progress and advancement.

Clugston Bros. & Co., more extended mention of whom is found elsewhere, is the largest and most extensively patronized mercantile establishment in Columbia City and in the extent of business done and standing in the commercial world holds priority over many houses of much greater pretensions in metropoltian centers. The managers are men of sagacity, wide experience and keen insight, alive to the interests of their customers. The safe and conservative policy which they have heretofore pursued affording unmistakable assurance of the large place in public esteem which the firm is destined to hold in years to come.

Mr. Clugston has been twice married, the first time to Miss Mabel Carter, whose death occurred in less than a year thereafter. September 3, 1906, he was united with Miss Helen Wunderlich. Mr. Clugston is a Mason and a Knight Templar.

JOHN HENRY ZUMBRUN.

John Henry Zumbrun, who is widely known as a practical farmer in Thorncreek township, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 17, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Julia (Kinsey) Zumbrun. Henry Zumbrun was born in Maryland and resided there until he became forty years of age. He then located in Ohio and in 1854 removed to Whitley county, where he bought a tract of one hundred and eighty acres of wild land. By diligent and continuous toil and superior management he reduced the greater part of his land to tillage and today it is considered one of the finest farms in the county. Judia Kinsey was the daughter of Christopher Kinsey and was born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zumbrun had twelve children: Hannah, deceased; Jacob, who died in the army; Levi, a farmer of Noble county; Lucinda, deceased; Daniel, a farmer residing in Smith township; Christopher, a farmer residing in Noble county; Sabia, widow of Frank Smith, a resident of Noble county; John Henry; Mary Ann, the wife of William Brown, a resident of Smith township; Catherine, the widow of Charles Bower, a resident of Whitley county; Elizabeth, wife of David Miller, of Columbia

township; Sarah, deceased. Mr. Zumbrun died in September, 1883, and his wife died in June, 1891. They were both original members of the Blue River German Baptist church and were liberal contributors to the support of that body.

John Henry Zumbrun was reared on the home farm and was instructed and trained in the best methods of agriculture. His education was received in the common schools and he remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career. He purchased eighty acres of partly improved land in Thorncreek township, which he has developed into a good farm, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, besides containing many substantial improvements in the way of buildings and fences. He resided at this place for six years, when he removed to Cedar county, Missouri, and lived there one year. He then went to Jasper county, Missouri, but lived there only six months, when he came back to Noble county, Indiana, and rented a farm for one year. Subsequently he bought a farm of two hundred acres in Green township, Noble county, and there lived for six or seven years, when he disposed of same and purchased the old homestead and has lived there ever since with the exception of three months that he lived in the state of Washington. He is now the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of fine land adjoining Cedar Lake and everything about his farm is kept up in first-class condition. The residence was built by his father in 1862 and the barn two years later, the improvements being among the best in the county at that time. September 9, 1870, Mr. Zumbrun chose a life companion in the person of Lucetta Cramer, a native of Whitley county, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Essick) Cramer, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Zumbrun have had twelve children: Cora, wife of Jesse Yoder, a resident of Kendallville, this state, and the mother of four children, Lillie, Voida, Plen and Nora; Dora, wife of Joseph Smith, a resident of Noble county, has two children, Vera and Vida; Elnora, wife of Clem Sullivan, has seven children, Caster, Earl, Leland, Mabel, Edward, Chloe and Benjamin; Daniel, who married Iva Egolf, has four children, Emmett, Lottie, Lilah and Dorthy; Edward, at home; Sarah, wife of Walter Trowbridge, a resident of Noble county, has three children, Gertrude, Nora and Joseph; Saba, wife of Evan Coulter, a farmer of Smith township, has three children, Arthur, Herschel and Hazel; Henry, at home; Julia, wife of Roe Miller; and Grace, John Victor and Noah A., who are still at home. Mr. Zumbrun is a Republican, while he and his entire family are members of the German Baptist church at Blue River. This family is of a cordial, social nature, delighting in entertaining their friends, in return enjoying the hospitality of many of the best homes of the locality and all who know them hold them in high esteem.

JAMES GARRISON.

James Garrison, who successfully operates a highly cultivated farm of one hundred and forty acres in Thorncreek township, was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 9,

1831, and is the son of Card and Elizabeth (Davis) Garrison, both natives of Cayuga county, New York. The paternal grandfather was William Garrison, a Vermont yankee who located in Richland county, Ohio, soon after the war of 1812, entering land from the government and lived there during the remainder of his days. After his death his son Card took the farm in hand and by his untiring efforts and indefatigable energy was soon able to pay off his indebtedness. He had left the old homestead going to Plymouth, where he passed away June 5, 1894, his wife having died July 27, 1885. They had seven children: Martin D., James, Mary Ann, Sarah Ann, Lyman, Amos and Orrin Franklin. His old homestead is now owned by his grandson.

James Garrison was reared on his father's farm and was early taught to be honest, energetic and industrious. Throughout his entire life he has engaged in the occupation of farming, which was the pursuit to which he was reared and concerning which he gained practical experience in his youth. He came to Whitley county in 1867 and purchased his present fine farm and has lived there all his life. Mr. Garrison's farm is finely improved with excellent buildings and well kept fences and his efforts have been rewarded with a gratifying degree of success. Mr. Garrison has been twice married, first to Emma Gingher, a native of Lancaster county, Ohio, by whom he had one son, Lorenzo B., who married Addie Robbins, and resides in Lagrange county. Mrs. Garrison died Setpember 28, 1873, and December 17, 1874, Mr. Garrison married Elmira (Carter) Summer, the widow of Samuel Summer, who died in 1860. Elmira Carter was born in Logan county, Ohio, July 25, 1839, and is a daughter of Asahel and Catherine (Horn) Carter, natives of Virginia, who came to Smith township, Whitley county, in 1843 and purchased from the government forty acres of wild land. They at first moved into an abandoned school house, but later built a log house. Mr. Carter died in 1851 and his wife in 1877. They were members of the Baptist church. They were the parents of six children: Elizabeth, Asa H., Mandaville O., Arthur P., Cynthia, Elmira and Jesse W. Mrs. Garrison is the sole survivor of her family, as her husband is of the Garrison family. They have one son, Amos C., who married Bertha May Walker, and operates the homestead. They also have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Garrison, who still remains with them. Mrs. Garrison has one son by the former marriage, William Alonzo Summer, who owns the Summer homestead in Smith township, where his parents' married life was passed and is a rural mail carrier. Mr. Garrison enlisted in 1864 in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, but did not see much active service. His company was in the state guards, but was sworn into regimental duty and they were known as one-hundred-day men. He is a Republican and himself and wife are members of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM HENRY BETZNER.

William Henry Betzner, a prosperous and successful farmer of Thorncreek township, was born in Whitley county Novem-

ber 16, 1858, and is the son of Owen and Catherine (Pletcher) Betzner. His grandfather was John Jacob Betzner, a native of Germany, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, but later removed to Ohio, subsequently locating in Whitley county, where he bought a fine farm and also owned and operated a country blacksmith shop. His death occurred in this county. He was twice married and by the first union there was one child, Owen. The mother is now living in Missouri. Owen was a mere lad when he accompanied his father to Whitley county. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, performing his full share in the labors of the field. He and his wife were the parents of five children, John A., who is a farmer of Columbia township; Mary, who died at the age of two years; Franklin, who is living in Montana; Malissa, who is the wife of Eli Bolinger, a resident of Columbia township; and William Henry. Owen Betzner died in 1872 and his widow married John Snyder. The father having died when the children were quite young the responsibility of supporting and educating her children devolved upon the mother. She did everything in her power to advance their interests and had reason to be proud of them, while they in turn had every reason to be grateful to her for the sacrifices which she made in their behalf. She and her husband now live near Taylor Station.

With the aid of his brother John, William Henry Betzner successfully operated the home farm. In 1878 he married Lavina J. Essig, who was born in Whitley county April 14, 1862, the daughter of George Washington and Polly (Snyder) Essig, natives of Ohio, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Essig had eight children, Christ, who is living in Arkansas; David W., who is living in South Whitley; Anna, who married Matthew Smale, a resident of California; Lavina J.; Catherine, wife of Samuel Prichard, a resident of Richland township; Ida, wife of James Tantlinger, a resident of Arkansas; Lyman, who is living in Nebraska, and Melvin, living in Arkansas. After Mr. Betzner's marriage he worked by the day for a year and a half, when he and his brother rented the old homestead, which they successfully operated for three years. He then bought a small farm near Columbia City and during the time of his residence there worked in a saw mill, having been employed by the Peabody Saw Mill Company for a period of five years. Subsequently he bought the old Essig farm of eighty acres and two years afterward, having disposed of this, he purchased his present farm of one hundred acres, nine miles northeast of Columbia City, and has lived there continuously to the present time. He gives much time and attention to the rotation of crops, his farm is finely improved with excellent buildings and well kept fences and his efforts have been rewarded with a gratifying degree of success. Mr. and Mrs. Betzner are the parents of twelve children: Clarence, who married Maggie Aborn, and is a mail carrier in Columbia City; Myrtle, wife of Doc Addis, has two children, Marie and Robert William; William Loyd, who married Nora Monroe, has two children, Constance and Russell; George, who married Lulu Ward, lives in Thorncreek township; Nellie, a resident of Fort Wayne, who married Merle Pence, has one son, Vallorous; Ethel; Hazel, at home; Carl, deceased at

nine years; Neva, deceased in childhood; Ruth, Gladys and Zella. Mr. and Mrs. Betzner are members of the St. John's United Brethren church. Mr. Betzner is a Democrat and his fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen. He is systematic and up-to-date in his methods and has achieved a distinctive success in his line.

WILLIS RHODES.

Willis Rhodes, a farmer living four and one-half miles northeast of Columbia City in Thorncreek township, is the son of John J. and Phimela (Parkason) Rhodes, and was born in Thorncreek township May 15, 1865. John J. was the son of Jacob Rhodes, who came from Switzerland to America in 1844 and settled in Licking county, Ohio. John J. was ten years old on coming to America, moved to Whitley county in 1860 and bought forty acres in section 17, now a part of the Milo Lawrence farm. This he sold in 1862 and bought eighty acres in section 36, which he sold the same year and purchased eighty acres in section 25, where he remained to the end of his life, December 30, 1899. Jacob's wife died in Ohio, after which he came to Indiana and resided with his son, John J., until his death in 1869. Phimela Parkason was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1826, and died August 12, 1905. She and her husband were members of the Methodist church and were the parents of four children: James, who died at fourteen; Willis; Ella, wife of Charles Pence, living in Thorncreek township; Ida, wife of Ivy VanHouten, living in Thorncreek township.

Willis Rhodes was married December 30, 1889, to Ida M., daughter of David M. and Mary (Kinsey) Waugh, natives of Ohio, but later settled in Smith township, where Mrs. Rhodes was born in 1871. After marriage they removed to the eighty-acre farm which was half of his father's homestead, where they now reside. He has erected new buildings and has about sixty acres in cultivation. Some thirty acres have been reclaimed by drainage, about two hundred and fifty rods of tile being already laid. This bottom land is proving very valuable and at a late farmers' institute his son, Mark W., carried off three prizes for corn which was produced on some of it. He also read an essay on corn culture which was much admired. Mr. Rhodes and wife have five children: Mark W., Margery, Mary, Paul and Louis. By industry and economy they are able to enjoy the products of a good farm, with a comfortable house of eight rooms and other improvements to correspond. The family are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Rhodes is a Republican.

WESLEY KISER.

The history of this family presents the characteristics of industry, honesty and frugality, all of which are strongly marked in the subject of this sketch. He was born near Canton, Ohio, April 30, 1851, and is the son of Michael and Julia (Malone) Kiser. The parents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day, and in 1851 to Jefferson township, Whitley county, locating on the farm near the one now owned by Mr. Kiser. To them were born thirteen

children, five of whom are still living, namely: Elizabeth, Wilson S., Wesley, Malinda and Charlotte. He was a Democrat, but never held office, as he applied himself closely to the farm, enjoying the work and making it profitable. He passed away in 1884 and his wife followed in 1887. Wesley Kiser was married in 1873 to Frances J., daughter of Andrew and Susan (Day) Taylor, who came from Ohio in 1853 and settled in Union township, Whitley county. They have seven children: Cora, still at home; Albert, a resident of Jonesboro, Indiana; Flora E., wife of Roy Conner, a hardware merchant at Fort Wayne; Joseph, a farmer, married Laura Shoenauer; Roy F., deceased at the age of seventeen; Ora and Mattie.

Mr. Kiser owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred of which are cleared and drained with five hundred rods of tile, on which very profitable crops of all kinds of grain are grown. The major part of this is fed to Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle. The barn, forty by eighty feet, is always well filled with the best of feed, which is given to the stock with skill and system. The entire farm presents every evidence of thrift and success, and Mr. Kiser takes just pride in its appearance. He is a Democrat and the family enjoy the social and religious influences of the Christian church.

W. S. SMITH.

W. S. Smith, the oldest of seven children that constituted the family of Oliver and Malinda (Berry) Smith, was born in Whitley county, Indiana, September 9, 1858, and spent his early life on the home farm in Jefferson township. (See sketches of J. W. Smith and Daniel Berry.) Being the eldest son, much of the labor of the farm fell to him, with the result that he had little time to attend school. Upon reaching legal age he engaged in farming, which calling he has since continued, his position at the present time among the leading agriculturists of his township being the result of judicious labor and an enterprising spirit that hesitated at no difficulties, however numerous and formidable.

Mr. Smith has been fortunate in his enterprises, his farm of two hundred acres being one of the best improved and most productive in the township. His place, which is locally known as the Nind farm, is a kind of landmark, as it was one of the first settled in Jefferson township. A pioneer by the name of Nind purchased the land from the government in an early day and moved to the same when the country was almost a wilderness. Under Mr. Smith's excellent management the farm has been brought to a high state of cultivation and in addition to substantial buildings and other improvements it contains nearly a thousand rods of tile, which affords ample drainage. In connection with the crops of grain and vegetables usually grown in this part of the state, he gives much attention to live stock, meeting with encouraging success in this branch of farming, especially in the raising of fine hogs and sheep, the latter being the Shropshire breed and noted for their value as wool producers.

In 1887 Mr. Smith married Miss Emmanuella, daughter of J. S. Merriman, of Washington township (see sketch of J. S.

Merriman), and has six children: Mamie, Paris, Rhoda, Agnes, Levi and Nellie. Mr. Smith's wife died April 22, 1906.

Mr. Smith is a Republican, member of the Christian church and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America of Dunfee, in which organization he carries a liberal insurance policy. In the prosecution of his various interests he has exercised good business ability, his reputation as a thoroughly honorable and conscientious man has never been impeached and his integrity and honesty as a neighbor and citizen have ever been above reproach. Not only has he been successful in his acquisition of worldly wealth, but he has manifested a commendable purpose in its use. Every movement of public interest or benevolent enterprise finds in him a friend and advocate, and to the extent of his ability he has contributed liberally to the material and moral advancement of his township.

I. R. CONNER.

Thornton Conner, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1827 in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and by occupation was a cabinet maker. In early life he went to Waynesburg, Ohio, where he followed his trade until 1853 when he migrated to Linton county, Iowa, where he remained during the ensuing seven years, removing at the expiration of that term to Huntington county, Indiana, and locating at the town of Roanoke. In 1862 he transferred his residence to Whitley county, where he followed farming until 1864, when he moved to Laketon, in Wabash county, and engaged in the business of tanning, which he continued until his death a short time afterward. A little later the family returned to Roanoke and after a brief residence in that place removed to Jefferson township, Whitley county. The maiden name of Mrs. Thornton Conner was Sarah Roberts.

I. R. Conner was born May 10, 1850, in Stark county, Ohio, and accompanied his parents to their various places of residence in the states of Iowa and Indiana as described in the preceding paragraph. He enjoyed the advantages of a common school education and since his fourteenth year has been a resident of Whitley county, devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-nine acres in Jefferson township, one hundred and thirty acres being in cultivation. Mr. Conner holds high rank among the leading agriculturists and stock-raisers of Whitley county, and his career presents a series of successes such as few of his fellow citizens have attained. While extensively engaged in general farming it is as a stockman that his chief reputation has been gained, being a successful breeder and raiser of fine blooded cattle and high grade hogs, making specialties of the Duroc, Poland-China and Jersey breeds, from the sale of which he realizes handsome profits.

In January, 1874, Mr. Conner married Miss Mary E., daughter of James and Margaret (Tyner) Broxon, of Logansport. The father for many years was a blacksmith of that city and a well known resident of Cass county. In 1856, he came to Whitley county, where he remained until his death. Five children have been born of this union: James,

formerly a teacher in Whitley county, now in the mail service; Virgil assists in operating the farm; Ida May, who is proficient in music, is prosecuting her studies under competent instructors; Chester and Zelda are students in the public schools.

Mr. Conner has always been interested in the general welfare and taken an active part in inaugurating and promoting public enterprises. He is a Republican, an uncompromising advocate of law and order and as a member of the Christian church his life has been a potent factor for good in the community. He is likewise a self-made man, having realized all he owns by diligent and persevering toil and that his interests have been conducted judiciously is demonstrated by the ample competence he now enjoys.

THOMAS D. WATSON.

Thomas D. Watson was born in Whitley county, Indiana, September 8, 1855, on a farm in Jefferson township adjoining the beautiful and attractive home where he now resides. Paternally he is a Scotch-Irish descendant and on the mother's side comes of German ancestry. His great-grandfather, James Watson, was born in Ireland, but in early life came to the United States, settling in Maryland, where he reared a family, including a son, Thomas, whose birth occurred in that state. When a young man Thomas Watson went with his parents to Ohio and settled near Columbus, removing to Fairfield county, where he became a successful farmer, his ancestors for many generations having been tillers of the soil and people of high social standing and sterling worth. He died in his adopted state a number of years ago, leaving several children, one of whom was Eli Watson, whose birth occurred in Walnut township, Fairfield county, January 14, 1826. Eli Watson was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county and in his young manhood married Amanda M. Hare, whose people came originally from Germany and were among the pioneer settlers of Ohio. About 1855 he transferred his residence to Indiana and from that time until his death, April 15, 1899, was a leading farmer and honored citizen of Whitley county, owning two hundred and forty acres of fine land in Jefferson township, the greater part of which he cleared and otherwise improved. He was a man of liberal ideas, successful in all his undertakings and for a number of years wielded a strong influence in political circles, first as a Whig and later as a Republican. He was also active and influential in religious matters, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, the local congregation with which he was identified profiting largely by his liberal contributions. Mrs. Watson is still living, making her home in Fort Wayne. Eli and Amanda Watson had four children, Thomas D. being the oldest; Newton, the second in order of birth, lives on the old homestead in Jefferson township; Jacob B. died at the age of twenty years, and William departed this life shortly after attaining his majority.

Thomas D. Watson, besides attending the district schools, took a two years' course in the United Brethren College at Roanoke, Indiana, following which he spent two years in the college of Fort Wayne. He then en-

gaged in teaching, which profession he followed five years in the counties of Allen and Whitley, his work in the latter being confined to Union township, where he taught several terms and earned an honorable reputation as a capable and popular educator. Meantime he became a tiller of the soil and after quitting the schoolroom devoted his entire attention to agriculture, which he has since followed with profitable results, being the possessor of a valuable farm in Jefferson township, which is well improved.

Mr. Watson cleared all of his land and for several years lived in a small frame house which stood on a site occupied by the present commodious modern dwelling which was erected in 1906. He also has a fine barn forty by sixty feet in dimensions, admirably adapted to the uses for which designed, besides other buildings and the various improvements usually found on first-class estates. Mr. Watson has a reputation as a raiser of good stock, his Poland-China and other grades of swine being among the best of the kind in his section of the county.

Mr. Watson is a Republican and keeps in close touch with party interests as well as the leading public questions of the day. He served twelve consecutive years as justice of the peace of Jefferson township and made a creditable record for efficiency, but few of his decisions meeting with reversal in the higher tribunals. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Forest Lodge, No. 546, June 15, 1887.

In 1880 he married Lucy J. Taylor, whose parents, Andrew and Susan (Day) Taylor, natives of Ohio, came to Whitley county in the fall of 1854 and here passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have three children: Stella May, at home; Jeannette Maude, a teacher in the public schools, now pursuing her studies at the normal school at Angola; and Jacob B., who is still a member of the home circle. Mr. Watson has been prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the grand lodge and has passed through all the chairs. He is also a charter member of lodge No. 765 at Dunfee, Indiana.

ABRAHAM ELDER.

Not many men now living in Whitley county date their arrival so far back in the pioneer period as the well known retired farmer, popularly known as "Abe" Elder. His life has been a busy one and so much a part and parcel of Troy township that his name is indissolubly linked with its early settlement and subsequent development. The family records show that the emigrant ancestor was John Elder, a Scotch-Irishman, who crossed the ocean to take part in the Revolutionary war, serving to the end, when he came from Pennsylvania and settled in Ohio. He was recognized not only as a brave soldier but a cultured old-school gentleman, and one who stood high in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree. With the Revolutionary soldier was a son named after the great hero of the war and the first President of the Republic, George Washington Elder. He married Sarah Rine, sister of Joel Rine, mentioned below as an early settler of Troy township. In 1838 he came to Whitley county, and

Abraham Elder

Mary A Elder

bought one hundred and sixty acres of wooded land, and began the task of his life to convert this wilderness into a habitable home.

Samuel Hartsough, a brother-in-law of George W. Elder, who arrived in 1836, and Joel Rine, who came in 1837, were his nearest neighbors, the former three miles east and the latter one mile west of the Elder farm, and who, with himself, were the first to locate in that part of Troy township. He at first built a small log cabin in which they lived until he could secure more help to erect a pretentious hewed-log house, which was subsequently replaced by a frame house in which George W. Elder died in 1857, his wife surviving him only a few years. Of their ten children, eight reached maturity and but two are living in 1907. One of these is Samuel Elder, who left Whitley county thirty years ago and now is a resident of Perry county, Arkansas.

Abraham Elder, the only survivor of the old stock now living in Whitley county, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, August 11, 1834, and hence was but four years old when his father came to Indiana. On November 29, 1855, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Harpster, of Troy township. The latter had come to enter his land as early as 1833, but did not settle on it for some years thereafter. Mrs. Elder's mother had died when she was young and she made her home with her maternal grandmother in Medina county, Ohio. At the age of fourteen she joined her father in Whitley county, and was his housekeeper until her own marriage at eighteen, after which her father lived with her. In 1865 Abraham Elder began to buy land, his first purchase being part of the tract settled by his uncle, Joel Rine, and the remainder was secured by Henry Harpster. In this way Abraham Elder became by purchase the owner of two hundred and ten acres of land and his wife has one hundred and thirty-five acres, being her father's homestead. This united tract of three hundred and forty-five acres was long managed by Mr. Elder, who cleared and greatly improved the greater part of it, making it a valuable farm. What was known as the "Elder Ditch," which led to endless controversy, was finally put through by him, but not without a long and costly litigation with owners of land below in Kosciusko county. The completion of the ditch enabled him by thorough drainage to put many acres into cultivation, which previously were of little value. He also did much tile draining, amounting in all to about five hundred rods. In 1875 he built a fine residence, and through many other improvements made it one of the banner farms of Troy township. In 1895 he rented his farm to retire from active business, and took up his residence in Columbia City, where he has invested in several pieces of property, some having been sold on the monthly payment plan. Mr. Elder is a Democrat and was long connected actively with party affairs, often being a delegate to conventions, and holding offices of trust, being justice of the peace for four years. For four years also he was trustee of Troy township, and made his administration notable for public improvement. He built the first steel bridge in the township, which was soon followed by others of this pattern, and he inaugurated the system of gravel roads, which have proved of inestimable benefit to the township. Mr. and

Mrs. Elder have two children, of whom Henry, the eldest, died in infancy. Delbert married Winona Noble, and has three children, Ralph, Esther and Teddy. He is the manager of his mother's farm in Troy township.

Mr. Elder's religious views are in harmony with the teaching of the Presbyterian faith, while Mrs. Elder's affiliation has been with the Methodists.

GEORGE F. KISLER.

George F. Kisler, a prosperous and well known farmer of Troy township, was born February 5, 1836, in Delaware county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Susana (Robins) Kisler, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He settled in the early pioneer days as a farmer, but in 1853 removed to Etna township, Whitley county, purchasing native forest land which he improved, making his home there until his death about 1866, the death of the mother occurring when George F. was a lad of six. His stepmother, Polly Toy, survived her husband several years. Six children were born to the mother of George, who was a second wife: Elizabeth, deceased; Diana, widow of Reuben Bennett, and living in Etna township; Sallie, deceased; George F., Almira and Mary, deceased. Two by the second marriage were: Silas and Mary. Of all these Diana, Elias and George survive.

George F. was about seventeen years of age when his father located in Whitley county. He was educated in the common schools and traind to agriculture. In 1867 he secured his present farm of one hundred acres, which he has improved, it now being well fenced, thoroughly drained and under a high state of cultivation, equipped with an elegant eight-room brick house and commodious barn and other small buildings to round up and complete the arrangement and conveniences of a very desirable and productive farm.

February 4, 1858, he was married to Julia A. Shoemaker, born in Delaware county, Ohio, November 24, 1834, and the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Shoemaker, from Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, who came to Indiana in 1844, settling in the native forest of Troy township, where they remained until they departed this life, the death of the mother occurring in 1892 and being followed by that of the father in 1894. To them nine children were born: Daniel, deceased at sixty-five; Samuel died when a young man; Julia A.; Linton died as the result of army service; Starling died in childhood; Edwin; Almira, living in Stark county; Alvira, living in Columbia City; Sophia, living in Stark county; Clinton and Linton were twins, as were also Almira and Elvira. Five children were born to George F. Kisler and wife. John L., who owns the old Shoemaker homestead, married Frances O'Dell Elliott and has four children; Harry, Beatrice, Scotland and Bernice; Anna Dell, wife of Samuel Western, living in Columbia City, has six children, Walter E., Thelma, Asher, Shelton and Shirly, twins, and Velma. Nellie, wife of Clarence Nelson, lives in Garrett, Indiana, and has five children, Alpha, Dale, Guy E., Julia C.

and Burr. Jonathan and Walter died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Kisler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Republican, but has not sought public office.

DANIEL BERRY.

This venerable citizen, one of the oldest residents of Whitley county, as well as one of the most highly esteemed, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1816, the year the state was admitted to the Union. Accordingly his life and the history of the commonwealth have been contemporaneous, ninety-one years having dissolved in the mists of the past since the day of his birth, a period characterized by marvelous events, phenomenal discoveries along every avenue of human progress and fraught with greater achievements and more wonderful possibilities in every sphere of endeavor than any like period of time in history. Mr. Berry has lived to see his native domain grow from a sparsely settled, undeveloped western wilderness to its present proud position among the sisters of the American Union and not merely as a spectator but as a participant he has contributed to bring about the splendid results that now give especial prestige and prominence to Indiana as a state. Joseph and Sarah (Shaffer) Berry, parents of the subject, were Virginians, but at an early period joined the tide of emigration westward. About 1812 or 1813 they settled in Wayne county, Indiana, of which they were among the first pioneers. Joseph Berry secured land near Richmond, which he cleared and converted into a farm, and there he reared his family of twelve children and spent the remainder of his life. Some time after his death his widow went to live with a daughter in the state of Michigan, where she spent her closing years, departing this life at the advanced age of ninety-six in 1896. Of the large family that once gathered around the hearthstone of the estimable couple, only three remain to tell the story of their struggles and trials.

Daniel Berry was reared in his native county until four years of age, when his father moved to Ohio, where he remained until 1849, when he came to Whitley county. Being the oldest of the children, much responsibility fell to him as soon as he was old enough to labor to advantage, and from early youth until grown he assisted his father with the work of the farm and contributed to the family's support. He remained in Preble county, Ohio, until 1849, when, thinking to better his financial condition in the northern part of the state of Indiana, where land was cheap and easily obtained, he disposed of his interests there and moved to Whitley county. Locating in Jefferson township, he purchased land on which he erected a small log cabin and at once addressed himself to the formidable task of removing the forest and developing a farm. In due time he succeeded in reducing the greater part of his land to cultivation, replaced the backwoods cabin by a more comfortable and pretentious farm edifice and in the course of years forged to the front among the leading farmers of his township, which standing he retained until advancing age obliged him to forego further active labor and spend the remainder of his days in retirement. Mr. Berry has devoted his

life to the pursuit of agriculture and though never ambitious to acquire wealth he has lived and been prosperous, owning a finely improved farm of one hundred and forty acres, the proceeds of which long ago placed him in independent circumstances and on which he is now gently passing down life's incline surrounded by an abundance of material blessings to render the rest of the journey comfortable and free from care.

In 1837 Mr. Berry was married in Preble county, Ohio, to Esther, daughter of James and Sallie (Cromm) Hasty, natives of Kentucky, subsequently removing to Ohio and from the latter state to Whitley county, Indiana, during the pioneer period, where the family became widely and favorably known. Mr. Berry's first wife died about 1886 and in 1889 he married Mrs. Malinda Snyder, widow of William Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. (Esther) Berry had twelve children: Malinda, wife of Oliver Smith (see sketch); Sarah, deceased wife of James Taylor; Martin, deceased; Enos, who married Bertha Robinett, manages the home farm; Emma, widow of Lewis Gerome; Jacob H., a resident of Fort Wayne; Lizzie, deceased, and the others died in infancy.

Originally Mr. Berry was a Whig, but when that old party had fulfilled its mission and ceased to exist he became a Republican and as such has voted his principles and defended his opinions to the present time. He has always been public-spirited and in local affairs has taken a leading part, having ever been foremost in inaugurating and carrying to completion enterprises that made for the material development of the community, while all measures for the moral welfare of his fellowmen have found in him a warm friend and liberal patron. When a young man he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and began the sincere and earnest Christian life which he has since led and which during the sixty-five years of his church relationship has not only been above reproach but an inspiration to those with whom he has mingled. In 1850, assisted by his good wife, who was also a devout Christian, he organized the first Methodist class in Jefferson township and for a period of thirty years was an efficient and faithful leader. Indeed, he has been very active in all spheres of religious work, having filled every office within the gift of the local congregation to which he belongs. His benevolences, however, have by no means been bounded by denominational lines, his hands having ever been open to the deserving poor and his means liberally expended in behalf of worthy objects and enterprises.

Mr. Berry, as already stated, is the oldest resident of Jefferson township and his popularity as a neighbor and citizen is only limited by the lines beyond which his name is unknown. He has lived a useful life, fraught with much good to his friends and to the world and having been a blessing to all who come within the sphere of his influence. It is needless to state that the future awaits him with great and bounteous rewards.

JOHN UMMEL.

John Ummel was born in Whitley county, Indiana, February 28, 1858, and is the son of David and Rosanna (Gross) Ummel, natives of Germany, who came to this coun-

try and located first in Pennsylvania, then in Ohio and in 1850 came to Indiana, settling on the farm now owned by their son. They built a cabin and improved the place, living happily many years, the husband passing away in 1870. Twelve children were born to them, five of whom are still living, namely: Mary, John, Lucinda, H. H., of Peabody, and Lavina. There are fifty-seven acres in the home farm, forty-five of which are well fenced, drained with four hundred rods of tile and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in pasture and woodland. There is a good house and barn and other convenient buildings, making a very comfortable home. The substantial improvements were made by John Ummel, present owner of the place. He was married in 1882 to Abbie, daughter of William and Sarah (Snyder) Bordner, who came from Ohio to Indiana about 1866, engaging in farming in Columbia township.

To this union two children were born: Desta, married to Frank Kneller, a farmer of Cleveland township, and Homer J., still living at home. Mr. Ummel is a Democrat, and in religious matters a zealous and liberal supporter of the Lutheran church. The family is industrious and well respected.

JOSHUA N. ANDERSON.

Joshua N. Anderson, a very respectable and well known farmer living in Troy township, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1834, and is the son of Benjamin and Catherine (Weigle) Anderson, both natives of Pennsylvania, from which state they removed to Wayne county, Ohio, about 1846, where they located on a farm and engaged in agriculture, remaining there to the close of their lives. They were industrious and economical and soon enjoyed all the comforts of rural life. They were devoted members of he Free Will Baptist church, giving it liberal support. The death of the husband occurred in 1863, and that of his wife in 1892, aged eighty-four. Thirteen children were born to them: Joseph and Jacob, deceased; Joshua N.; James, David and William, deceased; Elizabeth, Caleb, Eliza, Margaret, Frank, Alice, Winfield Scott, deceased.

Joshua N. Anderson was nine years of age when his parents moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and he continued to live there till 1884, when he came to Troy township, Whitley county, of which he is still a resident. He has been a lifelong farmer and at present is the owner of a farm of forty acres, well improved and comfortable with convenient buildings. October 30, 1856, he was married to Drusilla J., daughter of James and Eliza (Stoner) Young, and born in Ashland county, Ohio, May 27, 1838. Her father was born in Virginia, and the mother in Pennsylvania, both coming with their parents, when quite young, to Ashland county, where they were married and spent their lives. They were faithful members of the German Reformed church, highly respected and exemplary in conduct. The wife died September 22, 1876, and the husband October 16, 1892. Eight children were born to them. Lucinda C., deceased; Drusilla J.; Martha L., deceased; Mary E., Rebecca J., Sylvanus, deceased; Emma and John, deceased; and Sarah A.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson: Clinton A., married to Matilda Pierce, living in Richland township; Florence D., wife of Frank Hall, of Columbia City, has four children, Goldie, John, Minerva, and Chester; Crissie, wife of Austin Knepper, living in Cleveland, Ohio, has had three children, Rolland, Chloe E., deceased; and Hale; Charlie W. married Nona Southerly, lives in Kosciusko county, and has six children, Orva, Virgil, Clela, Freda, Merlin, and Kenneth; Marlie M. married Viola Dalano, lives in Logansport, and has six children, Glenn, Gladys, Beatrice, Frederick, Bernice and Robert; and Bertha, deceased when five years of age; Charlie and Marlie are twins.

Mr. Anderson is a Republican and had four brothers in the Civil war, two losing their lives, Jacob and William. Mrs. Anderson is a faithful member of the Free Methodist church.

WILLIAM BRUBAKER.

William Brubaker, a proprietor of "Lakeside Farm" in Troy township, was born in Perry county, Ohio, November 20, 1843. When a lad of eight he accompanied his mother to Whitley county, his education being in the public schools. He was married in 1871 to Melissa, daughter of Lysander P. and Lydia (Robinson) Joslin, born in Troy township, June 24, 1849. The parents were from Ohio, the father from Delaware county, the mother from Champaign county, and came to Whitley county in early life, where they lived until 1873, when they moved to Kansas, where they remained until their deaths. They were members of the Baptist church. Fifteen children were born to them: Eliza, Jane, Elsie, Melissa, Luther, Rosie, John, Minerva, Andrew, Ida, Lillian, Esther, Dellie, Elmer and Elmus (twins).

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker: Charles, who married Maud Wise, lives in Troy township and has three children, Hazel, Jane and William; Hale, a student in the junior class of Wabash College and first lieutenant in Company G, Third Regiment, Indiana National Guard. In 1871 Mr. Brubaker purchased one hundred and thirty acres of native forest land, bordering Goose Lake, which now, as a result of his earnest labor and successful management, presents a neat and thrifty appearance, being nicely fenced, well drained and thoroughly equipped with a comfortable and substantial residence, barn and other improvements necessary to render farm life pleasant and profitable.

When the life of the nation was imperiled in the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and two months in Wilder's Brigade, Army of the Cumberland. In a skirmish he was wounded in the thigh, being disabled for several months and sent to the hospital. After discharge he veteranized in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, was made sergeant of his company and served until the close of the war. He is a member of English Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Etna. In politics he is a Republican, but refuses to serve in public capacity. Mrs. Brubaker is

an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Columbia City and also takes an interest in religious matters, being a member of the Baptist church. The family is well known and highly respected, taking an active interest in all social and public enterprises.

WILLIAM E. MAGLEY.

The leading photographer of Whitley county is William E. Magley, whose training, experience and artistic talent specially fit him for the production of high grade work in this, in many respects the finest of arts, the preservation of the features of those living today for the gratification, not only of their associates but for the more pronounced satisfaction to be derived to succeeding generations.

Mr. Magley, a native son of Whitley county, was born February 19, 1867, at the parental homestead in Thorncreek township, his parents being Fredrick and Elizabeth (Summeny) Magley, of whom more extended reference is found on another page of this history. His boyhood being passed on the farm he received such training as the local schools afforded though he early knew the full meaning of hard toil. Suffering a broken leg he was somewhat disabled for much farm work, and so turned his attention to other channels, being led toward photography, having a decided inclination to artistic work. Securing a kodak he snapped pretty nearly everything in his neighborhood, obtaining many beautiful scenes of numerous lakes near his home, his ambition becoming so stirred that he embarked into the work more extendedly. He fitted up a gallery on a limited scale on the farm which soon became so patronized that he removed to a more central point, starting a gallery at Churubusco. For five years his business surpassed expectations so that in 1893 he succeeded Roe Jones in his present location at Columbia City, where he has established high grade facilities, catering to the best trade. He still retains the Churubusco gallery where he keeps a competent operator. Having devoted several years to the making of superior work he has attained a high degree of excellence, his posings being studied for best effects in light and shade, his retouching of negatives being to emphasize the best in a picture, the results being superior photographs that will compare favorably with those produced in more pretentious studios, as is well illustrated by the many excellent portraits in this work, for which the photographs were made by Mr. Magley.

March 22, 1906, he was married to Miss Sindora Campbell, of Noble county, who for some years resided in the home of Mrs. Eliza Collins in Columbia City. While Mr. Magley is a Republican he keeps "the even tenor of his way," not aspiring to public recognition, but preferring to attain that still greater excellence as an artist that can be secured only by constant study, application and well directed intelligence.

ELISHA LYMAN McLALLEN.

Elisha Lyman McLallen, deceased, was for many years connected with the business interests of Columbia City and his name is

inseparably connected with its history. He was a man whom all honored and esteemed and this review of his life will prove of deep interest to many. He was prominent in mercantile, political and fraternal circles, and ever unselfishly devoted to the best interests of the community.

Mr. McLallen was born in Tompkins couny, New York, February 2, 1836. His father was of Scotch descent, and his mother, whose maiden name was Frances Lyman, came of English ancestors, who traced their genealogy back to Richard Lyman, born at High Ongar in 1580. Early in the seventeenth century he emigrated to America and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640. When our subject was eight years of age, he was brought to Whitley county, the family locating in Richland township upon a farm, which now adjoins the village of Larwill. This region was then an almost unbroken wilderness and the children of the family were reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier. There are now only two survivors—Henry McLallen and Mrs. D. B. Clugston.

Thus in the very heart of nature, Elisha McLallen spent his boyhood days, keeping pace with the wonderful development of a rich and fertile country and glorying unto the day of his death in the greatness of the commonwealth he helped to build. His educational privileges were very limited, but his devoted mother fostered in him a taste for study and supplied him with a well selected library, from which he gained much valuable and interesting information. It was also largely through her efforts that the son was permitted to attend the academy at Northfield, Massachusetts, where he was a classmate of the evangelist, Moody. On the completion of his school life, Mr. McLallen returned to Larwill and his first business engagement was as a member of the corps of civil engineers in charge of the construction of the Chicago & Fort Wayne Railroad. In 1857, shortly after he attained his majority, he formed a partnership with D. B. Clugston and purchased the store in Larwill, which was established by his father in 1852. Subsequently he formed a business connection with A. R. Clugston and this relationship existed until 1873. During this time they met with a fair degree of success and Mr. McLallen steadily added to the competence which he was acquiring. In that year he formed a partnership with his brother, Henry McLallen, in the banking business, under the firm name of E. L. McLallen & Co. The Farmers' Bank, which they organized, was successfully conducted and became one of the leading financial concerns in this part of the state. He adhered to strict business principles and his far-sightedness, executive ability and keen discrimination were important factors in bringing to them the high degree of success which attended their efforts. He was scrupulously honest and his integrity was so well known that his word was as good as his bond. He was at the head of the banking house for twenty years and his business career covered four decades of honorable and active effort that enhanced the public prosperity, while at the same time it promoted his individual wealth.

Mr. McLallen did much for his city, his country, his state and for humanity. In the public affairs of northeastern Indiana he was very prominent and no man took a deeper or more sincere interest in the welfare of his community. He was progressive, enter-

prising and public-spirited and his aid was never sought in vain for any enterprise, which he believed would benefit the community. When it was seen that he gave his support to any measure, public confidence was aroused and other help was thereby secured. For eight years he was on the school board and did most effective service in the cause of education. Soon after he became a member of the board, the East Ward building was erected, and not long after work was begun on the main building. During its construction his entire time was given to supervision of the work, and when it was completed the building was one of which the city may well be proud. He believed in good schools and good teachers, regarding education as one of the bulwarks of the nation. He established a large library for the public schools of Columbia City, first with 2,300 volumes, but which now has between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes. He has also presented to the schools scientific apparatus.

Mr. McLallen was a stalwart Democrat, an ardent advocate of the principles of that party and he had great confidence in Grover Cleveland as a leader. Personally he cared nothing for political preferment, his tastes being more in the line of business, but he aided others in securing office. He was quite prominent in Masonic circles and was a close adherent of the benevolent and charitable principles upon which the ancient and illustrious order was founded. From a sketch of him compiled by Thomas R. Marshall, of Columbia City, we secure the following record of his connection with Masonry:

"He was raised in Columbia City Lodge, No. 189, April 30, 1860. He dimitted June 3, 1861, and became a charter member and first Senior Warden of Due Guard Lodge, No. 278, of Larwill, Indiana, of which he was master for many years. He was readmitted to Columbia City Lodge November 19, 1883, and from 1885 until his death, with the exception of one year, served as its master. He was exalted to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Fort Wayne Chapter, March 20, 1861, and was admitted to Columbia City Chapter, No. 54, January 3, 1874, and was high priest in 1879, 1880 and 1881. He was chosen a member of Fort Wayne Council, November 12, 1862, was a charter member of Columbia City Council, No. 55, and was its first illustrious master. He was knighted in Fort Wayne Commandery, May 5, 1862, and was the first and only eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery, No. 34. He was charter member of Columbia City Chapter, No. 65, Order of the Eastern Star. He received the ineffable degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Indiana Consistory, and was elected to the thirty-third degree in 1904, but died before it could be conferred. Thus it will be seen that our departed friend rounded the circle of all grades of Masonry, sounded all its shoals and depths, put good work on board, and calmly waited the breeze which wafted him into the presence of that God in whom as the youngest entered apprentice he put his trust."

Mr. McLellan was entirely free from ostentation and display, was known and esteemed for his kind-hearted generosity and his benevolence. His charity was always of that kind which seeks not the praises of men, content with the approving conscience.

He was genial and companionable, lively

and humorous, interesting and entertaining, and it was a privilege to be admitted to the circle of his life friends and learn his true nobility. He passed away March 10, 1895, at the age of fifty-nine. He was honored and respected throughout the community and the deepest grief was felt by all who had known him either in business or a social way. He left on the community an impress of good, which will be long felt, although his familiar figure is no more seen on the streets of his adopted city.

BENJAMIN HIVELY.

In 1836, a party of seven men gathered together in Licking county, Ohio, to discuss a question of great moment to them. They had resolved to emigrate to the wilds of northern Indiana to make new homes for themselves in that little occupied section and the arrangements for such a trip involved considerable preparation. The names of these men, all of whom were married and heads of growing young families, were Daniel Hively, Jacob Shearer, Peter Shriner, Jacob Hively, Adam Henry and John Egolph. They rigged up their "prairie schooners," packed their household utensils, cracked their whips and started on what was then a long, arduous and trying journey. They drove as best they could over the wretched roads and trails during the day and turned out early in the evenings to spend the night in camp. In course of time, these resolute men, with their wives and little ones, reached their destination, which was the new county of Whitley in the young state of Indiana. In the list above given will be found the names of these genuine first settlers and they and their descendants have for seventy years been factors in the development and history-making of this section.

Daniel Hively, leader of this party of pioneers, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 15, 1798, and removed to Ohio in early manhood. There he met and December 16, 1824, was married to Catharine Egolph, who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1804. It was twelve years subsequently that they became members of the party of travelers for the northwest and on arrival in Indiana, Daniel entered eighty acres of government land in Thorncreek township, at the time when Indians and wolves were plentiful throughout this entire section. He lived forty-six years after becoming a citizen of Whitley county, his death not occurring until 1882 on the farm, where he first settled in the howling wilderness. His wife survived him fourteen years and closed her eyes on the world December 10, 1896, which was her ninety-second birthday. They had thirteen children. Mary, widow of Solomon Unspaugh, and Catharine, widow of John Miller, reside on the old Miller farm; Henry died in infancy; Jonathan died at the age of sixty-six; Daniel is a Columbia township farmer; Mahala first married David Bear and next Elisha Bashford, of Wisconsin; Elizabeth also married twice, first Jacob Fisher and next Leonard Hyre, with whom she now lives in Columbia City; Samuel died at the age of sixty-six; Benjamin; George W. died at the age of fifty; Isaac, a Thorncreek township farmer; Solomon owns

his father's old homestead; and Sarah, wife of P. Linley, a resident of Missouri.

Benjamin Hively, the ninth child, was born at the parental home in Whitley county, Indiana, January 27, 1840. He has spent his whole life in farming and now owns eighty acres of land, part of his father's farm, which he rents and is practically retired from business. March 24, 1861, he married Lucinda Miller, by whom he has had three children: Jane, the eldest, married William Coolman, living in Thorncreek township, and has eight children: Grace Maud, Claud, Gertrude, Oscar, Goldie, Glen, Alvin and Fern; Malinda, second daughter of Mr. Hively, married Charles Ramsey and died at the age of thirty-four, leaving six children, Walter, Ruth, Orpha, Grover, Hazel and Alice, who died in childhood, and another died in infancy.

Mr. Hively's third child died when three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hively are members of the German Reformed church.

Solomon Miller, father of Mrs. Hively, is the oldest living settler of Thorncreek township, a venerable and respected relic of an age that has passed. His parents, George and Catharine (Humbarger) Miller, were Pennsylvanians, who moved into Perry county, Ohio, in the early years of the nineteenth century and made their livelihood by farming. They had ten children, all long since dead except Solomon, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, July 22, 1822. His fathed died there three months previous to his birth and he lived with his mother until twenty years of age, working out by the month. In 1841 he married Malinda Anspaugh, of Perry county, and two years later came west, accompanied by his wife, one child named Lucinda and his widowed mother. Arriving in Whitley county, he first located east of his present home, but later moved to the farm on which Michael Zorger now resides. He spent a number of years in clearing and working this tract, but in 1860 purchased the one hundred and fifty-three acres constituting his present homestead, which he has converted into one of the most desirable farms in Thorncreek township. Mr. Miller had seventeen children: Lucinda, Mary A., Catharine, David, Malinda, Sarah Jane, Matilda, Mahala and Benjamin (deceased), Lavina, Solomon (deceased), Margaret, Eli, Elizabeth, Emma and George W. (deceased), and one that died in infancy. July 24, 1905, Mr. Miller's relatives assembled to honor his eighty-third birthday anniversary and it was an occasion long to be remembered. One hundred and thirty persons were present and of this number over one hundred were composed of his descendants. This by no means measures his contribution to the population of his adopted state, as he has fifty-three grandchildren, sixty great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. At this reunion, as he had often done before, Mr. Miller recounted the trials and tribulations he had gone through as a pioneer settler of Whitley county. He was unusually strong in his prime and during his lifetime has perhaps done more hard work than any man in the county. He chopped wood and split rails for fifty cents a day. He bound wheat in Elkhart and Noble counties for a bushel a day, but as he did two men's work, he was often paid double. When he came here, Columbia City was a mere hamlet and the struggle for existence was very severe. It

cost eighteen cents to send a letter, the best houses were mere shacks and rude log cabins, there was no money or luxuries of any kind, all being poor and compelled to work at the hardest of drudgery. How great the contrast with the fine pike roads, traction lines, railways, rural mail delivery, telephones, finely improved farms, yet Solomon Miller has lived to see all these wondrous changes. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Miller was married in 1890 to Delilah O'Connell, of Marshall county, but there was a speedy separation, followed in 1897 by a third marriage to Mrs. Ellen Souers, with whom he has since lived happily. His mother, to whom he was much attached, was tenderly cared for at his home until her death at the age of eighty-five years.

RICHARD HERRON.

Whitley county's agricultural developments were not so early as other parts of the state, her pioneer period not beginning in earnest until the late thirties. Most of the first settlers have long since passed away, but it is not unusual to meet with farmers who came to the couny about the middle of the last century and occasionally one is living who settled here long before he Civil war. It was this class who laid the foundation for Indiana's greatness and wealth, as they were men who had to struggle with the swamps and forests in all their wildness. It was the pioneer farmer who overcame these obstacles and one of them, who came before the Civil war and is still living in the enjoyment of a serene old age, is he whose name heads this sketch.

Richard Herron is a native of the Ohio county of Tuscarawas, so noted in the days when the Buckeye state was familiar with Indian frays and all the excitement incident to those stirring times. His birth occurred May 5, 1831, his parents being Nicholas and Phebe (Tinkey) Herron, the former of Maryland and the latter of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, in 1854 came to Indiana and settled on a farm in Noble county, where they lived until their deaths, which occurred many years ago. They had ten children: John, Richard, David, Jane, Jerome, Isaiah, Mary, Liza, Ann, Samuel and Sarah. Richard remained on the farm with his father until manhood and had the same kind of experience that fell to most farm boys in those days. This consisted of a little attendance at school, occasionally a diversion at a neighborhood frolic and a great deal of hard work.

In 1858, he came to Noble county, Indiana, where he worked as a farm hand for some years, and later as a renter until the Civil war. In 1894 he came to Whitley county and purchased a small farm in Thorncreek township, on which he has since lived. October 26, 1854, Mr. Herron married Sarah, daughter of John and Massie (Johnson) Lemaster, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, May 26, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Herron have had seven children: Martha, deceased, Malinda Ann, John Nicholas, Wesley, William, Charles and Sella May. In February, 1865, Mr. Herron enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he took part in several skirmishes, but no battles of importance. His political affiliations are Democratic. One son, Wesley, lives near and operates the farm, his daughter, Lillie May, living with his parents.

DAVID HYRE.

The founder of the family of this name, long familiar in Whitley county, was a native of North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century, but in 1849 came here and settled in Thorncreek township, on the farm now owned by Colonel Rush. Wesley Hyre, such was his name, married before his departure from the Buckeye state and became the father of seven children: Aaron, Leonard, Joseph, Wesley, Sarah (deceased), Anna and Martha. Joseph, the third child, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and when he grew to manhood married Jane Gnega, a native of Ohio, whose parents became early settlers of Whitley county. After his marriage, Joseph was for several years in the saw-mill business, but later in life operated a farm that he cleared. He spent fifty-five years of his life in Thorncreek township, his death occurring March 8, 1904, at the age of sixty-four years. His old homestead of three hundred and thirty-four acres was well improved with first-class buildings. He was the father of six children: Virgil, David, Mary, wife of Charles Riley, of Thorncreek township; Emma, wife of Perry Bowerman, of Columbia City; Lydia, wife of Ernest Cotterly, of Thorncreek township; and Willie, who died in childhood. The mother is a resident of Columbia City.

David Hyre, the second child in the above list, was born in Thorncreek township, Whitley county, Indiana, August 6, 1863. He remained with his parents until maturity, after which he managed the homestead until 1893 and then purchased the farm three miles north of Columbia City, where he lives at the present time. It consists of one hundred acres and he has improved it considerably since its coming into his possession. He has good buildings, a comfortable house and all the outward indications of a fair amount of prosperity. In 1884, Mr. Hyre was married to Jennie, daughter of Eli and Martha (Engle) Haynes, both natives of Ohio, who came to Whitley county more than half a century ago and settled with his father on a farm two miles north of Columbia City, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They had five children: Susan, Peter, Ellen, Jennie, Ida and Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. Hyre have had five children, Kizzie, Eugene, Grace, Mary, and Joseph, deceased in childhood. Kizzie is the wife of Frank Kinner, of Columbia City, and has one child, Helen. Eugene, who married Ethel Allen, operates the homestead. The parents are members of the German Baptist church, in which Mr. Hyre holds the position of deacon. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

WILLIAM HENRY COOLMAN.

During the forties, when Whitley county was little better than a wilderness, it would have taken a bold prophet to foretell the aspect of things as they appeared in the prosperous period of 1906. Here and there the settlers had "cut a hole in the woods" and were eking out a living by a hard struggle with the forces of natures. One of the bravest of this band had bought a piece of wild land in Jefferson township, on which he built a rude log cabin and opened up business be-

fore he was able to cover the floor with boards or afford better door than a hanging blanket. Such was the home of Adam Coolman, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, of a Pennsylvania father, who married Susan Ault and some years after loaded up his meager household goods in a wagon drawn by oxen, in which he made the memorable trip to Indiana. He spent many years of hard work on his two hundred acres of land and eventually transformed it into a modern farm that was a credit to the township. He continued in his business until death, which occurred in 1869, at a comparatively early age, his wife surviving him many years and passing away in the spring of 1905. She was the daughter of Henry Ault, a farmer of Medina county, Ohio. Adam and Susan (Ault) Coolman had five children to reach maturity: Benjamin F., a resident of Mason county, Michigan; Sarah Ann; Calvin, of Huntington, Indiana; William H.; Sarah, wife of John Brock, of Jefferson township, and Adam E., of the same locality.

William H. Coolman, fifth of the family, was born in Jefferson township, Whitley county, Indiana, November 22, 1857, and was twelve years old at the death of his father. He remained with his widowed mother until he grew to manhood, meantime attending the common schools and spending a term at the Valparaiso Normal. He then taught a term in Thorncreek township, his future wife being a pupil. When about twenty-one years old, he rented the homestead and managed it for a year, when he built and operated a saw-mill at Laud for four years and then bought another saw and tile mill near Peabody, operating this successfully until 1897, when he purchased his present farm in Thorncreek township, seven miles north of Columbia City. It is known as the John Martin farm and contains one hundred and twenty acres of productive land to which he has devoted his entire attention since its purchase.

During a temporary residence in Columbia City, Mr. Coolman became a dealer in lumber, still running a portable mill. After one year he removed to a farm in Washington township that he had secured while operating the mill near by and there remained until March, 1903.

April 18, 1880, Mr. Coolman married Jennie, daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Miller) Hively, of Thorncreek township, where she was born December 13, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Coolman have eight children: Grace, Claude, Gertrude, Oscar, Golda, Glenn, Alvin and Fern. Mr. Coolman is a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the chairs and was representative to the grand lodge. He and his wife belong to the St. John's United Brethren church, generally known as the Hively church.

JOHN L. MILLER.

Among the many German emigrants who came to this country in the early years of the nineteenth century was a young man named John Miller, who was born in Prussia, near Berlin, in 1800. Locating first in Pennsylvania, he worked there on a railroad for some time and after removing to Preble county, Ohio, continued in the same line of labor for many years. In 1858, he came to Whitley county and took up his residence

in a cabin on a wild tract of land in Washington township, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming and died September 4, 1892. He married Mary Tressler, who died in 1884, after becoming the mother of four children, three of whom are living: Mary, wife of William Kiser, of Allen county; John L., subject of this sketch; Manda, wife of Aaron Kiser, a farmer living near Fort Wayne.

John L. Miller, second in age of his father's living children, was born in Whitley county, Indiana, March 18, 1862. As he grew up he helped to cultivate the paternal acres in Washington township. In 1891, in partnership with his father, he bought the farm where he now resides and which became his sole property after his father's death. He owns one hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred and five are devoted to general farming and fifteen to timber and pasture. During his father's lifetime the place was greatly improved by the building of a comfortable residence and a good barn, while much labor was also expended in fencing and ditching. Mr. Miller now keeps shorthorn cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, both of which breeds he has intercrossed. The county contains no man who can more truthfully say that everything he has is the result of hard work. He has scarcely lost a day in all the years of manhood and is now regarded as one of the reliable and industrious farmers of his township. Like his father before him he is a Democrat in politics and of the Lutheran denomination in religion. He has never held office and has been too busy with his other affairs to have time or inclination to seek such honors. In 1888, Mr. Miller was married to Hannah Lickie, by whom he has five children: Manda and Lena (twins), Dora, Henry and Carl.

C. D. STICKLER.

Conspicuous among the successful farmers of Whitley county and occupying a place in the front rank of its representative citizens is C. D. Stickler, of Washington township. He is the son of Michael and Rebecca (Hiser) Stickler and was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 5, 1848, his father a native of Pennsylvania, his mother a member of an old family that settled in Stark county at an early period in the history of that part of the Buckeye state. When about six years of age, Mr. Stickler was brought to Whitley county by his parents and grew to maturity on the family homestead in Columbia township, meanwhile attending the winter terms of the public schools. Reared to farm labor and early becoming familiar with the duties which life in the country entails he chose agriculture for his vocation and since reaching manhood's estate has prosecuted the same with gratifying results, being at this time one of the leading men of his calling in Washington township, of which he has been an honored resident since 1878. He purchased his present place in 1879, when the land was covered with water and presented very much the appearance of a dense swamp or quagmire, but appreciating the value of the soil Mr. Stickler addressed himself to the task of reclaiming it. He inaugurated a series of ditches, which required a number of years to dig and tile, and when completed the results more than real-

ized his highest expectations. The entire farm of one hundred and twenty acres is underlaid and intersected at proper intervals with a network of tiling, there being at this time considerably in excess of one thousand rods, varying in diameter from four to fifteen inches, which not only affords ample drainage but by permitting free passage of the air beneath the surface renders the soil soft and pliable and easily cultivated. Mr. Stickler has made many other substantial improvements on his farm, including a beautiful modern residence, a large barn and the other necessary structures, the entire place being enclosed and divided into fields and lots, with good fences, the greater part being wire of the latest design. Mr. Stickler devotes much attention to stock farming, which he finds much more profitable than the mere raising of crops. Of recent years he has been feeding nearly all the grain his place produces to cattle and hogs, large numbers of which he markets every year, giving special attention to the finer breeds in the raising of which he has earned a well merited reputation.

Before purchasing his present place, Mr. Stickler was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, operating a sawmill one year in Richland township and for two years in the township of Washington, disposing of the business at the expiration of that time for the purpose of engaging in agriculture. He is public spirited and enterprising; a Democrat in politics and as such elected in 1900 trustee of Washington township, the duties of which position he discharged in an able and business-like manner for a period of four years. For thirteen years he was justice of the peace in Washington township.

In 1872, Mr. Stickler married Lydia E. Egolf, whose parents, Henry and Rachel (Roshon) Egolf, were among the first settlers of Whitley county, moving here as early as 1836. Israel Egolf, a brother of Mrs. Stickler, was the first white child born in the township of Thorncreek. Mr. and Mrs. Stickler have had eight children: Clarence H., Luella M. (deceased), Orlando, Minnie E., wife of John Cole, Henry O., B. Frank, Olive Floy and another that died in infancy. Michael Stickler was born in 1882 in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was taken to Ohio by his parents when a mere lad and there grew to manhood. He married Rebecca Hizer and in 1853 moved to Whitley county, settling originally in Columbia township, where he lived for a number of years, subsequently transferring his residence to the township of Cleveland, where his death occurred at a ripe old age. His father, George Stickler, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was a pioneer of Stark county, Ohio, where he departed this life in 1854. Michael and Rebecca Stickler were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity and six are now living.

WELLS TRADER GRADLESS.

One of the extensive farmers and stock dealers of Whitley county and a representative of two prominent pioneer families, is the elder of two sons born to Milo and Hannah Gradless, and dates his birth from September 17, 1841. His paternal grandparents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Waugh) Gradless, moved from Fayette county, Ohio,

Wells J. Gradles

to Whitley county, in the fall of 1836, and settled in what is now Thorncreek township, of which they were among the first pioneers. Milo Gradless was born in 1816, in Fayette county, Ohio, accompanied the family to Indiana in the year indicated and on July 18, 1839, was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Smith, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Jones) Smith, the ceremony being the third of the kind solemnized in Smith township, which was named in honor of his father-in-law. Samuel Smith was a native of Virginia. He came to this part of Indiana in 1833, was one of the commissioners appointed to organize Whitley county and died a number of years ago on the farm which he carved from the wilderness in the township that bears his name. Mrs. Hannah Gradless was born November 28, 1816, and departed this life in 1886, her husband preceding her to the grave the previous year. They resided in Smith township until 1847, when they removed to the township of Union, where Mr. Gradless purchased a farm in 1853, on which he lived until 1880, when he removed to Columbia City, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives.

Wells T. Gradless was reared on the family homestead, received a fair education in the public schools and on attaining his majority selected agriculture for his life work and has since followed the same with much more than ordinary success and profit. Since 1853 he has lived on his present farm of five hundred and twenty-five acres, four hundred of which are under cultivation. Mr. Gradless' farm is admirably situated in one of the finest agricultural sections of northeastern Indiana, is well adapted to the grain, vegetable and fruit crops grown in this latitude, the soil being deep, fertile, and its productiveness greatly increased by the natural drainage furnished by Eel river, which flows through the place, thus affording a fine outlet for the complete system of tiling, which has been installed. In connection with general agriculture he buys, feeds and sells live stock, especially cattle and hogs. He is a careful, methodical business man, and as a result has been reasonably successful.

Mr. Gradless was married in Shelby county, Ohio, January 1, 1865, to Miss Margaret A. Speer, whose birth occurred May 4, 1845, being the daughter of John and Nancy (Richards) Speer, a union terminated by the death of Mrs. Gradless May 2, 1866. She was the mother of one child, Mary A., who died at eighteen years of age, November 20, 1879. He married Elma E. Kiersey, who was born February 11, 1856, in Noble county, Indiana, the daughter of Nathan O. and Esther (Smith) Kiersey, natives of New York. Their two sons are: Walter N., and Milo P., both at home. Mrs. Gradless died May 2, 1897. Mr. Gradless has a record as an educator, having taught some twelve to fifteen terms in the public schools of Whitley county, a work for which he appears to have been particularly adapted and in which his success was gratifying. In politics he is a Republican and while ever interested in public affairs, he has never sought office. Independent in most matters, he has not affiliated with church or secret societies.

The subject's brother, Hiram B. Gradless, was born February 11, 1845, and died March 29, 1899. He ably assisted Wells T.

in business and his life was mainly spent on the farm. He possessed many splendid qualities and was very highly esteemed.

WILLIAM A. HAUPTMEYER.

Few men within the jurisdiction of Washington township are as widely or better known than William A. Hauptmeyer, who has been a resident forty-three years. Henry and Caroline (Piper) Hauptmeyer, his parents, were natives of Germany, but came at an early age to the United States and settled in Whitley county, being among the first pioneers to penetrate the dense forests. In 1846, the father purchased one hundred acres of wild land in Washington township, which by the usual laborious processes he finally converted into a well improved farm on which he died in 1871, after a residence of twenty-five years.

William A. Hauptmeyer was born October 29, 1854, on the above described homestead, grew to manhood amid the wholesome discipline of farm life and meantime received a fair education in the public schools. On reaching maturity he began life as a tiller of the soil and has continued in that line to the present time. Since 1878, Mr. Hauptmeyer has occupied his present place in the township of Washington, owning a finely developed farm on which are good buildings and other improvements. In common with the enterprising agriculturists of this section of Indiana, Mr. Hauptmeyer has faith in the efficacy of drainage and he has not been sparing of his means in making this most important improvement, having already laid considerable in excess of five hundred rods of tiling to which he is continually adding, his intention being so to underdrain until every square foot of tillable land will yield to its utmost capacity. In addition to general farming he has achieved well merited success in the raising and marketing of live stock, handling Berkshire and other superior breeds of hogs, his interest in good stock having induced not a few of his neighbors to imitate his example.

In 1904 he was elected trustee of Washington township and during his term of four years did much in the line of public improvements, including among other things the laying out and constructing of highways, building bridges and erecting school houses. Mr. Hauptmeyer is a Democrat and a leader of his party in Washington township. He keeps informed on the issues of the day, has the courage of his convictions relative to the great public questions upon which people and parties are divided and his opinions command respect among his neighbors and those with whom he is accustomed to mingle. In religion he is a Lutheran, as also his wife, both being esteemed members of the local church with which they are identified.

Mr. Hauptmeyer was married in 1878 to Caroline S., daughter of Henry and Justina Body, the union resulting in the birth of three children: Henry, who married Bessie Wickam, Irwin and Ansil.

Mr. Hauptmeyer is the youngest of the six children born to his parents. The others are Charlotte, wife of August Fisher, a farmer of Nebraska; Minnie, wife of Henry Briggamen, of Cleveland township; Rachel, wife of Fred Oswald, died in 1864; Caroline died in 1846; and Henry, who married Minnie Sievers, lives on the home farm.

PETER CHAVEY.

The family of this name has been identified with Whitley county for over sixty-two years, Jacob Chavey having settled in what is now Washington township as early as 1845. He was a native of France, but came to the United States early in the nineteenth century and located at Buffalo, New York, where for a period of five years he worked at the carpenter's trade in connection with which he was frequently employed to construct and install mill machinery, having been a skillful mechanic, whose services were in constant demand. On moving to this county he turned his attention to farming and was thus engaged until his death which occurred in the year 1884. Catherine Petit, who became the wife of Jacob Chavey, was born in 1836 and departed this life in Whitley county in 1890, after rearing a family of ten children, their names being as follows: A. F., Amelia, Peter, Fred, Mary E., Louise, George, Blanch, Charles and Jacob. The elder Chavey was a true type of the rugged pioneer of the early day, a man of sterling honesty and great industry and became one of the successful and well-to-do farmers of the community in which he lived, owning at the time of his death one hundred and eighty acres of fine land, the greater part of which was cleared and otherwise well improved.

Peter Chavey, third of his father's family, was born in Whitley county, Indiana, October 6, 1857. He was reared on the farm in Washington township adjoining the one on which he now resides. On attaining his majority he engaged in agriculture on his own responsibility and has given his attention to the same ever since, and during his entire life has enjoyed the confidence and good will of his neighbors. Mr. Chavey has a fine farm of eighty acres, all but ten of which is in cultivation. His land is well improved, thoroughly drained, the buildings substantially constructed and every feature bears witness to the energy, good taste and enterprising spirit of the owner. In 1885 Mr. Chavey married Rose, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Miller) Alton, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers of Whitley county, the father still living in Jefferson township. Mr. and Mrs. Chavey have two children: Mamie and Arthur Fredrick. Mr. Chavey is a Democrat, but with the exception of constable has held no public office. He is a quiet, law-abiding citizen who has ever given his influence to upbuilding the community, being a friend to all enterprises with this object in view and an earnest advocate of whatever makes for the moral good of his fellowmen. Every dollar which his comfortable competence represents is the result of his own labor and self-sacrificing endeavor, consequently he is in the best meaning of the term a self-made man and as such stands high in the esteem of those with whom he is wont to mingle.

THOMAS EMERY.

A native of Ohio, but since his early childhood a resident of Whitley county, is one of the prosperous farmers of Washington township and a leading citizen of the community in which so much of his life has been spent. Henry and Catherine (Beckly) Emery, his parents, were of Pennsylvania

birth. They migrated to Ohio many years ago and about 1844 came to Whitley county, locating in Washington township, where the father purchased land and cleared a farm on which they both spent the remainder of their lives, both dying in 1893. Henry and Catherine Emery were greatly esteemed for their many amiable qualities and during their long period of residence in the township of Washington became widely known and made many warm friends among their neighbors and associates. They had three children: Sabina, deceased; Mary, wife of Henry Huffman; and Thomas. John Emery, grandfather of the subject, also became a resident of this county in an early day and died in Huntington county, Indiana, in 1861.

Thomas Emery was born July 2, 1842, in Wayne county, Ohio, and was brought to Whitley county, Indiana, when his parents moved here in 1844, since which time his home has been in Washington township. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, attended the country schools as opportunity afforded and when old enough to seek his own fortune, turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil, which vocation he has since followed with satisfactory results. He owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Washington township, one hundred of which are in cultivation and in point of improvements the estate compares favorably with any like area of tillable land within the borders of Whitley county. Mr. Emery has achieved marked success as an up-to-date agriculturist, being familiar with every phase of farming and cultivating the soil according to the most approved scientific methods, with the result that he never fails to realize abundant returns from the labor expended on his fields. He is also enterprising and public spirited as a citizen, interested in everything calculated to advance the prosperity of the county and an earnest advocate of all measures that make for the social and moral well-being of his fellowmen. He is a pronounced Democrat, a consistent member of the Baptist church and his fraternal relations are with Lodge No. 222, Knights of Pythias, in South Whitley.

In 1867 Mr. Emery and Miss Fannie, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Shonk) Huffman, were made husband and wife, the union being blessed with three children: Henry, an employe of the postoffice in Huntington; Alma, wife of John E. Long, a farmer of Washington township; and Jay Lee, one of the popular teachers of Whitley county, now at the Valparaiso Normal.

AUGUST LICKE.

This representative farmer and worthy citizen is one of eleven children born to Christian and Hannah Licke. Christian Licke came to the United States from Hanover, Germany, when a young man in the year 1849 and settled on a farm in Whitley county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1885. He and his wife were greatly esteemed by their neighbors and friends, and during the family's long residence in the same locality the name has stood for high character and sterling worth. August Licke, the second child, was born in Washington township, in February, 1850, and spent his youth on the family homestead, receiving a fair educa-

tion in the Lutheran and public schools. His early years included the experiences common to country lads, being spent at labor in the fields in the summer months and at his books during the winter seasons, and in this way he put in the time until manhood. On attaining his majority he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which honorable calling he has since continued, being at this time one of the largest and most successful farmers of the township in which he resides, owning two hundred and fifty-six acres of valuable land, of which one hundred and fifty-six are tillable and highly improved. He has been liberal in the expenditure of his means for these improvements, having a good modern residence, a large, well equipped barn, good buildings, fine fences, a successful system of drainage and other features of a first class farm. In connection with general agriculture he is quite extensively engaged in the raising of live stock, his success in both branches having been such as to place him in comfortable circumstances, being now one of the financially substantial men of his township, besides enjoying prestige among its most enterprising and progressive citizens. Mr. Licke was married in 1872 to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Henry and Lizzie (Long) Kruze, of Whitley county, the union being blessed with ten children: Satta, Augusta (deceased), William, Frank, Harman, Otto, August (deceased), Clara, Eda and Irvin.

Mr. Licke votes with the Democratic party and in religion belongs to the German Lutheran church. He has made all he possesses, having always been a hard worker, but by judicious management he is now in a situation to retire from active duties and enjoy the well earned fruits of his many years of honorable toil. The names of his brothers and sisters are Martin, Henry, Christian, William, Minnie, Caroline, Hannah, Susan and Lizzie, of whom Minnie, Hannah and Lizzie are deceased.

GEORGE W. COX.

The prospect was not pleasing but the outlook discouraging to the wanderers from the east, who entered the young county of Whitley as early as the year 1830. Its whole surface was covered with forest and to make matters worse almost its entire area was more or less marshy. This meant not only years and years of hard work but the dreadful "chills and fever" arising from the malarious climate, which in the years to come was destined to slay prematurely many a brave man and woman. Among those who came in and faced this dreary prospect at the period mentioned, was a young man of Ohio birth, but descended from Pennsylvania parents. He entered a small tract of land in Columbia township, which at that time was unpromising enough, but in the course of time he whipped it into shape and as he prospered bought more and more land, until at the close of his career he owned a fine estate of four hundred and eighty acres. Before leaving his native home at Springfield, Ohio, he had married Mary E. Roberts, by whom he had eleven children, all still living but one.

George W. Cox, one of the younger children, was born in Columbia township, Whitley county, Indiana, April 11, 1885. After

his father's death, he and his brother inherited the land, of which the homestead, consisting of two hundred acres, is now occupied by himself. He carries on general farming, but makes a specialty of feeding stock for market, usually having about fifty head of horses on hand for this purpose. He also raises sheep, and the Cox Bros., who together own the family estate of four hundred acres, do a great deal of trading, buying, feeding and selling various kinds of live stock. He has made many improvements on his place, which include eight hundred rods of tile ditching besides fencing.

After reaching his majority Mr. Cox married Myrtle J. Pugh, daughter of a farmer living in the southern part of the state. The family are members of the Lutheran church and in politics Mr. Cox usually votes independently.

FRED DREYER.

This gentleman, who is now one of the prosperous and successful farmers of Washington township, affords an object lesson as to the opportunities offered by this free republic to young men of ambition, energy and talent. It takes nerve for a boy to leave home, cross three thousand miles of ocean and begin the struggle for existence among strangers, with limited education and no capital except that afforded by his willingness and ability to work. Such a man is he, whose career in the new world during the last half century, forms the subject of these brief biographical details. Henry and Dora Dreyer were small farmers, who spent their lives in Germany and died there many years ago. Fred, one of their elder children, was born in the fatherland December 22, 1838. After reaching a rational age he looked around and concluded that his native land offered few inducements to one like himself and having heard much of the United States determined to try his fortunes in that far-off country. He was "going on eighteen" when he set sail and it was well along in the year 1856 when he landed on the eastern shore, one among many emigrants bound on the same mission. The German boy managed to make his way inland as far as Indiana, but when he reached Whitley county he had not a cent in his pocket. He set to work bravely, however, and it was not long before he found himself in better circumstances. He located in Columbia township, and by 1868 was able to buy his present place, which at that time was wild and unimproved. The main task before him was clearing off the brush and timber to make the land suitable for cultivation and he spent many weary days and anxious nights before this object was accomplished. For six years he lived in a rude cabin, but eventually built and moved into the house which has been his home for a long time. At present he owns three hundred and sixty-eight acres of land and all the improvements on the place were put there by himself. He has attempted no fancy farming, but contented himself with going along in the slower but safer way of general agriculture, which consists of raising the cereal crops adapted to this section and keeping the amount of live stock justified by the size and products of the place. He handles the ordinary grades of cattle and makes a specialty of Duroc Jersey hogs.

In 1866, Mr. Dreyer married Louise Kimeyer, who died after giving birth to one child, August, now a resident of Allen county, near Fort Wayne. Mr. Dreyer again married, his second wife being Caroline Licke, by whom he has had nine children, six boys and three girls, all living. The family are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Dreyer's political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

FRANK E. COX.

The family of this name contributed extensively to the development of Whitley county agriculture during the formative stage known as the pioneer period. This is somewhat indefinite both as to its beginning and ending but the former dates from the arrival of the first settlers, continues through the clearing process and may be said to have terminated about the time of the Civil war, when farmers were in fairly good shape and the worst was over in the conquest of forest and marsh. Among those who took part in the fight against natural conditions, when the country had but few settlers, was John Cox, the founder of this family name in Whitley county. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, of Pennsylvania parents and removed to Indiana in 1830. He settled in Columbia township on a tract of land purchased from the government and being energetic and industrious had accumulated considerable property by the time of his death. After growing to manhood he had married Mary E. Roberts, also of Pennsylvania parentage, who shared all his fortunes in the western wilderness and bore him eleven children, all of whom but one are still living. When the estate was settled it was found to consist of four hundred acres of land lying partly in Washington and partly in Columbia township, which is now held by the sons jointly, who operate it under the name of Cox Brothers.

Frank E. Cox, one of the younger children and a member of the firm, was born in Columbia township, Whitley county, Indiana, in 1872. After the father's death he settled in Washington township and has been engaged some years in general farming and stock-raising. He also deals in horses and hogs, buying and shipping in response to the market demands. He handles only the best grade of hogs and mostly horses of the heavy draft quality. He is regarded as one of the successful young farmers and lives in a comfortable home one mile south of Peabody. In 1902 Mr. Cox was married to Miss Lillie, daughter of Frank and Mariah (Stoner) Smith, and they have three children, Ruth, Esther and Forest.

GEORGE KNELLER.

Among the German emigrants contributed to this country during the early years of the nineteenth century was a poor but industrious young man by the name of Gotlieb Kneller. He was fairly well educated before leaving the fatherland and entered upon his career in the new world with the persistent patience and unconquerable ambition characteristic of his race. In due time, he found himself "up against" the serious proposition of making a living in a new country.

He worked as a laborer in Ohio for a few years but hearing much of the new state of Indiana, he concluded to try his fortunes there and joined the rush to the northeast, when all that section was still wrapped in primeval wilderness. He settled first in Noble county, where he farmed for some years, and afterward moved over into the neighboring county of Whitley. He purchased eighty acres of land from Fred Dreyer and another piece of forty-seven acres, all in Washington township, which he spent the rest of his days in improving and farming, his death occurring in 1882. In early manhood he married Catherine Lethers, also a native of Germany, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom are still living. The mother at present is a resident of Columbia City.

George Kneller, one of the surviving sons of this worthy German couple, was born in Green township, Noble county, Indiana, January 16, 1856. He was eleven years old when his parents settled in Washington township and has spent all of his subsequent life in the same locality. Starting with his small patrimony he has added to his possessions until at present he owns one hundred and five acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He has made all the necessary improvements in the shape of barn and other outbuildings, besides the usual amount of fencing and ditching, until the property has become valuable and productive. He lives in a comfortable residence, erected under his own supervision, and carries on general farming with success and profit. He has Durham cattle, crossed with Herefords, and keeps a good line of Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China hogs. He is regarded as one of the successful farmers and does his full share in keeping up the agricultural reputation of Whitley county. He deserves the credit of being a self-made man, as all he has is due to his own industry and good management. Mr. Kneller is a member of the Democratic party, but has never been a seeker after office, being too busy with his own affairs to be much of a politician.

In 1881 Mr. Kneller married Rebecca Auer, who was born in Washington township, Whitley county, daughter of Michael and Mary Smith, the father a native of Germany and the mother from Ohio, early settlers of Whitley county, now both dead. Mr. Kneller and wife have had four children, all boys: Charles F., John M., Joseph H. and Sherman L.

RUFUS W. BURNS.

The family of this name in Whitley county is descended from Abraham and Hannah Burns, who were residents of Utica, New York, during the earlier years of the nineteenth century. John Burns, one of their sons, was born at the paternal home in 1814 and grew to manhood in his native place. August 28, 1836, he married Mary E., daughter of William and Louisa (Howe) Letson, whose birth occurred in Orleans county, New York, September 29, 1820. Next year after marrying John Burns came with his bride to Whitley county, bought eighty acres of wild land in Richland township and joined the rest of the early pioneers in the desperate struggle against the marshes

and forests of this primeval wilderness. In after years he told of his poverty and hardships, recalling that on arrival he had only twenty-five cents left in his pocket, which he spent in sending a letter to the old folks at home. After many years of hard work, he succeeded in converting his land into a respectable farm, assisted in laying out the main roads of the county and eventually became a well-to-do farmer. Meantime, before his death in 1898, a large family came to cheer his household, whose names thus appear in the family records: Julia, Lavina, Mary (deceased), Mariah, Jane, Ellen (deceased), Hannah, Justice, Abraham (deceased), Rufus W. and John S. (deceased).

Rufus W. Burns, the tenth in the above list, was born at the old homestead in Richland township, Whitley county, Indiana, January 22, 1851. He grew up as a farmer's boy, did all kinds of work incident to such a life and has spent most of his years in and near his native township. His occupation as a farmer was varied by one term of school teaching and a short time spent as a clerk in a store at Larwill. He was also engaged awhile in the railroad ticket office of this town, but in the main his whole active career has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He owned and improved a farm in Richland township and in 1902 purchased the eighty acres in Thorncreek township, three and one-half miles north of Columbia City, which constitute his present home. This is known as the Parkinson farm and homestead. He is a quiet, industrious farmer, a good citizen and esteemed neighbor.

June 3, 1875, Mr. Burns married Sarah C. Beard, who was born in Richland township, July 22, 1858. Samuel and Polly (Ensley) Beard, parents of Mrs. Burns, both natives of Ohio, came to Whitley county in 1843, bought and cleared a farm in Richland township and lived there until the father's death in 1863. After that event the widow married Jonathan Sattison, now also dead, but the former is a resident of Columbia City. By her first marriage she had seven children: Virgil, Mariah J., Louisa, Roxie, Sarah C., Martha (deceased) and Rhoda. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have had six children: Elgia, a farmer near Leon Lake; Mabel, wife of Jacob Lawrence, of Thorncreek township; Florence E., a teacher in Thorncreek township; Carl, a student at Valparaiso; Earl L. and Velma. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of Thorncreek Grange and attend services at the Christian church.

WILLIAM SELL.

Some time in the thirties Henry B. Sell, of Pennsylvania, married Nancy Eberhard, of Maryland, and settled on a farm in Stark county, Ohio, which they spent several years in cultivating. In 1842 they came to Indiana, spent one year in Wabash and then removed to Whitley county, where they secured a location in Columbia township. It was the same old story of the log cabin, the grubbing, the clearing and all the other hardships incident to the pioneer period. Eventually the old folks, after reaching advanced ages, paid the inevitable debt of nature after rearing a family of six children, whose names were Catherine, Henry, William, Solomon, Elizabeth and George.

William Sell, third of these children, was

born in Stark county, Ohio, August 2, 1837, and hence was five years old when his parents came to Indiana. As he grew up he helped to clear the farm and became a man of influence, as is shown by his election at one time as trustee of Columbia township. He became owner of a farm in that township but, while still retaining its management, was engaged for twenty years in the agricultural implement business at Columbia City. Eventually he sold his farm and purchased another place of eighty acres in Thorncreek township. During a long and blameless life he achieved the reputation of being an honest man, as well as a good husband and father. His death occurred June 3, 1906, and his remains were laid away in the Eberhard cemetery at Columbia City.

September 2, 1860, Mr. Sell married Martha Jane Ridenour, who was born May 16, 1841. Her parents, Andrew and Margaret (Reitle) Ridenour, were Pennsylvanians who came to Whitley county in 1856, settled on a farm in Cleveland township and there spent the remainder of their lives. They had eight children: Martha Jane, Milton, Lavina (deceased), Margaret, Anna, Henry, John (deceased) and Mary. Mrs. Sell died September 16, 1871, after becoming the mother of seven children: Benjamin F., Henry J., William J., Catharine, Miladore, Theodore and Charles (deceased). January 1, 1872, Mr. Sells married Anna Ridenour, his deceased wife's sister, by whom he had seven children: Cora, wife of Elmer Johnson, of Elkhart county; Oscar, deceased at nineteen; Isaac, resident of Columbia township; Fanny and John, deceased in childhood; Arthur and Bertha, still at the parental home. Two children died in infancy. The family are members of the Christian church. At present, the widow resides on the home farm in Thorncreek township. Mr. Sell was a Democrat and belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

JOSIAH HAYNES.

The early settlers of Whitley county were almost invariably poor men and unable to purchase large tracts of land, usually taking quarter sections or less. Sometimes, however, a man with a speculative turn would enter several hundred acres in a body and this was the case with Peter Haynes, when in 1845 he came to Thorncreek township. Before leaving his home in Ohio he had married Susannah Hudlow, but a few years after reaching this section his career was cut short by death and the business of managing the farm fell upon the widow. She was a genuine pioneer woman and proved equal to the difficult task imposed upon her, with the result that most of the land originally purchased by her husband is still owned by the descendants. This good woman, who was an exemplary member of the Methodist church, closed her eyes on the world in 1872, after having reared a family of nine children: John, Peter, Jacob, Eli, Benjamin, Barbara, Elizabeth, David and Josiah, all of whom are deceased.

Josiah Haynes, youngest of this family, was born in Preble county, Ohio, May 11, 1837, and hence was about six years old when his parents settled in Whitley county. His father dying when he was but a lad, he assisted his mother in the management of the farm and when of age inherited a part

of the original large tract of land entered by his father. He was a man of kindly disposition, fond of hunting and other outdoor sports and esteemed as a congenial companion. He was successful in his business and at his death, which occurred November 20, 1884, owned a good farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres, three miles north of Columbia City. In 1859 he married Margaret C. Engle, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, March 16, 1840. Her parents, John and Rachel (Forsythe) Engle, came from Ohio to Whitley county in 1841, when this whole region was covered with timber and only two or three houses marked the beginning of the future Columbia City. They located on a farm in Thorncreek township, built a log cabin in the woods and entered upon the career incident to all the pioneers of this period. The father died in 1846 and the hard work of clearing fell upon the girls and one son, under the supervision of their mother. The latter died in 1872, after completing her arduous undertaking with satisfactory results and meantime rearing to maturity a family of seven children. These by name in order of birth were Mary, Sarah, Nancy, Martha, Rachael Ann, Margaret and David, all now dead except Margaret and David. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Haynes had three children: Ada, who died in childhood; Sherman and William. After their marriage, the parents removed to the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Haynes. Her two sons remain with her and assist in the work and general management of the place. Sherman was born in 1866 and is regarded as one of the successful farmers of the community. Both sons, like their father, are Democrats but have no desire to serve the public.

VIRGIL HYRE.

Thorncreek township has no neater farm than a certain eighty acres in section 28. Everything about the premises indicates that a good farmer is in charge. The house is comfortable and kept newly painted; the barn is large and commodious; the lawn is clean, the garden well laid out, the fencing kept in repair and the whole surroundings indicate the plenty and prosperity that come from industry and good management. Virgil Hyre, who owns this place, was born not many miles from it, May 30, 1861. His parents, Joseph and Jane (Gnegy) Hyre, were old settlers of Whitley county, coming as did most of the pioneers in this region from the state of Ohio. Virgil grew up on the farm and did his share of the labor until of age, when he took charge of the place and managed it until 1892. In that year he removed to his present farm, which he has been engaged in cultivating ever since, but in addition to this he is part owner with his brother of a place of fifty acres in the same township. He carries on general farming, keeps a good line of stock and in every way is found fully abreast of the profession which is bringing Whitley county to the front as an agricultural section. Though not a large place, Mr. Hyre has so managed it as to obtain recognition as one of the model farmers of Thorncreek township. His whole life has been spent on a farm, he likes the business, understands all of its details and has made a creditable success in the prosecution of his affairs.

In 1882, Mr. Hyre married Emma, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Engle) Haynes, early settlers of Whitley county

from Ohio. Besides Mrs. Hyre, who is the youngest, her parents had three other children, Rachel, Josiah and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Hyre have two children: Sadie, the eldest, is the wife of H. F. Egolf, who operates the farm in connection with his father-in-law. They have one child. Frances Carrie, the second daughter, married William Crone, of Smith township, and has one child, Martin Kinnet. Mr. Hyre is a Republican in politics but wastes no time trying to get an office. Mrs. Hyre is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and there is no family in Thorncreek township that enjoys more general respect.

D. C. FISHER.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, before the days of steamboats, a certain Captain Fisher was in the habit of making voyages from England to the countries of the west. On one of his voyages in 1816 he was accompanied by his son, a bright lad of twelve years, who was born near London in 1804. This youth, whose name was William Fisher, subsequently settled in Canada, where he lived until 1838 and then came to Wayne county, Ohio, where he earned his livelihood by farming. In 1859, he removed to Miami county, Indiana, where he resumed farming and continued in this business with success until his death in 1870. Before coming to this country, he was married in Canada to Charlotte Draper, born near Toronto in 1813. She was a remarkable woman in many ways, being noted for her strength of character, her energy and business ability. She lived to the age of eighty-three years, and was active to the last, being engaged during the latter part of her life as manager of a boarding house. This Canadian couple had nine children, of whom seven are living. D. C. Fisher, one of the survivors, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 29, 1839. He grew up on his father's farm and was beginning his twenty-first year when the opening of the Civil war made its irresistible appeal to all young patriots. In April, 1861, shortly after the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served five months. In 1862, he re-enlisted in Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until the conclusion of hostilities. He took part in the battles of Crab Orchard, Stone River, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and innumerable skirmishes and smaller engagements. His military career as a member of the famous Army of the Cumberland was wound up as one of the host who accompanied Sherman on his dash to the sea during the memorable winter of 1864-5. Then, after the surrender of Johnston ended the confederacy, Mr. Fisher had the pleasure of taking part in the grand review of the armies at Washington and received his discharge July 7, 1865. After the war Mr. Fisher settled in Whitley county and resumed his old work of farming. In the course of time he was able to buy forty acres of land in Washington township, to which he added until his holdings now amount to one hundred and sixty-five acres. He has greatly improved his place since taking possession in 1877 and now has

a fine brick house of ten rooms, a barn forty by ninety, to say nothing of the cost and labor of the fencing, ditching and other things incident to building up a modern farm. He raises shorthorn cattle, Chester White and Poland China hogs and Norman horses. He is a Republican in politics, but has held no office aside from serving on the board of elections.

In 1862 Mr. Fisher married Phoebe E., daughter of James and Elmira (Lockwood) Thompson, early settlers of Indiana from Virginia. In 1880 he was married a second time to Lucy A., daughter of Jacob and Louisa Crim, both of Preble county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have two boys, Frank and Jacob, who are in business at Rochester, Indiana.

GEORGE W. LAIRD.

George W. Laird, a well known farmer and successful school teacher of Thorncreek township, is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Magley) Laird, the former of whom was born about 1816 and died in 1868 on the farm now occupied by the family. He came to Whitley county about 1857 and here bought eighty acres of wild land, which he soon improved and developed into the fine farm now owned by his family. Elizabeth (Magley) Laird was a native of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, and came to America with her parents, settling in Fairfield county, Ohio, and later removing to Whitley county, where she has passed her life. There were five children: George W., Eliza A., Margaret, John F., deceased at twenty-five; and Mary. Being left with five children, the eldest but ten, she realized to the full the meaning of hard work, but with a grim determination she succeeded in rearing her children and gave them more than ordinary education so that two were competent and successful teachers. Margaret, the wife of Isaiah Brown, of Chetopah, Kansas, taught in the country for eight or ten years. Eliza and Mary have remained with their mother. The paternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Flory) Laird, the former of whom followed agricultural pursuits all his life and died in Stark county, Ohio, about 1826.

George W. Laird was born on his present homestead in Thorncreek township, Whitley county, Indiana, February 17, 1858. When but seventeen years of age he began teaching and with the exception of four years, during which he served as trustee and one year spent at Valparaiso, he has taught all his life in Whitley county. Mr. Laird lends his support to the Democratic party and at all times takes a deep interest in the welfare of the community. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Patrons of Husbandry. He is unmarried and resides on the old homestead with his mother and sisters. The mother is a member of the Evangelical church. Mr. Laird is an honest, straightforward man in all of his dealings, conscientious in his work as a farmer and educator and it is with pleasure that this brief synopsis of his life and tribute to his worth as a factor in the affairs of Whitley county is given a place in this volume. Mr. Laird's home, four miles north of Columbia City, is an attractive one and is in the center of an active, intelligent neighborhood and, besides participation in church and Sunday school,

Mr. Laird, assisted by his sister, enjoys tendering the hospitality of the home to the numerous neighbors and friends. Possessing a well cultivated tenor voice, Mr. Laird takes pleasure in the study and practice of both vocal and instrumental music. Well read and carefully informed he enjoys friendly social discussion on the important questions affecting public or religious life.

DENNIS WALTER.

Dennis Walter, a prominent farmer and early pioneer of Thorncreek township, Whitley county, Indiana, is the son of Francis Valentine and Monica (Harmbaugh) Walter, natives of Germany. They were married in 1825 and ten years later came to Huron county, Ohio, and purchased eighty acres of wild land which the father cleared and put into a high state of cultivation, living there the remainder of his life. This union was blessed with six children, five boys and one girl: Frederick, who lives in Mansfield, Ohio; Joseph, who lives on the old homestead in Huron county; John, who went west early in life and has not been heard of since; William, deceased; Dennis, the subject; Mary, who is the widow of Lewis Strouse, a resident of Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dennis Walter was born in Huron county, Ohio, January 15, 1834, reared under the parental roof and received such education as was afforded by the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of nineteen years he took up life's activities on his own account and began clerking in a store. He followed this vocation for two years and then returned to farm life. In 1855 he started to California, but owing to some trouble was compelled to turn back and came to Ohio and assisted in the operation of his father's farm. In 1858 he engaged in the dry goods business with his brother-in-law at Monroeville, Ohio, and after three years of very pleasant business dealings he disposed of his interest and began clerking in a distillery. After holding this position for one year, he went on the road as traveling salesman, but in 1863 resigned and came to Columbia City, where he bought a half interest in a distillery owned by his brother. Becoming dissatisfied with this business he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, thirty-five of which was under cultivation, and there he is still living. In place of the log cabin which was on the farm when it came into his possession, he has erected an elegant twelve-room house, under which is a large and convenient cellar, and has made other improvements on the place in the way of drainage, good fences, a large barn and several outbuildings. In about 1859 he was joined in wedlock with Mary Ann Carabin, who was born in Huron county, Ohio, April 14, 1836, and they are the parents of ten children: Edward D. and Jerome, who are living in Republic, Washington; Alfred L., who lives in St. Joseph, Michigan; Frederick, who is a resident of Chicago; Matilda, who is known as Sister Gregory in the Catholic church; Lydia, who is the wife of Ferdinand Eich, a resident of Plymouth; Nettie, who is the wife of Charles West, a resident of Chicago; Cornelia, living at home; Julia, living at Plymouth, this state; Cecelia, a resident of Chicago. The subject's political allegiance has always been

given to the Democratic party. He has served as land appraiser and assessor and is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. The entire family are members of the Catholic church and their friends and neighbors speak of them in terms of praise and high regard. Mr. Walter is now about seventy-two years of age and in the evening of life is enjoying the fruits of his former toil, having gained a comfortable competence by his perseverance, industry and capable management.

NATHAN ROBERTS.

This prosperous farmer and public-spirited man of affairs is a native of Holmes county, Ohio, but since his youth has been a resident of the Hoosier state, his life being closely identified with the progress of Whitley county. His paternal grandfather was a Virginian by birth, but left the state of his nativity many years ago and went to Hancock county, Illinois, thence after a six years' residence moved his family to Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life. Nathan Polson, the subject's maternal grandfather, was a native of Germany but early emigrated to America, where he reared his family, only one member of which is now living, Mrs. Deborah Crawford, who with her husband and two children resides in the state of Missouri. George Roberts, father of Nathan, was born in Ohio and spent his early life in that state, learning while still young the tanner's trade. Later he came to Indiana, where he spent two years at various kinds of employment and then made a tour of observation through several of the western states, with the object of finding a suitable location. After a residence of six years in Illinois he returned to Indiana and purchased a farm in Whitley county about one mile south of Columbia City, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted the remainder of his days, departing this life August 22, 1901. George Roberts was a man of intelligence and exercised beneficial influence on all with whom he came in contact. For many years a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his life, ever in harmony with the faith he possessed, was marked by the many unselfish acts of kindness and charity which enter into the make-up of the well-rounded, upright Christian gentleman. Elizabeth Polson, who became his wife, was a lady of excellent parts, devoted to her family and church and her life was a long round of duty, faithfully and uncomplainingly performed. She bore the following children: Nathan, Margaret, William and Wilson, who died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Hurd, of Columbia City; Normanda, who married Thomas Miller and died in 1887, leaving two children: Sarah Jane, now Mrs. C. H. Orner.

Nathan Roberts was born in 1846 and when a lad of eight was brought by his parents to Whitley county, Indiana. Later he accompanied them in their various travels, and during that time attended the schools of the different places where the family was temporarily located. Returning to Whitley county, he resumed his school work in Columbia City and during his vacations assisted in cultivating the farm, dividing the time

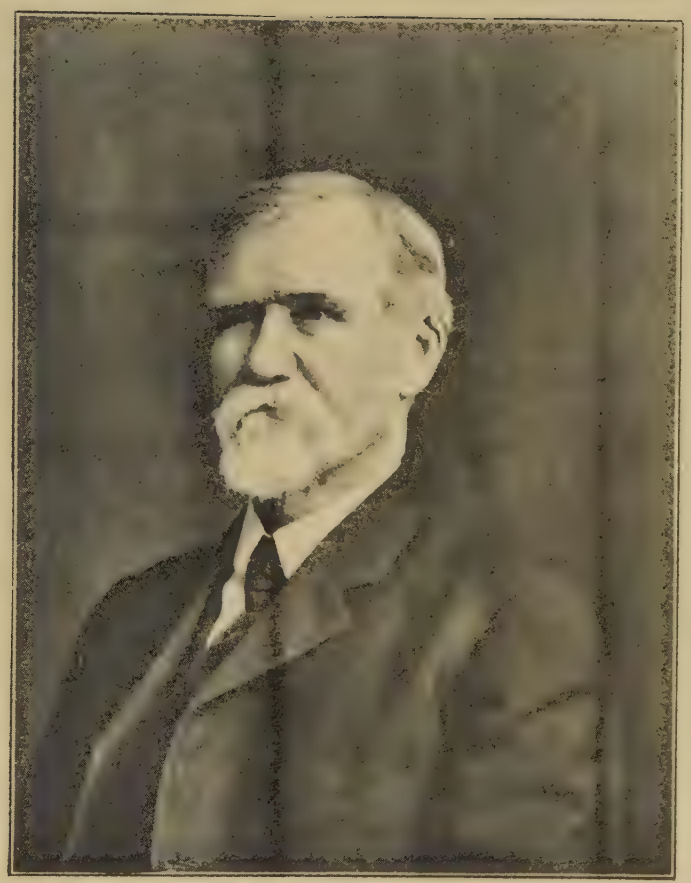
between study and labor until arriving at manhood's estate. On attaining his majority he gave his entire attention to the duties of the farm and was thus engaged with his father until his twenty-ninth year, when he married and set up a domestic establishment of his own, choosing for his companion Elizabeth Nolt, who was born and reared in the county of Whitley.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Roberts moved to the farm in Columbia township, where he has since made his home and in due time achieved merited success in his chosen calling, besides earning the reputation which marks the honorable and upright citizen. The farm, which came as a legacy to Mrs. Roberts, consists of one hundred and eighty-six acres of land, the greater part under cultivation, and in the matter of improvements it easily ranks among the best country homes in the county, the residence, a large and commodious frame edifice, being finely finished and furnished and equipped with modern conveniences, while the barn and outbuildings are in excellent condition. In brief, the place is fully up to date, lacking none of the features that constitute the comfortable and attractive home of the intelligent, well-to-do American countryman of today, while as an agriculturist, in full touch with everything relating to the noble vocation to which his time and energies are being applied, Mr. Roberts stands with the most advanced of his class in this part of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are much esteemed in the community and always take a lively interest in everything that tends to advance the material, social and moral interests of their neighbors and friends. They have been the parents of seven children, four of whom died in infancy: Allen, John, Fanny, and one unnamed. Adam is engaged in cultivating the farm owned by his father, and on which the latter spent his youth and early manhood. He married Mabel Lovering, of Boston, Massachusetts, and is an enterprising farmer and one of the public-spirited men of the township in which he lives. Harry, next in succession, is a member of the home circle and his father's assistant in running the farm. Ella, the youngest of the family, who recently was graduated from the public schools, is still under the parental roof. Mr. Roberts is a Republican but not a partisan, nor has he ever aspired to public position or leadership, having no inclination in these directions.

HENRY H. LAWRENCE.

A leading farmer and insurance promoter as well as a soldier in the Civil war, Henry H. Lawrence occupies a conspicuous place among the more progressive citizens of Whitley county. He was born December 14, 1841, in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and is the son of John A. and Sarah (Rouch) Lawrence. He attended the public schools of his native county and at the age of nineteen entered the service of the government, enlisting September 21, 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he experienced the fortunes and vicissitudes of war for more than three years. Until his discharge in November, 1864, he shared all the sufferings and perils of the many campaigns, including some of the most sanguinary engagements

EUNICE M. LAWRENCE.



Henry H. Lawrence.

of the war. He was at Cumberland Gap and Chickasaw Bayou with Sherman, later proceeding to Alexandria and Millikens Bend and on to Vicksburg, in the siege and fall of which his regiment bore a gallant part, holding Johnston in check at Black river and after the surrender, accompanied his command to Jackson, Mississippi, and to New Orleans. He then went to Indianola and Matagorda Island, Texas, and back to Louisiana until expiration of service. He remained one year with his father in Ohio, when he joined his brothers George and John, in Whitley county, where the three engaged in the manufacture of lumber, operating a saw-mill on Mud Run during the ensuing seven years and meeting with gratifying success. Disposing of his interest he purchased one hundred and forty-six acres of wild land in Union township, where he has since lived and turning his attention to agriculture has followed the same ever since, meanwhile by judicious management bringing his farm to a high state of cultivation, besides erecting a fine modern dwelling and basement barn with necessary outbuildings. His son, William E., is a partner and the leading feature of their business is a creamery, milking a dozen cows.

June 14, 1866, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Mowrer, of Wayne county, Ohio, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Mrs. Lawrence devoted her life to the family, proving a most excellent companion and helpmate. Her death occurred February 22, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence had two children. William Eldon graduated at Purdue University and then going east spent ten years in Virginia, where he erected and operated a creamery as well as becoming familiar with the growing and handling of nursery stock. He there married Lelia F. Fisher, by whom he has two children, Bessie May and an infant. He is now devoting his energies to the demands of the homestead, his intelligence and experience producing most gratifying results. Thoroughly imbued with advanced agriculture he keeps in hearty co-operation with others through the medium of Spring Run Grange. Elizabeth May is the wife of Albert G. Lower and the mother of two children. Mr. Lawrence is a stalwart Republican and at times has been his party's candidate for important official positions, including that of representative and county treasurer, an overwhelming majority of the opposition, defeating him with the rest of the candidates. For nine years he has been president of the Whitley County Farmers' Fire Insurance Association, of which he was an organizer and a director for fourteen years. He is its active representative for Union township and to him is largely due the growth of the company and the solid status which it enjoys. This organization has about three and one-half millions of insurance at risk, all confined to the farmers of Whitley county, the average cost being about one-half on the average of that in the standard companies. He belongs to George W. Stough Post, No. 181, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past-commander. He is also identified with Spring Run Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and Whitley County Pomona Grange, of which he is lecturer. Mr. Lawrence is a firm believer in revealed religion and with his children belongs to the English Evangel-

ical Lutheran church, of Columbia City, with which his wife also held membership. He has been superintendent of the Sunday-school and was long a teacher in the same and for thirty years has been a member of the council of the church. He has always been deeply interested in agricultural and it was through his instrumentality that the Farmers' Institute of Whitley county was established, of which he was president for four years, and to him in a large measure must be attributed its success. He is alive to all that concerns the community, keeping in touch with current events and the trend of modern thought, and in a large degree is a moulder and director of opinion among his friends and neighbors on matters of local and general interest.

FLETCHER GOODRICH.

The Goodrich family were among the earliest of the pioneers of Whitley county and the name has been intimately associated with the important events in its history. Fletcher Goodrich was born on the farm where he now resides, April 27, 1850, and is the son of Price and Julia Ann (Black) Goodrich, the latter a native of New Jersey and the former of Connecticut. They were married in Delaware county, Ohio, and previous to 1840 came to Indiana, settling in Richland township on one hundred and sixty acres of land purchased of the government, which is now partially owned and occupied by Fletcher. This move was made in wagons in sixteen days, long enough to go to any foreign country with the present traveling facilities. They engaged in farming, but Mr. Goodrich was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, faithful and zealous in his work, which he continued over seventy years. He also enjoyed public honors, being the third judge of the probate court of the county, and served for some years as county commissioner. In addition to his public duties, he was energetic and successful in business, being a lime-burner, a brick-burner, brick and stone mason, plasterer and building contractor. He built the first brick court-houses both in Whitley and Noble counties, burnt the lime and brick and built in 1849 the brick residence now owned and occupied by his son. The shingles with which this house was roofed he also shaved from blue ash. But few men in Whitley county or in the state have performed greater work for the development of the material, educational and moral interests of their community than Price Goodrich. His death occurred in 1892 at the old home where he first settled and that of his wife followed the next year. The passing away of this venerable couple cast a gloom over the fireside of nearly every household and "peace to their ashes" found a responsive amen in every heart. Nine children were born of this union: Fanny, now living in Kansas and the widow of John Marrs; Silas, living in Thorncreek township; Minerva, wife of Scott Barber, of Larwill; Chauncy, living in Wyoming; Mary, deceased; Martha, a resident of Larwill; John F., deceased; Fletcher; and Calvin, who died in infancy. Fletcher was educated in the common schools of Richland township and has always lived on the old home farm. This now consists of one hundred and twenty-three acres of well improved

land, tile drained and well fenced, which by intelligent management has been made productive. A specialty is made of potatoes and a large crop is grown each year, that for 1906 being one thousand seven hundred bushels. In 1878 he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of James and Lydia McCown, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McCown came to Indiana in 1855, settling in Thorncreek township. The husband is deceased, but his widow is still living at the old homestead. Eight of their children reached maturity, of whom five are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of nine children: Alice L., wife of Amon Beard, living in Troy township; Frank, at home; Alva and Charles Price died of scarlet fever and were buried in one grave; Erma; Leota, wife of Leonard Foster, of Thorncreek township; Chauncy, Floyd and Frances.

Mr. Goodrich is a Democrat and has served the public faithfully and acceptably for nine years as supervisor. The family take an interest in all social and public affairs in the neighborhood and are highly esteemed.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON.

A native of Whitley county and descendant of one of its early pioneer farmers, was born in Columbia township, December 23, 1860. His father was Justin Hamilton, a native of New York, and his mother was of Pennsylvania birth, both having been brought to Indiana in childhood. The grandfather, Kise C. Hamilton, came to Whitley county in the early thirties, being among the first permanent settlers in Columbia township, where he purchased a tract of government land. Here he resided until about 1860, when he retired with his wife to Columbia City, where both died. The father of Kise C. Hamilton was born in New York and served with distinction in the war of 1812. Justin Hamilton for a number of years owned and cultivated the farm upon which William H. now lives. He was married in 1859 to Mary Nolt, who died at the age of thirty-two, leaving two children, being followed in 1863 by her husband. The older of the two children indicated is William H., the younger being Virginia Elizabeth, who was first married to Gabe Knisley, of Whitley county, and was later the wife of J. M. Main, a soldier of the Civil war and formerly a merchant of Columbia City, but now living retired on his farm near the city.

William H. Hamilton turned his attention to agriculture and since beginning for himself the duties of life he has lived on the farm in Columbia township, which he now owns. It is one of the beautiful and attractive rural homes in Whitley county, the improvements ranking with the best, while the fertility of the soil and the advanced methods by which it is cultivated bear testimony to the progressive spirit of the proprietor. Mr. Hamilton's dwelling is a substantial edifice, elegantly finished and furnished with all modern conveniences. He erected a large well built barn, one of the best in the township, besides good outbuildings.

Mr. Hamilton was married in 1885 to Miss Matilda Compton, whose grandparents came to this county from Ohio in 1837 and whose father, S. J. Compton, served with

distinction during the Civil war as a private in the Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have no children of their own, but about fourteen years ago they took to their home a little orphan girl, Leona Leech, now a teacher in the Columbia City schools.

DANIEL BAKER.

Daniel Baker, one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of Washington township, was born February 21, 1848, in Whitley county, Indiana, the third of a family of five children, whose parents were Jonas and Maria (Haines) Baker. Jonas Baker was a native of Stark county, Ohio, where he lived until of legal age, when he came to Whitley county, Indiana, and located in what is now Washington township, of which he was one of the first permanent settlers, his arrival being some time in the thirties. He bought land, cleared and otherwise improved a good farm and became a substantial and praiseworthy citizen, dying on the place which he redeemed from the wilderness in the year 1892. His oldest child, a daughter by the name of Elizabeth, married Joseph Mullendore, a farmer of this county; Mary, A., the second in order of birth, became the wife of David Shoemaker, and at the present time lives on a farm in the state of Kansas. Mary J. is deceased, and Frank P. Baker, the youngest of the family, lives on a farm in Washington township adjoining that of the subject. Jonas Baker was a man of excellent parts, successful in his business affairs and at one time was the owner of five hundred acres of valuable real estate in the county of Whitley. He served several terms as trustee of Washington township, was keenly interested in all enterprises for the benefit of the public and stood high in the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen.

Daniel Baker first saw the light of day on the family homestead in the township of Washington, grew to maturity in close touch with farm labor and in the public schools received a fair English education. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all but twenty in cultivation, and his improvements are among the best in the county, the land being well drained, the buildings modern and in excellent repair, everything on the place indicating the interest and progressive spirit of the proprietor, who has long enjoyed high standing among the represenative agriculturists and stock raisers in this part of the state.

Mr. Baker was married in 1873 to Miss Dora, daughter of George Fowler, of this county, and has a family of eight children: Charles married Lettie Liche and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Harley P. is also a man of family, his wife having formerly been Lulu Clarke. Orpha is the wife of Ottis Plattner, one of Whitley county's successful teachers. Albert G. lives at home and assists in the management of the farm. Cleo and Roy are still members of the home circle. Mr. Baker is a Democrat, but not a politician in the usual acceptance of the term, and he and wife are members of the Baptist church.

FRANKLIN SHILTS.

Franklin Shilts, one of the practical and esteemed farmers of Thorncreek township, was born in Lorraine, France, April 11, 1839, and is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Egolff) Shilts, also natives of Lorraine. They emigrated to America in 1846, settling in the coal region of Elk county, Pennsylvania. They remained here until 1854, when they removed to Noble county, Indiana, and in 1865 to Whitley county, where they bought the farm now owned and occupied by Franklin, three miles north of Columbia City. Mr. and Mrs. Shilts had two children to reach maturity, Franklin, and Mary, deceased wife of Sebastian Keller. Both parents were members of the Catholic church in Columbia City. Jacob Shilts died September 27, 1889, aged eighty-five, and his wife June 10, 1871, aged sixty-eight. He could remember distinctly the retreat of Napoleon from the disastrous invasion of Russia, the Cossacks following and harrassing him till the Rhine was crossed.

Franklin Shilts was a lad of fifteen years when he removed with his parents to Indiana. He received his education in the German schools of Pennsylvania and his life was passed with his parents. In 1862 he married Catherine, daughter of Sebastian Munger, who died May 8, 1901, after thirty-nine years' companionship. To this union were born ten children: John H., of whom a separate mention is made in this volume; Mary Ann, who is her father's housekeeper; Frank, a farmer of Thorncreek township; Joseph, who operates the home farm; Rosa, who died in young womanhood; Charles, a superintendent for the National Concrete Company, of Cleveland; Edward B., a local gardener and celery grower; Anna, died at fifteen; Jerome, who died an infant, and Clara, at home. No people of the county stand higher in the estimation of their neighbors than do the members of this family. Mr. Shilts is public spirited in all the term implies and gives support to every enterprise and progressive measure for the material advancement of the people. He has served efficiently as trustee of Thorncreek township and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Shilts has been diligent, ever placing duty before pleasure and stands a fine representative of the industrious and progressive citizen. Reared in the mother church, Mr. Shilts has ever retained active membership, his family being among the substantial ones of St. Paul's. He is one of three remaining of those who were the builders of the present church edifice. The Shilts' home, built in 1853 by William Roley, is one of the oldest frame residences of the county and is in excellent state of preservation.

WILLIAM MARSH BOWER.

The late William M. Bower, who passed from earth December 8, 1899, was born in Pennsylvania, September 20, 1847. His parents were George and Margaret (Alabaugh) Bower, also natives of the Keystone state. In 1851 they came from Perry county, Ohio, settling on the farm in Thorncreek township, four miles north of Columbia City. Their efforts thenceforth were devoted to the making of a farm from the two hundred acres of wooded land, he dying in 1889, fol-

lowed by his companion four years later. Their ten children were William, Jacob, Samantha, Anna, David, Charles, Alice, Samuel, Elmer and an infant.

William's life from the age of four was passed in Thorncreek township and he acquired the homestead after his mother's death. This is a fine tract of land, well improved, with open and tile drainage, first-class house and other buildings and in all respects a country home of which any family might well be proud.

At the age of twenty-six, William M. was married to Emma E. Hart, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hannah) Hart, and who was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, of which her parents were pioneers, she being one of sixteen children. Of six children born to Mr. Bower and wife three, George, Samuel and Hazel, died in childhood, the survivors being Nellie, a professional nurse; Boss and Zula, wife of Every J. Sullivan, who operates the farm. Mr. Bower was a Republican, though never an aspirant for political preferment.

JAMES M. SMITH.

This enterprising farmer and stock raiser enjoys prestige among the men of his calling in Washington township and is widely and favorably known throughout the county. Mr. Smith is a native of Whitley county and a creditable representative of one of its old and eminently respectable families. His grandfather, Moses Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, but early moved to Wayne county, Ohio, where his death occurred a number of years ago. Elias Smith, his son, was born in Ohio in 1825, grew to manhood in Wayne county and in 1848 moved to Whitley county, Indiana, settling in Washington township, where he engaged in farming and became a man of no small influence in the community. His wife, Nancy Merriman, also a native of Wayne county, Ohio, bore him eight children, their names being as follows: Francis M.; Mary, the wife of Stephen Haley; James M.; Bazzle C.; Elisha T.; William A.; Mrs. Harriet Raber and Sherman, all living and doing well in their respective places of residence. The father of these children departed this life in 1878, the mother in 1906.

James M. Smith was born October 5, 1852, in Washington township, received his early training on the home farm, and obtained a common school education which, supplemented by reading and intelligent observation, made him in due time one of the well informed men of his community. On attaining his majority Mr. Smith turned his attention to agriculture, which vocation he still continues, now owning three hundred and forty acres of fine land in the township of Washington, of which two hundred and fifty have been reduced to culivation and improved with splendid buildings, good fences and a successful system of tile drainage, the farm being exceeded by no other in his part of the county in all that constitutes a beautiful and attractive home and a reliable source of revenue. He is a breeder and raiser of live stock, his cattle and hogs being of good breeds.

In 1880 Mr. Smith married Sabina E., daughter of Adam and Lucinda (Hanes) Lehman, the parents coming to this county

from Ohio in the fifties and settling in Washington township, where the father bought land and became a successful tiller of the soil. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had nine children: Roley, Myrtle, May, Bazzle, Claud, Russell, Harley, Rasho and Darl. Mr. Smith is a Democrat and, with his wife, holds membership in the Baptist church. He is energetic and progressive and no man in the county enjoys a higher degree of respect or has shown himself more worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

HENRY HUFFMAN.

Henry and Margaret (Shonk) Huffman were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the father was born in 1822. About 1841 he moved his family to Ohio, where he made his home for a period of eight years and then came to Whitley county, where he intended to make his permanent home, but the year following he was accidentally killed while digging a well. His family consisted of three children: Elizabeth, first married a Mr. Lesley, and after his death became the wife of George Richard; Henry and Fannie, who married Thomas Emery, of this county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages.

Henry Huffman, the only son, was born September 10, 1840, in Darke county, Ohio, and at the age of nine years was brought by his parents to Indiana, since which time he has lived in the county of Whitley and taken an active part in the development of its resources. His academic education was confined to the public schools and his adult life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He had no assistance when he started out to make his own way, but by energy, persevering industry and the exercise of sound judgment, he finally succeeded in getting a start, since which time his progress has been steady and substantial and he now occupies a conspicuous place among the successful agriculturists and representative citizens of Washington township, where he has long resided.

Mr. Huffman's farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres is highly improved, one hundred and thirty acres being in cultivation, the remainder consisting of timber and pasture land. He has a fine modern brick residence, amply furnished with comforts and conveniences, a large commodious barn and other good buildings, all of which with the land itself are the result of his own labor and management. Mr. Huffman has earned wide repute as a stock raiser as well as a farmer, having of recent years devoted much attention of fine shorthorn cattle and superior breeds of hogs. In his political views he is a pronounced Democrat and well versed in the principles of his party.

In 1868 Mr. Huffman married Mary Emery, who has since presented him with six children: Ida M., wife of Richard Gardner, of Huntington county; Maggie, now Mrs. George Lehman, of Washington township; Thomas, who married Ollie Slatters, and is engaged in farming in this county; Alma, Lizzie and Warren O., all married and doing for themselves. Mrs. Huffman is an esteemed member of the United Brethren church. Although not identified with any ecclesiastical organizations himself, Mr. Huffman believes in religion and has pro-

found regard for the church to which his wife belongs, contributing freely of his means to its support.

JOHN A. SNYDER.

John A. Snyder was born February 18, 1836, in Mulberry township, Stark county, Ohio, being the fourth of five children in the family of Adam and Elizabeth Snyder, natives of Germany and Ohio respectively. He was reared to maturity near the place of his birth, attended at intervals during his youth such schools as were common in Stark county in those days and grew to manhood as a farmer, which calling he has since followed. In 1843, Mr. Snyder became a resident of Whitley county, Indiana, since which time he has been largely identified with the material growth and developments of Washington township, where at intervals he has had extensive property interests, owning at one time four hundred and forty acres of valuable land, much of which he cleared and otherwise improved. Later he divided the greater part of this land among his children, his holdings at the present time consisting of a quarter section, which, under his effective labor, has been brought to a condition second to no other estate in the township and equalled by few in the county. For twelve years his dwelling was a log cabin indifferently equipped with the most ordinary conveniences. This has been replaced by a commodious and comfortable frame edifice, the indifferent log stable has given way to the large barn, the former stumps have disappeared and the smooth fields are closed with fine wire fences. The productive area has been greatly increased by systematic tile drainage, every feature of the premises bearing evidence of modern methods and a familiarity with agricultural science such as farmers of the most advanced ideas alone possess.

Mr. Snyder is a man of high character, a kind neighbor, and public spirited citizen and his influence has always been on the side of civic righteousness and a strict enforcement of the laws of the land. He is a Democrat, served one term as trustee of his township, has ever been a friend of education and an advocate of all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the community and the welfare of the people. At the age of nineteen he was converted and received into the Evangelical Reformed Lutheran church. March 4, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George W. and Maria (Eberhart) Cox, born in Sheffield township, Portage county, Ohio, September 14, 1839, and came to Whitley county, Indiana, in October, 1850. She was a member of the Church of God, living a consistent Christian life, which closed July 27, 1887, the interment being in Eberhart cemetery. Mr. Snyder has done well by his children, not only providing them with the best educational advantages the country afforded, but giving to each of the married ones a good farm, besides looking after their interest in many other ways. Adam Snyder, his father, was born near New Byron, Germany, April 10, 1801, and in 1825 married Elizabeth Knopp, who was born January 4, 1795, in Wurtumberg, Germany. In November, 1831, they sailed from Havre, France, in fifty-two days landed in New York city and

spent the winter in Buffalo. In March, 1832, they came to Canton, Ohio, where they remained until April, 1842, when they took a steamer for Toledo, Ohio, and thence by the Wabash and Erie Canal to Huntington, Indiana. Locating in Whitley county, in November, 1843, he engaged in farming, though formerly a blacksmith, which trade he learned in the land of his birth. He was an intelligent and useful citizen, a Democrat in politics, a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and his death, which occurred April 10, 1866, was greatly regretted by all who knew him. Eight children were born to them: Christian, 1826; Elizabeth, 1828; Pheba, 1830; Mary, 1832; Julia Anie, 1834; John A., 1836; Catherine, 1838; and Lydia, 1840.

WILLIAM ADAM SNYDER.

William Adam Snyder was born in Union township, Whitley county, Indiana, August 22, 1861, and at this time is a resident of Washington township. (See sketch of his father). He was united in marriage January 14, 1886, to Sarah Anie Goble, who was born in Washington township, Whitley county, Indiana, June 2, 1862. To them was born one child, Alpha Allen, who died April 7, 1904, aged fourteen years and fourteen days. He was an intelligent, Christian youth, and his death was not only a shock to the family, but cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, who had become greatly attached to him on account of his manly ways and lovely disposition. The parents are members of the United Brethren church, to which they are greatly devoted and render zealous and liberal support. They enjoy a comfortable home and are highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The paternal mother's great-grandfather, Mr. Hager, was the founder of Hagerstown, Maryland, a city of thirteen thousand six hundred population.

LEWIS HALTERMAN.

This successful farmer and influential citizen comes from Revolutionary ancestry and is worthy of special notice among the leading men of Whitley county. Charles Halterman, the grandfather, was a native of Hesse and was sent here as a soldier of the Revolutionary war by the British. At the close of the struggle, he settled in Virginia, where he reared a family and died many years ago. George Halterman, his son, was born in Virginia in 1788 and about 1817 moved to Champaign county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1866. He was married in Virginia to Elizabeth Rickroads and had eight children: Ellen, Samuel, Sarah, Jane, Isaac, Margaret, Lewis and Elizabeth, four being deceased. Lewis Halterman was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1833. He spent his early life at the place of his birth and while still a youth left home to make his own way in the world, earning his first money as a farm hand at small wages. In 1851 he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Washington township, Whitley county, and by industry and economy succeeded in paying for the same at the rate of $3.25 per acre, continuing to reside in Ohio during

the time. Later he transferred his residence to Whitley county, investing his means in real estate in Washington township, where in due time he added to his holdings and became one of the leading farmers of the community in which he lived.

At the present time Mr. Halterman owns a first-class farm of one hundred and twenty-three and a half acres, ninety of which were cleared by his own hands and otherwise improved. The buildings are substantial and up-to-date, the fences good, the soil well drained and all things considered the proprietor is as well situated to enjoy life as any of his neighbors.

Mr. Halterman came to Washington township in 1861 and during the early period of his residence could see no road from the little log cabin, which served his family for a dwelling. He took the initiative in the matter of public highways in his part of Washington township, wrote and circulated the first petition for the road that leads to South Whitley and by untiring effort secured favorable action on the same by the board of county commissioners. He has always been an advocate of public improvements and a friend to all enterprises that make for the general welfare of the township and county. Politically he is independent, giving his support to the candidates and policies which, in his judgment, subserve the best interests of the people. He keeps well informed on the questions of the day so as to cast his ballot intelligently and discharge faithfully the duties of citizenship. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Laud. In 1856, Mr. Halterman was married to Ellen Valentine, of St. Joseph county, Indiana, and has five children: Mary J., Margaret A., Clara, Emma, and Winnie, all living. His second marriage was solemnized in 1880 with Elizabeth, daughter of Emanuel and Susanna (Dull) Heller, the parents being natives of Pennsylvania, but for a number of years residents of Wayne county, Ohio, where their respective deaths occurred.

R. B. BOLINGER.

A prosperous and steadily thriving farmer and for thirty years a worthy resident of Whitley county, R. B. Bolinger has made his presence felt among his contemporaries and merits notice in a work devoted to the lives of representative citizens of northeastern Indiana. Daniel Bolinger, his father, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, but in early manhood changed his abode to Stark county, Ohio, where he lived for a number of years, subsequently removing to Indiana and settling in the county of Lagrange, where his death occurred in 1892. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brown, bore him eight children: Gideon and Benjamin, deceased; R. B., Daniel, Mary, Mollie (deceased), Lizzie and one that died in infancy.

R. B. Bolinger was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 1, 1840, and there grew to man's estate. After a residence of thirty-six years in his native commonwealth, Mr. Bolinger sought a new home in northeastern Indiana, moving in 1876 to Whitley county and settling in Washington township, where he engaged in agriculture, which he has since followed with gratifying results, as his present fine farm and the comfortable competency which he possesses

abundantly attest. His estate, which consists of two hundred and six acres of valuable land, lies in one of the most fertile agricultural districts of the township, and is well improved, being thoroughly drained and containing commodious buildings, good fences, all but fifty acres being tillable. Mr. Bolinger is a progressive farmer, votes the Independent ticket, manifests keen interest in public and political affairs and being a wide reader and intelligent observer, keeps in close touch with current events and the trend of modern thought. In early life he united with the German Baptist church, later became a minister of the same and for over a quarter of a century has discharged the duties of his pastorate in an able and conscientious manner. He is a forceful and logical speaker, whose public labors have been productive of great good, many through his efforts having been induced to forsake their sins and live the better life.

Mr. Bolinger married his first wife, Sophia Mohler, in 1864. She departed this life in 1892 and in 1894 he chose a companion and helpmate in the person of Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Pressler) Kitch, the two marriages resulting in the birth of eight children: Clara, Emma, Orilla, Isaac, Ella, Noah, Lemuel and Mary, the two last by the second marriage.

Mr. Bolinger has taken great interest and a father's pardonable pride in his children and in return they duly appreciate his loving care and kindness and in their lives reflect the superior training received during the formative period of their characters. Six of them are married and doing for themselves and all are much esteemed in their respective places of residence.

GOTTLIEB KUNBERGER.

Among the enterprising foreign born citizens of Indiana, whose efforts have contributed to the material prosperity of the communities in which they reside and whose influence has been on the side of law and government, Gottlieb Kunberger affords a worthy example. He was born April 14, 1849, near Stuttgart, in the Province of Wittenberg, Germany, being the son of Jacob Fredrick and and Barbara Kunberger, the father a farmer and gardener in connection with which vocation he also followed for a number of years the trade of wine-making. Jacob Fredrick Kunberger died in his native land and his widow, whose maiden name was Barbara Schwartz, came to the United States in 1876, departing this life in Whitley county in 1889. Gottlieb Kunberger spent his childhood and youth in Germany, received his education in the schools of his native country and at the age of twenty came to the United States, landing in New York in 1869. Proceeding without delay to Whitley county, he settled, October 9th, in Columbia township, where he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until he removed in 1871 to Washington township. Four years later he purchased land, which in due time he cleared and converted into a good farm, residing on the same until 1902, when he sold it and bought the beautiful and attractive farm of eighty acres on which he now lives and which he has brought to a high state of tillage, all but twelve acres being under cultivation. It is improved with excellent buildings, good fences and ample drainage, Mr. Kunberger having already put

down several hundred rods of tiling, which amount he proposes to increase until the entire place is underlaid and properly intersected by a system of ditching as thorough and complete as that of any in the township.

Mr. Kunberger is a progressive agriculturist, growing large crops of grain, principally corn, all of which is fed to live stock, in the raising of which he has a reputation second to none of his neighbors, his breeds of shorthorn cattle and high grade hogs being among the best in this part of the state. In public matters he maintains an abiding interest in all that concerns the advancement of his township, being an advocate of public improvement and a friend to every enterprise or measure that makes for the general welfare of his fellowmen. He gives his support to Democratic principles and in recognition of valuable services rendered the party he was nominated in 1906 for county commissioner, but was defeated.

In 1876 Mr. Kunberger was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie, daughter of Ulrich and Maggie (Schwartfager) Lahr, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1841 and settled on a farm in Huntington county, Indiana, where the mother's death occurred, the father dying in 1906, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Kunberger have four children: John F., a resident of Columbia City; Henry E., a farmer of Washington township; Lulu F., wife of Henry Lucky, a farmer and stock raiser; and Maggie, assistant in the management of the home. Subject and wife are greatly esteemed in the community of their residence and as members of the Lutheran church, their lives afford examples of the wholesome influence of practical religious faith. The different members of the family likewise enjoy the esteem and confidence of the communities in which they reside and wherever known they stand for correct conduct and sterling moral worth.

DANIEL FISHER.

Daniel Fisher is a prosperous farmer living in section 9, Thorncreek township, about five and one-half miles north of Columbia City, was born in the township September 15, 1868, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Ann (Hively) Fisher, both natives of Ohio. The father came to Indiana with his father, whose name was also Jacob, and settled in Thorncreek township, where the latter remained until the close of his life. The life of the father was also spent in this township, of which he was at one time trustee. His death occurred February 29, 1896, when sixty years old. The mother was the daughter of Daniel Hively and was also born in Ohio. They were both members of the Christian church, faithful and liberal in its support. Four children were born to them: Noah, deceased in middle life; David, a farmer in Thorncreek township; Callie, deceased at ten years of age; and Daniel. The second marriage of the mother was in 1899 to Leonard Hire and they now reside in Columbia City. Daniel Fisher grew to manhood at home, being trained to agriculture and receiving a common school education in the meantime. In 1889 he was married to Della May, daughter of Richard and Jane (Lemaster) Herron, born in Noble county, Indiana, in 1867. Five children were born

to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher: Jacob, Lester, Ira Kenneth, Wilmer Guy and Crystal May.

In 1890 Mr. Fisher and his wife purchased sixty acres of their present farm, to which they have since added, making a quarter section. The farm is well improved with good fences, tile ditches, substantial and convenient buildings and is a desirable and pleasant residence. In politics he is a Democrat, while both enjoy membership in the Christian church, to which they are devoted and give faithful and liberal support.

JOHN H. SHILTS.

John H. Shilts, a successful farmer and public-spirited citizen of Thorncreek township, and ex-recorder of Whitley county, was born August 15, 1862, at Avilla, Noble county, and is the son of Franklin and Catherine (Monger) Shilts, of whom separate mention is found on another page. He received a good, practical education in the district schools and upon the home farm, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He taught one term and then took a business course in the normal school at Valparaiso. He confined his attention wholly to teaching till 1888, when he took special teacher's training under the renowned Professor Holbrook at the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. His work as an educator extended over ten years, one being in the Columbia City graded schools. In 1886 he was elected recorder for the county, a position he filled with aptitude and to the satisfaction of all for four years. Being nominated when but twenty-two years of age, he was the youngest man ever named for a county office by his party in Whitley county. In 1891 he removed to his present fine farm of eighty acres, which he had purchased meantime, and erected in 1900 an attractive ten-room house and in 1904 a commodious bank barn, forty by sixty feet. He also owns a thirty-seven acre farm in Columbia township, each affording ample income. In 1894 he was chosen township assessor and held this office efficiently for five years. In 1885 he married Miss Hulda, daughter of Albert and Jane Hatfield, a native of Whitley county, who became the mother of five children, Gertrude and Leander being the only survivors. During the year 1897 the angel of death thrice visited this home, taking the mother and two children. Three years afterward Mr. Shilts was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Goodfellow, who was born in Columbia City in 1862, a daughter of John and Julia Goodfellow, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shilts have two children, Walter L. and John F. Himself and family are devout members of St. Paul's Catholic church.

Mrs. Shilts is considered one of the most progressive and thoroughly informed men of the county. He has a selected library of about six thousand volumes, including the state reports of agriculture and statistics and geology of Indiana complete. He also takes keen interest in the collection of old curiosities, such as ancient household articles, antique furniture and the like, including an antiquated lock safe, the first owned by Whitley county. He has made a careful study of the Indians and of the Mound Builders, having several thousand implements of Indian warfare and domestic uten-

sils. His collection of rare and valuable coins indicates the enthusiasm of the professional numismatist.

Mr. and Mrs. Shilts are widely known, their home being one of the most popular rural social resorts in the county, a wide circle of warm friends finding therein a generous dispensation of old-fashioned, warm-hearted hospitality. We take pleasure in presenting two articles by Mr. Shilts, one on Thorncreek township and the other that on the archaeology of the county.

THOMAS E. ADAMS.

Thomas E. Adams, a progressive and respected farmer of Thorncreek township, was born on his present homestead December 3, 1857, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Elliott) Adams, his parents being James and Catherine (McDonald) Adams, both natives of Ireland. Andrew Adams was also born in Ireland March 17, 1821, and when eight years old was brought to America by his mother, who settled in Pennsylvania. His father dying when he was a child, Andrew was taken by an uncle, a farmer in Columbiana county, Ohio, with whom he remained till eighteen years old. Going to New York City, he learned the trade of machinist and boiler-maker, at which he worked until 1852. A Mr. Brewer, an attorney and paymaster in the United States Army, for whom young Adams worked in Ohio, sent him to look after lands he owned in Whitley county and while here he decided to become a resident himself. Some years later he purchased part of the Brewer lands, the owner having been killed by an explosion on an Ohio river steamboat. He also purchased other tracts until he became the owner of over a thousand acres. He disposed of the greater portion, however, and at his death owned but two hundred and eighty acres. Returning to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, he was married to Elizabeth Elliott, a native of that county and a daughter of George and Margaret Elliott. For forty-seven years they journeyed hand in hand till her death in 1897. He died April 15, 1906, aged eighty-five years and twenty-eight days.

He had rendered valuable assistance to his children when it was most needed. A consistent member of the Baptist church, he was an enthusiastic Sunday-school worker and being well read and ever ready to uphold his opinions enjoyed a social discussion of live topics, whether of religion or public polity. He was a Democrat and served six years as county commissioner.

They were the parents of three children: John, a well known horseman of Columbia City and New York; Thomas and Andrew. The latter is doubtless the most renowned literary character that can be credited to Whitley county. After spending several years as a cowboy in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, he began to write of the life he had seen and experienced, his best known books being "The Log of the Cowboy," "The Texas Match-Maker," "The Outlet" and "Cattle Brands." His articles are eagerly sought by the leading magazines. His home is at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Adams served as commissioner of Whitley county for three terms. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church and he was a Democrat politically.

Thomas E. Adams received a preliminary education in the district schools, supplementing this with three terms at Valparaiso. He bought and sold stock for his father from eighteen years of age until the practical retirement of the latter. Thomas then took charge of the farm, which he has since operated, though for a time he was engaged in merchandising in Albion. Few stockmen in Indiana are more extensively known than Mr. Adams, his herds of shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Duroc-Jersey swine having carried off honors sought for by many ambitious breeders. Thorn Creek Stock Farm is well adapted for breeding purposes and he is considered as one of the successful breeders of the state.

October 18, 1893, he was married to Miss Hattie Pollock, a native of Noble county and a daughter of Truman and Mary (Alwine) Pollock. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have two children, Cedric and Andrew. Mr. Adams's farm contains six hundred acres of fine land, on which is located a neat and commodious house, barns and other improvements so corresponding as to lend harmony to the whole, making it a very desirable rural residence. He is a Democrat and for six years was trustee of Thorncreek township. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

HARCANIS C. LEAMAN.

Harcanis C. Leaman, one of the esteemed residents of Thorncreek township, was born on the farm on which he is now living June 29, 1864, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Crumley) Leaman. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Leaman, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in an early day and in 1838 came to Whitley county, where he bought and settled on eighty acres of land, which is now part of the farm owned by Harcanis. Mr. Leaman was twice married and had eight children: John, Samuel, Daniel, William, Isaac, Agnes, Lacina and Mariette, none of whom are living. Mr. Leaman died when past seventy. Samuel Leaman, Jr., was born in Massillon, Ohio, in 1826, and after his marriage bought forty acres of land adjoining his father and there erected a nice home. By his father's death he inherited the old homestead, on which he lived until his death, which occurred May 17, 1884. Elizabeth (Crumley) Leaman was born in Stark county, Ohio, and came to Indiana with her parents as a child. These parents came to Noble county about 1843 and are now both deceased, he attaining past ninety years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leaman had ten children: Galveston, a ranchman in Colorado; Wayne, who is living in Churubusco; Albert and Clinton, both dying in childhood; Harcanis C.; Emma J., wife of David Fisher, of Thorncreek township; Laura, wife of Henry J. Pressler, owning part of the old homestead; Isaac, of Thorncreek township; Rosa D., wife of Oscar McCown, a resident of Oklahoma; Massillon, who is living in Columbia City, Mrs. Leaman is living in Churubusco.

Harcanis C. Leaman was early inured to the toil incident to the life of a farmer and upon attaining his majority decided to adopt agriculture for his life work. He is the owner of ninety acres of the old homestead, on

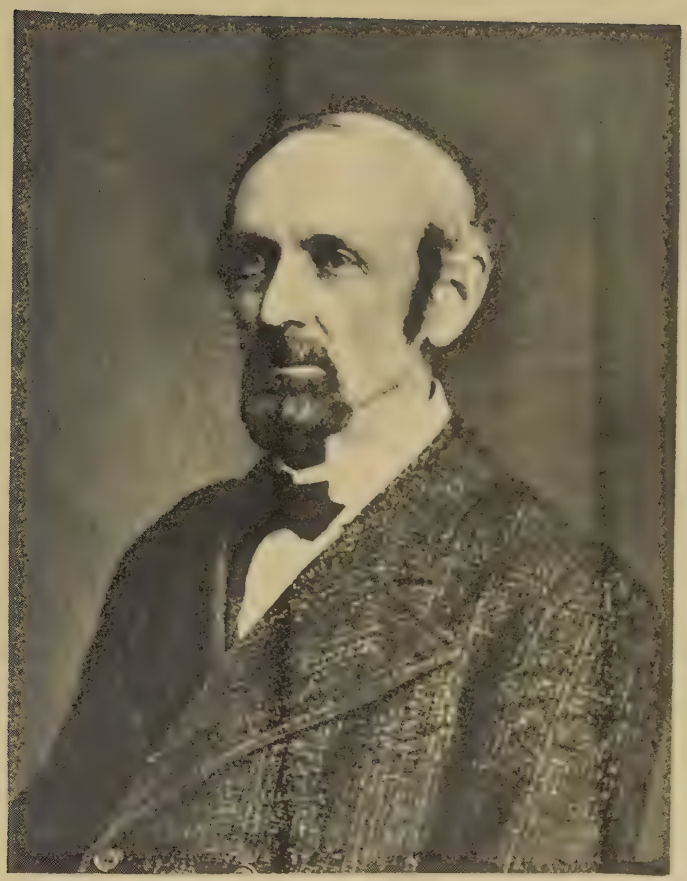
which stands a fine twelve-room brick house, equipped with all the modern conveniences. March 19, 1893, he chose a life companion in the person of Jennie A. Pressler, who was born in Thorncreek township in 1864, and is the daughter of Valentine and Diana (Dupler) Pressler.

Mr. Leaman is a Democrat, while fraternally he and his wife belong to the order of Ben Hur. Mr. Leaman has served on the advisory board and has done much to advance materially, morally and educationally the interests of the community. They have no children but by a former marriage, Mrs. Leaman is the mother of Henry Cleveland and Frank Laota Stewart, young men, the oldest being a teacher for the past three years.

FRANKLIN P. LOUDY.

The ancestors of Whitley county's family of this name were natives of Germany. Edward Loudy and Louisa Stroh, after marrying in the old country during the latter years of the eighteenth century, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1801 and farmed there until their respective deaths. Their five children, now all dead, were Jane, Lucy, John, Edward and Daniel. The latter was married in his native state to Martha Wise, with whom he removed in 1836 to Sandusky county, Ohio. He located on a farm and remained there until 1864, when he went to Monroe county, Michigan, resumed farming and so continued until his death in 1867. His wife, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, died in 1847 during the residence in Ohio.

Franklin P. Loudy, son of this worthy couple, was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, July 4, 1845. In December, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac. With this command he participated in the battles of New Market, Virginia, Winchester, Berryville, and the bloody engagements of the Opequan, in which Early was so disastrously defeated by General Sheridan. Other engagements of the command were Fisherville and Cedar Creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride. This fighting took place within a little more than six months and after its transfer to the army of the Potomac, this corps did its full share of the work in the final crushing of Lee's army. It was engaged at Petersburg, at High Bridge, and in the round-up at Appomattox. Few soldiers in the same length of time can show harder campaigning, more arduous service and severe fighting than that which fell in part on Mr. Loudy, who has just right to be proud of his share in saving the Union. At Winchester he received a flesh wound, was captured at Appomattox, paroled three days later, and soon exchanged. After the surrender Mr. Loudy went with his regiment to Camp Chase, Columbus, where he was discharged. He had the distinction of acting with Company H at the state house, Columbus, as guard of honor over the remains of President Lincoln, when his body was lying in state on its way to Springfield, Illinois. After his final discharge June 12, 1865, Mr. Loudy returned to his parents' home in Michigan, but after a rest of one year went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in railroading. Coming back to



Franklin P. Landy

Michigan, he attended commercial school at Toledo, Ohio, then settled at Columbia City, in his trade of painter and paper hanger. After continuing this work at the county-seat for three years he came in 1871 to Churubusco, which has ever since been his place of residence. In 1886 he was elected town clerk and treasurer, in which position he served three years, besides being councilman for one term. In 1890 he was elected on the Democratic ticket trustee of Smith township for four years, was re-elected at the end of his term and at present holds this office. He has made an excellent official, managing the township affairs with honesty and judgment, enjoying full confidence of his constituents. In 1887, he organized the Churubusco volunteer fire department and held the position as chief until 1904, when compelled to give up by pressure of other duties.

In 1874 Mr. Loudy married Margaret, daughter of David and Martha (Frick) Ruch, natives of Pennsylvania, and his wife and self are members of the Lutheran church, and much esteemed in the social circles of Churubusco. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a comrade of Simonson Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ERNEST S. COTTERLY.

Ernest S. Cotterly is a son of John and Anna (Born) Cotterly, the former of whom was born in Switzerland and came to America when about twenty years of age. He as first located in Ohio, but later removed to Whitley county, where he settled on a farm in Thorncreek township. At that time the land was in a wild state, but he at once turned his efforts towards improving it and soon made of it one of the most attractive and desirable farms of the locality. He died November 10, 1881, in middle life. His wife, Anna Born, was a native of Switzerland, came to Whitley county in early youth, lived on the farm until her husband's death and since then has made her home with her children, they being: Callie, wife of Dr. Schoonover, of Greenville, Pennsylvania; Amanda, wife of George Hemmick, of Churubusco; John, a merchant near the old home; Julia, wife of F. W. Hart, of Columbia City; Ella, who is in the millinery business at Churubusco; Benjamin, a miner in Arizona; Ernest S.; Samuel and Albertine, deceased.

Ernest S. Cotterly was born on the old homestead in Whitley county, Indiana, April 6, 1878, received his preliminary education in the public schools, later attended high school one year at Auburn, supplementing this by terms in the normal schools at Angola, Columbia City and Valparaiso. He then taught for ten years, operating the homestead in the meantime.

April 13, 1902, he was married to Miss Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Jane Hyre, pioneers of Whitley county, and to them have been born two children: Ellen Lavon and Mary Jane. Mr. Cotterly is of pleasing presence, genial in manner and conversation and his social qualities, as well as his sterling characteristics, have made him popular with a large class of people. He is a reader and thinker and spares no pains to keep himself in touch with the trend of modern thought. A close observer of current

events, he has well defined opinions upon political, economic and sociological subjects, but neither his tastes nor inclinations have ever permitted him to become an active partisan, much less an aspirant for public honors. Besides voting the Democratic ticket and occasionally giving expression to his convictions, he takes little interest in party affairs. Joseph Hyre was a farmer in Thorncreek township and died there aged sixty-four. His widow now resides in Columbia City.

JAMES STAPLES.

James Staples, a respected citizen and successful farmer of Thorncreek township, was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 24, 1838, and is the son of William and Anna (Parkinson) Staples, both natives of England. William Staples was the son of Samuel Staples and grew to manhood in the country of his nativity. He served nine years in the English army under the Duke of Wellington, including the Peninsular war, and was wounded at the taking of the Isle of France, East India. He emigrated to this country about 1832 and located on a farm in Licking county, Ohio, where he died in 1852. His wife survived till 1872 and they were the parents of three children: Wesley, a farmer in Thorncreek and a soldier in the Civil war, died at fifty-eight; James, and Sarah, who is the wife of Samuel Waters, a resident of Troy township. The maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Robertson) Parkinson. John Parkinson and wife coming from England first located in Connecticut, about 1820 came to Muskingum and subsequently to Licking county, Ohio. Mr. Parkinson died of the cholera in 1832, his wife dying some years previous.

After the death of his father, James Staples assisted his brother in the operation of the home farm. He enlisted in July, 1861, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served the full term of three years. His service was in the west under Generals Fremont, Pope and Grant. He assisted in the capture of Island No. 10, the siege and battle of Corinth and the battle of Iuka. Under General Sullivan two brigades met rebel General Forrest's cavalry at Parker's Cross-roads, Tennessee, where after capturing five hundred prisoners, three hundred horses and six or seven pieces of artillery, they drove the enemy off with but slight loss. After this he did not see much active service, owing to impaired health, which kept him in hospital at Paducah, Kentucky. August 4, 1864, he was mustered out at Camp Denison, Ohio. In 1865 he and his brother brought the family to Indiana and located on a farm in Thorncreek township, near his present home. Mr. Staples was married in 1867 to Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick and Lydia (Humbarger) King, both now deceased. Frederick King came from Perry county, Ohio, to settle in the woods on land his father had bought and on this farm Mrs. Staples was born in 1848. Frederick died at thirty-eight, his widow becoming the wife of John Pressler and lived and died near Columbia City, aged seventy-two. The King children were Elizabeth, Reuben and Matilda. Reuben lives

on part of the King homestead; Matilda married Noah Hiveley and died in middle life. In 1878 Mr. Staples bought the other interests in the King estate and has lived here ever since. His place has good improvements and is considered one of the model farms of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Staples have had six children: Byron, a sawmill operator living in Tennessee; Logan, the present sheriff of Whitley county; Valona, wife of James Leamon, a farmer of Thorncreek township; William Wirt, married Mary Johnson and lives in Thorncreek; Virgil, who married Minnie Smith, is a farmer in Miami county, Indiana; and Bruce, operating the home farm. Mr. Staples is a Republican, served five years as assessor and twelve years as justice of the peace His relations with his neighbors and friends have always been of the most agreeable character, his influence has ever made for the good of those with whom he associates and the high esteem in which he is held shows that the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens has not been misplaced. He is a member of the United Brethren church, while his wife belongs to the Church of God.

ALVIN M. HIRE.

Alvin M. Hire, who is numbered among the practical farmers of Whitley county, was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, December 17, 1866, and is the son of Jacob and Christena (Haney) Hire. For particulars of family history see sketch of Simon W. Hire, elsewhere in this book. The subject of this sketch has spent his entire life in the three counties of Elkhart, Noble and Whitley. At the usual age he began his education in a school near his home and therein remained until he had mastered the branches of learning taught in such institutions. When still a youth he began work in the fields, plowing, planting and harvesting from early springtime until crops were gathered in the late autumn. He started out in life on his own account, empty handed, and today he is a prosperous resident of his county, owning fifty-seven acres of arable and productive land. On December 19, 1886, Mr. Hire was married to Miss Elizabeth Swihart, a native of Noble township, Noble county, the daughter of Jacob and Clara (Gidley) Swihart. Jacob Swihart was the son of Jonathan, who came to Noble county in 1870. Clara (Gidley) Swihart was born in Washington county, Ohio, and died in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Swihart were the parents of seven children: John, who lives in Arkansas; Walter, who lives in Noble county; Elizabeth; Amy, the wife of Arthur Gardner, a resident of Goshen, Indiana; Martha, wife of Amasa Cripe, of Goshen; Jesse, who is on the old homestead in Noble county; Charles, who lives in Goshen.

Mr. Hire and his wife have had six children: Esta, Blanch, Lucy, Rhoda, Glen, Dorotha. Mr. Hire votes with the Republican party, but he has never sought or desired office for his time and attention are fully occupied with his business affairs, which are of an important nature. He is bending every energy to develop his farm and already deserves to be classed among the best farmers of the county.

ELMER J. NEI.

The gentleman whose career is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs is of German descent and belongs to that large and eminently respectable element of our populace that in a quiet and unassuming way has done so much to improve the great central and western states, and develop their resources. Frederick Nei, a native of Germany, was brought to America by his parents when about six years old and for some time thereafter lived in Canton, Ohio, near which city his father purchased a farm of eighty acres, on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-eight. Frederick made a tour through Whitley and other counties of northeastern Indiana with the object in view of finding a suitable location, but for some reason he returned to Ohio without making the contemplated investment. During the ensuing four years he cultivated the farm in Stark county and at the expiration of that time made a second trip to Whitley county, bought one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, which is now in Union township, which in due time he improved and which he still owns. In connection with agriculture, Mr. Nei worked for a number of years at carpentry and being a skillful mechanic, his services as a builder were always in great demand. He is now in comfortable circumstances, owning a fine estate, which is well improved in the way of buildings, drainage and fencing and his long period of residence in the same locality has made him one of the best known, as well as one of the oldest citizens in the township. Before her marriage Mrs. Nei bore the maiden name of Elma Altaffer; her parents were German and for many years lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, in which state she was born and reared and it was there she met her future husband. The family of Frederick and Elma Nei consisted of four children: Rufus, Leonard, Elmer J., and Frank, the second oldest of the number being deceased. February 17, 1870, in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, Elmer J. Nei first saw the light of day and his childhood and youth were spent on his father's farm in Union township, where by practical experience he early learned the true meaning of honest toil and frugal thrift. He divided his time between work and attending school until nineteen years old and then turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, which has since been his life work and in the prosecution of which his success has been very encouraging. With the exception of one year spent in the employ of others he has always lived on the farm which is now his home, working for his father until 1903, since which time he has been tilling the soil upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Nei has been twice married, the first time to Alma Crawford, of this county, who died after about one year of happy wedded life, leaving a daughter, Ada. Later he married Anna Walter, of Missouri, who has borne him four children: Frances, Frederick, Bertha and Ruby. Mr. Nei belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the order of Woodmen. In politics he is a Democrat and as such was elected in 1904 trustee of Union township for a term of four years, the duties of which office he has since discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mrs. Nei holds membership in the order of Maccabees and since her childhood has been identified with the Lutheran church.

MICHAEL LAWRENCE

One of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Columbia township, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 2, 1855, and is the oldest son of George and Eva Ann (Mowrey) Lawrence, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in these pages. Like the majority of country boys the early experience of Michael included the usual round of farm labor during the spring and summer months, varied in the winter time by attending the subscription schools in his native county. At best his educational advantages were but meager, the schools lasting only about three months of the year, but by diligent application he succeeded in completing the usual course of study and at the age of twenty was sufficiently advanced to take charge of a school, to which vocation he devoted his attention for about one year. At the close of his school term Mr. Lawrence engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself on a part of his father's farm in Union township, where he continued for a period of eight years, and two years later purchased the fine farm in Whitley county, on which he has since lived and which, under his excellent management, has been improved until it now stands to the front among the most productive and valuable in this part of the state. Originally his farm consisted of one hundred and sixty-five acres, one hundred of which were in cultivation, but since coming into his possession he has cleared and rendered tillable an additional thirty acres, besides purchasing fifty-five acres adjoining, all of which is well situated and especially adapted to general agriculture and the raising of live stock, all but four acres of the last purchase being in cultivation. Previous to buying his present place, Mr. Lawrence owned one hundred acres of land in Union and Jefferson townships, which he disposed of at a handsome figure, the proceeds from this land enabling him to add a number of substantial improvements to the beautiful and attractive homestead on which he now lives. For some years Mr. Lawrence has devoted considerable attention to stock raising, which he finds far more profitable than the raising of grain for market, and he now feeds all of the products of his place to the cattle, especially the fine Jersey cows, of which he keeps quite a number. From the milk of these cows he manufactures butter quite extensively for the Fort Wayne markets, where it commands a high price and for which there is always a much greater demand than he can possibly supply. He also takes pride in his horses, in the raising of which his success has been very gratifying, his favorite breed being the pure Norman stock, which for heavy work, as well as for general utility, excels all other kinds. The career of Mr. Lawrence as a farmer and stock raiser presents a series of continued successes and as already indicated he occupies a conspicuous place among the leading agriculturists of Whitley county, besides standing high as a citizen and liberal-minded man whose enterprising spirit has done much to advance the material interests of the community in which he resides. April 11, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice VanMeter, who died February 7, 1879, shortly after presenting him with a

son, who was named William E. and born January 31, 1878. March 18, 1886, Mr. Lawrence married Iantha B. Cassel, a representative of one of the old and well known families of Whitley county, her grandparents moving to this state as early as 1838. Mrs. Lawrence's parents died when she was quite young and she grew to mature years in the home of her grandfather, who departed this life in 1876. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence: George Ray, whose birth occurred May 10, 1887, is now a student in the Columbia City high school; Pearl Keller, born October 18, 1888; Victor Lyman, born November 11, 1890; Albert Lloyd, born May 27, 1895; Eva Alice, born July 10, 1897; Blanch Gertrude, whose birth occurred April 14, 1900, the fifth of the number being deceased. The religious faith of Mr. Lawrence is represented by the Lutheran creed, but his wife and children attend the Church of God, of which they are members. In politics he is a Democrat.

EPHRAIM KYLER STRONG.

Ephraim Kyler Strong, of the Columbia City bar, is a native of Whitley county and the youngest in a family of nine children, whose parents were Ephraim and Eleanor Strong, the former born in Chenango county, New York, in 1816. Ephraim Strong came to Whitley county, Indiana, in 1837 and in 1856 was here married to Eleanor Kyler, who preceded him by one year to the new Indiana country. They reared their family, prospered in material things and it was here that the husband and father died in 1888, at the age of seventy-two. His widow, who has passed her eightieth birthday, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and for seventy years has resided within twelve miles of Columbia City. In his younger years Mr. Strong carried on farming and stock raising quite extensively, but from 1869 was engaged in merchandising, which seemed well suited to his temperament. For over half a century he took an active interest in the growth and development of the county, which he assisted in transforming from a wilderness. He was twice married and of his children the following survive: Aaron T., William E., Hively, Mrs. Sarah E. Baker, Mrs. Jennie E. Hammer, Mrs. Lois E. Gale and Ephraim K. David W., Angeline and Matilda are deceased.

Ephraim K. Strong was born in Thorncreek township October 10, 1865. He was graduated from the high school in 1884, after which he taught for one year and then began the study of law under the instruction of Hon. Joseph W. Adair, in whose office he continued during the ensuing two and one-half years. Meanwhile he served as deputy surveyor and city engineer. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and immediately entered upon the practice of the profession to which his time and energies have since been devoted. He was associated with Judge Adair until the latter's election to the bench in 1889. Well grounded in the basic principles of jurisprudence and familiar with the great array of legal authorities, he has been quite successful in adapting this knowledge to the varied demands of a growing practice. Tact in the management

of cases, marked ability in argument before juries, uniform consideration for the court and opposing counsel, have made him a powerful, thorough, courteous antagonist, whom to meet in trial is certain to call forth the best in those arrayed against him. Recognizing the fact that success is only achieved through earnest and faithful effort, Mr. Stong lends all of his energies to cases in hand and by thorough mastery before trial, fortifying the strong points and protecting the weak, and being quick to detect and expose the weak points of the opposition, he fights tenaciously to a finish. Mr. Strong is vitally interested in all that concerns the material progress, intellectual advancement and moral good of the city in which he resides, and to further these ends he gives his influence and hearty support to every measure that in any way tends to benefit the public and add to the fair fame of the community. He holds membership in the ancient and honorable order of Masonry, in which he has been exalted to a Knight Templar, as well as to the Scottish Rite. He is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America, besides belonging to several literary and social clubs. He is a Democrat and as such wields a wide influence throughout the state, being a judicious adviser in its councils and an active worker in the ranks, and to his efforts is largely due the success of the ticket in a number of local, state and national campaigns.

February 12, 1891, Mr. Strong was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Adair, the accomplished daughter of Judge Joseph W. and Margaret A. (Young) Adair, an intelligent and cultured lady, who presides with becoming grace over the home, and who since her girlhood has been popular and highly esteemed in the best society circles. Mrs. Strong is deeply interested in literary and social life, belongs to various clubs and societies and is noted as a most accomplished entertainer, her home being the rendezvous of a refined and select circle of friends. Mrs. Strong is a faithful member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and alive to all charitable work connected therewith. Mr. Strong is a genial, affable gentleman of pleasing address and attractive personality and possesses in a marked degree those qualities of mind and heart which win and retain warm friendships.

JOHN W. BRAND.

John W. Brand, the efficient and popular treasurer of Whitley county, is a native of Clyde, Ohio, where he was born October 31, 1853. His parents, John and Mary Ann (Loudensleger) Brand, were of German and American birth respectively, the former having been brought to this country when about nine years old and grew to maturity in the Buckeye state, where his father John spent the remainder of his life, the widow later moving to Indiana, dying a number of years since near the city of Kokomo. In his younger days John Brand drove teams on the canal, being denied the privileges which the majority of lads enjoy. He attended school but little and was obliged to labor early and late; but possessing sound, practical intelligence he made the most of his op-

portunities and when still young became a manufacturer of brick. He conducted this line in Ohio until 1858, when he removed to Columbia City, Indiana, where he engaged in brick making, which he carried on until 1884. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of special furniture in partnership with his younger son, until his death in 1894, building up quite a large and profitable business. He was a public-spirited man, did much to advance the material interests of his adopted city, stood high in business circles and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which organizations he filled positions of honor and trust. Mrs. Brand survived her husband about two years, dying in 1896, at the age of sixty-two. Their family consisted of eleven children: Catherine B. married J. W. Scott, a dentist and druggist of Ligonier, both now deceased; George F., who is a traveling salesman; Laura, wife of James E. McDonald, lives at Ligonier, where he husband is editor of the Ligonier Banner; Clara, wife of H. F. Keeney, lumber dealer of Columbia City; Alma, now Mrs. Harry Stansberry, lives in Ligonier; Charles C. is a merchant of Columbia City, where at one time he was associated with his father in the manufacture of furniture; Maude, wife of Simon Ulrich, a telegraph operator, lives in Chicago; and John W.

John W. Brand spent the years of his childhood and youth in Columbia City, in the public schools of which place he received his early education. Subsequently he attended Mt. Union Business College, Ohio, and then held a clerkship in a clothing house for two years. He spent the ensuing three years as a salesman in a drug store, and in 1878 engaged in the drug trade at the town of Churubusco. He remained there thirteen years, and not only built up a large and lucrative business, but took an active interest in advancing material local improvements, serving eleven years on the school board and in many ways making his influence felt as a public-spirited citizen. In 1891 he disposed of his interests in Churubusco and returned to Columbia City, where he has since conducted a large drug store. He has also been identified with various other lines of activity, besides taking a leading part in city and county affairs. For four years he served on the school board and as such labored to promote the efficiency of the city's educational system. In 1897 Mr. Brand sold a half interest in his business to H. A. Ireland. Their establishment is stocked with the various lines of drugs and other articles, while the efficiency of the proprietors as skilled and careful pharmacists is generally recognized. Not only in the realm of business has Mr. Brand demonstrated his judgment and discrimination, but also in the domain of politics, where he has long been recognized as a forceful factor and leader, whose efforts have contributed materially to the success of the Democratic party, to which he belongs. In 1904 he was nominated for county treasurer and was elected by a strong majority. He has discharged the duties of this important trust in an able, straightforward, businesslike manner, proving a capable custodian of the county's finances and a most courteous and obliging public servant. His official record is replete with the evidence

of duty ably and faithfully performed and among the people of the county, regardless of party ties, he is held in high esteem, his integrity being beyond reproach, while in every relation of life he shows a due sense of responsibility, and as a consequence orders his course according to the highest principles of ethics. He maintains liberal ideas, keeps informed on the questions and issues of the times and although firm in his convictions, which are invariably well fortified, and fearless in the expression of his opinions, he is always tolerant of the opinion of those from whom he differs. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic and Maccabee orders, in both of which he is an active and influential member, striving by every legitimate means at his command to make the organizations meet the high and noble ends for which they were designed.

In 1878 Mr. Brand was united in marriage with Miss Ella J. Yontz, of Millsport, Ohio, daughter of William and Sarah Yontz, the union resulting in the birth of five children: George F., Scott Clifton, Will Yontz, Elsie Merritt and Ora Belle, who died at four years of age.

JOHN H. MAXWELL.

John H. Maxwell is not only a representative of the community in which he lives, but has also gained more than local prominence as one of the enterprising and successful farmers in a section of country where agriculture is the predominant business. He was born in Putnam county, Missouri, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Van Buskirk) Maxwell, the father born in Ireland, the mother in Wayne county, Indiana. George Maxwell came to the United States at the age of twenty-two and during the ensuing eight years peddled various kinds of goods in the south and southwest, meeting with encouraging success in this line. While thus engaged he traveled over various parts of Missouri and being pleased with Putnam county and attracted by its advantages, he decided to make it his future home. He purchased from the government about eight hundred acres of prairie land, which he began to improve, erecting the necessary buildings and reducing a portion to cultivation. As population increased this land steadily advanced in value and in the course of a few years he became one of the largest farmers and wealthiest men in the county. He also rose to prominence as a public-spirited citizen, took a lively interest in promoting the welfare of the county, and at different times was elected to positions of honor and trust, holding for a number of years the office of township trustee, and serving at intervals as a member of the county court, corresponding to the board of commissioners in Indiana. In politics he is Republican and in religion he early became one of the leaders of Methodism in his community. George Maxwell was married in 1859, in Putnam county, Missouri, to Elizabeth VanBuskirk, of Indiana, whose parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth VanBuskirk, had gone to Missouri from Wayne county, Indiana, when she was but twelve years old. She bore him nine children: Ellen, wife of D. A. Williams, of Missouri; Thomas, a farmer and stock raiser of Putnam county, Missouri; John H.; Edward also lives in

Missouri; Melville, a physician and surgeon at Seymour, Iowa; Andrew also lives in Missouri; Myrtle, now Mrs. J. D. Johnson, of Unionville, Missouri; Jessie, wife of Dr. Harvey Bowers, of Osgood, Missouri; Victor A. lives on the old homestead in Missouri with his father.

John H. Maxwell was born August 14, 1863, spent his boyhood and youth on the family homestead in Missouri and is indebted to the district schools for his educational training. In 1885 he came to Whitley county, and settled on his present farm, three miles southwest of Columbia City. August 27, 1885, Mr. Maxwell married Miss Anna Eberhard, of this county, sister of Jacob Eberhard, whose former wife was a sister of Mr. Maxwell's stepmother. Her father was Henry Eberhard, a native of Ohio, and married Fanny Nolt, daughter of one of the county's largest landowners, having bought two thousand one hundred acres in a body, of which Mrs. Eberhard received one hundred and sixty-four acres though this homestead was five miles south of Columbia City. Both are now deceased, he dying at fifty-six and she survived him about eighteen years, aged seventy-two. One-half of Mr. Maxwell's farm was his wife's inheritance from her father's estate, the other half being purchased with his own capital. By a series of improvements, consisting of clearing, artificial drainage, fencing, etc., he has enhanced the productiveness of the farm and brought it to an advanced state of cultivation, while the residence is a handsome and imposing structure, complete in all respects and lacking nothing in the way of conveniences, which include gas, bath, hot and cold water, the interior being finished throughout with the finest of oak and sycamore, all of which was cut from Mr. Maxwell's own land. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell's beautiful home has been brightened and made happy by the presence of four children, whose names are as follows: Ellen, who is a favorite in social circles; Alma, also popular with her friends; Elmer and Fannie. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are esteemed by all with whom they mingle and their home is a favorite resort for the best society. They are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and Mr. Maxwell is a member of the chapter and council in the Masonic fraternity. He is a Republican, though not a political aspirant.

DANIEL STILES.

Daniel Stiles, a retired farmer and representative citizen of Whitley county, residing in Columbia City, is a native of Medina county, Ohio, and the son of John and Mary (Coolman) Stiles, the father a Canadian by birth and of Irish descent, the mother born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage. John Stiles was reared by an uncle, who brought him to the United States when a youth eleven years of age, from which time until a young man he lived with this relation in Ohio and followed farming. He was enabled while still young to purchase sixty acres of woodland in Medina county, which he improved by erecting a dwelling and outbuildings and reducing the greater part to cultivation. Subsequently he disposed of this place and bought one hundred acres in the same county, one-half of which he improved and converted into a comfortable

home, where he continued to live to the end of his days. He was three times married, and reared five children, but two of whom are living.

Daniel Stiles was born December 19, 1833, and spent his early life in his native county and state. He attended such schools as the country afforded until sixteen years of age and assisted with the labor of the farm until eighteen, when he started out to make his own way in the world. Having heard of the advantages which northern Indiana held out to young men he in company with an uncle, William Coolman, came to Whitley county. He returned to Ohio, married and bought and improved a small farm in Wyandotte county. This he sold and in 1863 purchased eighty acres in Jefferson township, Whitley county, Indiana. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Shenandoah Valley until the expiration of his term. In 1866 he removed to his purchase in Jefferson township and began to clear out a farm from its original condition. He added another twenty acres and owned the farm for twenty-five years. In 1901 he bought an improved farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres, three miles south of Columbia City, for which he paid six thousand nine hundred dollars. Later he sold sixty-four acres of this to Orville D., who operates the whole. He has besides residence and improved property in Columbia City, where he has lived for twenty years. On May 5, 1853, Mr. Stiles married Sarah Lewis, of New York, the union being blessed with three children: Mary, wife of John Rupert, a farmer of Huntington county, this state; Orville D. and Alice Jane, who married Jacob Overdear, of Columbia City. In addition to their own family Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have reared three other children, one now being established for himself, one dying at eight years and one still with them.

Mr. Stiles cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and has consistently supported the same principles for fifty years. He has at various times served his party as delegate to local conventions. Though not holding any religious affiliations, he has shaped his life in accordance with the highest ethical and moral principles, not using tobacco or liquor in any form for more than half a century, nor yielding to an indulgence in profanity.

GEORGE W. SHROLL.

George W. Shroll was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, December 14, 1852, and is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Cunningham) Shroll. Jacob was also born in Ohio, where he lived until 1854, when he removed to DeKalb county, Indiana, and purchased a small farm, to which he devoted the next ten years, when he changed his residence to the county of Lagrange, where he owned one hundred acres on which he made valuable improvements. However, in a short time he sold it and bought another farm in the same county, which became his home to the end of his life, which occurred August 23, 1893, in his seventy-ninth year. His wife died October 5, 1894, aged seventy-four years. To Jacob and Margaret Shroll were born six children: Elizabeth; Francis, a resident of Noble county; Margaret,

a resident of DeKalb county; Mary Ann lives near Hicksville, Ohio; George W.; and John, of Lagrange county.

George W. Shroll was reared and educated in DeKalb county, Indiana, and remained with his parents until his twenty-first year, meanwhile becoming thoroughly familiar with farm labor. On attaining his majority he took charge of the family homestead, which he cultivated seventeen years, until the spring of 1894, when he came to Whitley county. In 1897 he bought his present farm of ninety acres one mile north of Columbia City. It is known as the John McClain homestead, the former owner beginning to improve it in the late forties and in 1853 erected the present residence and here lived and died in 1892. His old barn was remodeled by Mr. Shroll and August 9, 1906, it was destroyed by fire, but another thirty-six by fifty has risen in its place.

Mr. Shroll was married December 23, 1880, in LaGrange county, to Miss Mary J. McDonald, and their children are: Katura, wife of Gilbert Humbarger, living in Whitley county, whose only child, Mary A., is abundantly blessed with grandmothers, six of whom are living at the present time; Orville, died November 12, 1905, at the age of twenty-one; Ernest and Harry died in infancy; Nellie, a school girl. Mr. Shroll is a Democrat and member of the Order of Ben Hur.

GEORGE BAUER.

George Bauer has earned the reputation of being one of the most industrious and successful agriculturists in Thorncreek township. Mr. Bauer's place is just two miles north of Columbia City in a country famous for its fertility. He was born on the farm which he now owns, February 2, 1872. His parents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Bishop) Bauer, were born in Germany. He was eleven years old when he arrived in this country with his mother, his father having died in the old country. Lewis Bauer settled in Huron county, Ohio, and the young immigrant remained there until the Civil war broke out and then answering the call of his adopted country he volunteered for active service, joining the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Infantry. He served three years and was seriously injured by a horse during maneuvers. Later on he lost one eye by accident. Late in 1865 Lewis Bauer returned to Ohio and married Elizabeth Bishop. The couple moved to Whitley county and began the battle of life on the site of the farm now owned by their son. The extent of the holdings at that time was eighty acres, all a dense forest, and Lewis Bauer began the strenuous work of clearing the wooded tract. Generous labor and great industry soon accomplished the work. He and his wife first occupied a rude cabin but after a short period he built a comfortable house and having cleared up the land found himself in the possession of a promising farm. He and his wife remained there until the end of their days. Mrs. Bauer died in 1895 and her husband followed her to the last resting place in January, 1896. Both were faithful communicants of the Roman Catholic church, to which their son and his family also belong. In politics Lewis Bauer was a steadfast Republican and thoroughly in sympathy with the policies of his party.

There were four children born to Lewis Bauer and wife: Frank, who died when

fourteen years of age; John, who died at eleven; Peter, who died in infancy, and George. When George was growing up he got a good common school education, was industrious and steady, and took good care of his father and mother. In 1896 he was married to Miss Christina, daughter of Frank H. Fries, a well known and prosperous farmer of Thorncreek township. Mr. Fries came from France in 1853, and after spending about a year in Pennsylvania moved to Whitley county. The parents of Frank Fries were Erasmus and Rosa Fries, who came to Whitley county in 1854 and settled on a piece of wild land which was practically in the middle of the wilderness. They had seven children: Erasmus, deceased; Catherine, wife of Adam Ulrich, of Columbia City; Joseph, who resides in Marion, Indiana; Frank, who lives on the farm near Columbia City; Susan and Rosanna (twins), the former deceased; and John, deceased. Frank Fries has lived in Whitley county since his childhood and is familiar with every hill and vale in the locality. In 1870 he married Catherine Ulrich, daughter of Francis and Margaret Ulrich, who were early settlers of northern Indiana. Nine children were born to Frank H. Fries and wife. These were Anna, deceased; Christina; Frank, deceased; Henry Edward, who lives on the farm; Rosa, who also lives on farm; Josephine and Clara (twins), the latter deceased; Joseph Leo, who lives at home; and Catherine, wife of Frank Shilts, a well known farmer. When Frank Fries was married he was acting as a fireman and engineer on the old Eel River Railroad. He helped in the construction of the road and fired one of the first engines that ran over it. He had previously worked five years for the Pennsylvania and was promoted to the position of regular engineer, in which service he remained for three years. He then purchased the eighty acres of land on which the Fries home now stands. They have now in all one hundred and forty acres. Mr. Fries died January 19, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer have six children: Leon A., Loretta M., Mary E., Francis V. and Louis J. (twins), and George Joseph.

JOHN WILSON ADAMS.

The record of the newspaper press of a county, if in the hands of men competent to make it fully discharge its duty of disseminating knowledge and directing public opinion, ought to be one of the brightest and most important pages in the county's history. One of the first and greatest things that stands to the credit of this Republic is that it unbridled the press and made it free. This was the wisest act in its history. It was the seed planted in good soil for its own perpetuity and for the happiness and welfare of the people. Free speech, free schools are necessary to free intelligence and freedom, and when the storms of discord arise and the angry waves of popular ignorance and passion beat and buffet the ship of state, then indeed is a free press the beacon light over the troubled waters pointing the way to safety.

The press of Whitley county has a creditable record and the minds by which it has been directed have been clear, dignified and honorable. While it is not the province of

this article to give a history of the county press or mention of the various journalists identified therewith, it is fitting to here give a brief outline of one of the oldest and most popular newspapers of northern Indiana, together with a short review of the man who now occupies the editorial sanctum, and whose efforts have advanced it to its present influence among the local sheets of the state. The Columbia City Post has had a continuous existence since 1853 and from that time to the present has maintained an unquestionable reputation of being one of the leading political influences not only in the county of Whitley, but throughout this entire part of the commonwealth.

In July, fifty-three years ago, Joseph A. Berry began the publication of a Democratic party organ under the name of "The Pioneer." It was a small sheet, decidedly outspoken in sentiment, and the probability is that the proprietor was paid sufficiently well to enable him to issue a vigorous party organ at a time when the sentiment of the county would hardly justify the business wisdom of such a venture. Mr. Berry continued the publication during the ensuing three years, the circulation attaining about four hundred. The enterprise not meeting the editor's financial expectations, nor proving entirely satisfactory to some of its patrons by reason of its strong bias towards the Free Soil doctrine, it was sold in August, 1856, to P. W. Hardesty, a newspaper man of considerable experience, under whose management it soon advanced in public favor. It was purchased in 1858 by I. B. McDonald, who turned over the editorial management to F. L. and W. C. Graves. In 1859 Mr. McDonald and C. W. Graves became editors, with S. H. Hill publisher. The following year E. Zimmerman bought an interest, succeeding Mr. Hill as publisher. Mr. McDonald then bought the "Jeffersonian" and merged the two papers into one, the "Columbia City News." At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. McDonald enlisted and turned the paper over to his partners, though still retaining a business interest. In 1864 E. Zimmerman transferred his interest to Frank Zimmerman, Mr. McDonald resigning his military commission to resume the editorial chair. The paper passed into the hands of Eli W. Brown in 1865, who changed the name to the "Columbia City Post." In 1867 a power press was installed, the equipment improved throughout and the paper enlarged to meet the growing demand. John W. Adams purchased an interest in April, 1879, and assisted in managing and conducting the paper. In April, 1881, Mr. Adams became sole owner, and as such has since continued. While an exponent of orthodox Democracy and never swerving in his loyalty to the principles of the party, his aim has been to publish a clean, dignified family paper, filled with the latest general news together with the interesting local happenings of his own city and county. The Post is worthy of popular favor and to this end he spares no reasonable effort or expense, thus making its columns vibrate with the public pulse and reflect the current thought of the age.

John Wilson Adams is a native of Whitley county and the son of John Q. and Christina Adams, the father born in Ireland, the mother in Columbiana county, Ohio, being of Irish and Scotch blood respectively. They lived for a number of years on a farm in

Thorncreek township, and it was there that his birth occurred October 13, 1856. After attending the schools of Columbia City he entered the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso, where he prosecuted his studies with the object of fitting himself for the varied duties which he was to encounter in the greater school of practical life.

Mr. Adams was married August 22, 1883, to Miss Sophia D. Collins, the union resulting in the birth of three children: Donald C., James D., and John Q. As a citizen and neighbor he is highly esteemed, being interested in the progress and general prosperity of his city, faithfully performing the duties of citizenship and discharging with commendable fidelity every trust reposed in him by his fellowmen.

CYRUS HENRY KEISER.

Cyrus Henry Keiser, a prominent farmer of Richland township, was born in Portage county, Ohio, March 13, 1848, and is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Markle) Keiser. Andrew was a native of Pennsylvania and the son of Jacob, who lived some time in Ohio, but removed to Indiana about 1835, settling in Columbia township, and secured two hundred acres of land on which he lived till death. Margaret Markle was born in Germany and came to this country when about twelve years of age with her father, John Markle, who remained in Portage county, Ohio, until the close of his life. Andrew and Margaret were married in Portage county, Ohio, where they remained a number of years, but came to Indiana in 1850 and settled in Columbia township, remaining there until their respective deaths, that of the mother occurring in 1875, followed by the father in 1885. They were exemplary members of the Lutheran church and were the parents of five children: Cyrus; John, living in Kosciusko county, Indiana; Mary, living in Iowa; Lovina and Sarah, both deceased in infancy. Cyrus H. Keiser was two years old when his parents moved to Whitley county and has remained here continuously to the present time. He grew to manhood on the home farm, assisting in the labors and receiving the benefit of the common schools. March 14, 1872, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Sarah Ann (Wise) Brown, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 20, 1850. Mrs. Keiser began to teach at the age of seventeen and taught in the Whitley county schools for six years. Her parents were natives of Ohio, and came to Columbia township in 1852, where they continued to live till death, that of the wife occurring in 1854 and of the husband in 1887. Ten children were born to them: Eli and Harriet, both deceased; Eliza; Lucetta, deceased; Josiah; Theophilus, deceased; Sarah Ann; Peter; and Franklin, deceased.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kiser: Dora Alice, who died in early childhood; Otto L., who married Jessie A. Lower, lives in Troy township and has one child, Almeda Genevive; Leona L., at home. The first farm owned by Mr. Kiser was in Troy township, but in 1900 they purchased one hundred and fifty-nine acres in Richland township, on which they still live. This is the Lysander Joslin homestead, the former

owner making the principal improvements, including the house. It lies five miles northwest of Columbia City near the village of Lorane. The farm is productive, well improved in every way and is a desirable and pleasant home. In addition to general farming, considerable attention is given to stock, thoroughbreds being kept in the line of hogs, cattle and horses. Mr. Keiser is a Democrat and has served the public as ditch commissioner for several years. He has been a successful agent of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company and continues to give the business a part of his time. Mrs. Keiser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Keiser is of social disposition and enjoys a game of baseball.

ISAIAH W. JOHNSTON.

A pioneer farmer, he is descended from a long line of pioneer farmers, who took part in rescuing Ohio and Indiana from the primeval wilderness in which they were clothed when the first settlers arrived from the east. James Johnston, the founder of the western branch of the family, who was one of the early settlers of Ohio, married Elizabeth Yost, by whom he had six children: John, William, George, James, Mary and Eliza. The first three emigrated to Iowa and spent their lives in that then distant territory. Mary and Eliza are still living in Ohio. James, the fourth son, was married to Rachel Wells in Morrow county, Ohio, removed to Indiana in 1837, but after a year returned to his old home. After three years he removed to Shelby county, Ohio, remained there until April, 1845, and then came to Whitley county, where he bought a tract of land in Thorncreek township, on which he lived until his death from consumption in February, 1861. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, her parents being Isaiah and Elizabeth Wells, who removed to Ohio at a very early day and cultivated a farm. He came to Thorncreek township in 1837 and bought a large tract of land but afterward sold this property and returned to Ohio, where he died. He had four children: Rachel, Catherine, Elizabeth and Hannah. James and Rachel (Wells) Johnston had twelve children: Hannah Jane, deceased, Catherine, wife of Alex Wygant, of Noble county, Mary Ann, deceased, Isaiah, William, a resident of Whitley county, James lives on the old home place in Thorncreek. John, deceased, George, a resident of Noble county, Sarah, deceased, Martha, widow of John Hill, Andrew, living in Noble county, Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Rerrick, a resident of California.

Isaiah W. Johnston, fourth in order in the foregoing list, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, December 10, 1835. He was fourteen years old before he opened a schoolbook and obtained but a meager education in the poor schools of those days. He remained with his father on the farm until he reached his twenty-fifth year. In 1861, he was married to Mary King, who was a native of Virginia and who died in 1868. By this union there was one child, John, who died in childhood. In 1869 Mr. Johnston married Susan Scott, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, December 13, 1847, daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Arahood) Scott. Samuel Scott, a son of John Scott,

GUN OF 24TH INDIANA BATTERY. ISAIAH W. JOHNSTON, GUNNER, AND HIS CANNONEERS. TAKEN ON BATTLEFIELD AT ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER, 1864.

MR. AND MRS. ISAIAH W. JOHNSTON.

was a native of Madison county, Ohio, and his wife of Logan county. They came to Indiana in an early day, but three years later returned to Ohio. In 1864 they came back to Indiana, where he died at Larwill March 29, 1875, and his wife died with Mrs. Johnston September 28, 1891. They had five children: Mary, Sarah, John, who are dead; Sylvester, who lives in Larwill, Indiana; and Mrs. Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have had three daughters: Philena L. married Lewis Wolf, a farmer of Noble county, and they have eight children: Benjamin, Bessie, Everett, Ellery, Harry, Gertie, Arlow and Herbert. She died October 9, 1906. Effie married John Pontzius, and they live with her parents, he operating the farm. Zona Iona died at thirteen of typhoid fever. After his marriage in 1861, Mr. Johnston settled on a part of his father's estate, where he has ever since lived. At the time he was contented with a hewed log house, but as he prospered he felt the need of a better home and some years ago built a comfortable frame structure. The place contains ninety-eight acres of good farming land, which is well improved and has a suitable barn and other outbuildings. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, by right of long and arduous service as a soldier in the army of the Union during the Civil war. October 22, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery and served faithfully as gunner until discharged August 3, 1865. He took part in the following battles and minor engagements: Horse Shoe and Marrowbone, Kentucky, July 22, 1863, Philadelphia and Sweetwater, Tennessee, October 21, 1863, Camp Bell, Tennessee, November 16, 1863, Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, Novmber 17, 1863, Talbert Station, Tennessee, December 29, 1863. He went through the famous campaign of Sherman from Dalton to Atlanta and fought at Resaca, May 13, Dallas, Georgia, May 25 to June 4, Siege of Atlanta, July 22-28 to September 2, 1864. His battery was sent with the forces after Hood, whose army he helped destroy at Nashville and Franklin, after which he was ordered to Louisville. This battery contained six guns, Mr. Johnston being gunner and promoted from the third to the first section. It was commanded mainly by Captain Alexander Hardy, of Logansport. Mr. Johnston has photographs of his gun and its quota of men taken on the Atlanta battlefield. He is a member of English Post, G. A. R. at Etna.

WILLIAM M. HUGHES.

William M. Hughes, a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Whitley county, was born in Columbia City, February 10, 1850, being a son of Charles W. and Mary (Davis) Hughes. He is a native of Virginia and she of Ohio. Charles Hughes came to Indiana in 1842, settling in Columbia township, where he purchased and cleared eighty acres of land, to which he added until at his death, in 1864, he was the owner of four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and thirteen acres of which were in cultivation, the rest consisting of timber and pasturage. In addition to becoming one of the leading farmers of the county he also took a leading part as a Re-

publican in political and public affairs. He was appointed auditor of the county in 1844, then served three years as probate judge and in 1847 was elected county treasurer; which office he filled for two terms. In 1856 he was elected county recorder, and during the Civil war was provost marshal for Whitley county, in all of which positions he displayed ability and conducted them so as to gain unqualified respect and approval. Retiring from public life he turned his attention to stock dealing, which with the management of his farm and large private interests occupied his time until the close of his earthly career. His widow, who is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, makes her home with her son on the old homestead just north of Columbia City. Charles and Mary Hughes had three children: Martha Jane, wife of a Mr. Bainbridge, a merchant of Columbia City, both now deceased; Sarah Virginia, widow of Samuel Graham, resides in Chicago; and William M.

William M. Hughes was reared on his present farm, attended the public schools of Columbia City and on attaining his majority decided to continue in the same line to which he was accustomed. He has always lived on the family homestead, which now belongs to him, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, and which by proper attention to details is kept in a highly fertile condition. The Hughes residence, built in 1858, is a large, roomy house, standing on a rise of ground affording a fine view of the surrounding country, including the city. Mr. Hughes is a Republican, but acting on advice of his father has refrained from public aspirations. Fraternally his connections are with the Masonic order.

Miss Jennie C. Yontz, who became the wife of Mr. Hughes in 1872, is a native of Ohio, from which state her parents moved to Whitley county in 1864. Her father, Benjamin Yontz, was a prosperous farmer and praiseworthy citizen, and her brother Franklin Yontz, served with credit during the rebellion as a member of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of the following children: Charles Wesley, city electrician of Joliet, Illinois; Virginia, wife of Charles White, of Whitley county; and Mary, at home.

RICHARD M. PAIGE.

Richard M. Paige, deceased, was born in Chemung county, New York, May 4, 1823, and died March 1, 1897, surviving his brother Jedediah but two weeks. He was one of the twelve children of Rufus W. A. and Jane (Middaugh) Paige, he born in Massachusetts in 1790 and she in New Jersey in 1803. In 1837 he settled in Holmes county, Ohio, where he practiced medicine some six years, removing to Whitley county in 1843 and entering a half section of land two miles east of the county seat on Eel river. He practiced somewhat until his death in 1863, surviving his wife but a few months. Of the twelve children but one survives, Matilda, wife of John Head, of the state of Washington. Seven sons reached maturity, Richard being the only one to raise a family in Whitley county. Four went to California, but one of whom, Jedediah, ever returned, he dying about one year later, aged sixty-eight. Three daughters remained in this county, Jeannette becoming the wife of Elijah De Peu, her daughter Mary being a

Mrs. Alexander, of Warren, Indiana. Jerusha married William Rouch and occupied the old homestead, her surviving daughter being Lulu, wife of Herder Schrader, of Allen county. Melissa was the wife of John McNamara, her only son, Charles, surviving. Richard M. Paige became the owner of a fine farm of over five hundred acres bordering Eel river in Union township, upon which he, about forty years since, erected a large square brick house, which continued his home till the close of life. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer, becoming one of the substantial men of the county. September 6, 1855, he married Phylura A. Lighttizer, born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 24, 1834, and who at ten years of age came to Whitley county with her parents, Joseph and Jane (Morehead) Lighttizer. Her father died in 1856, her mother ten years later. Of their five children these are now living: George, of Pierceton, Indiana, and Delphna Bump, of Whitley county. The children of Richard M. Paige and wife were: Catherine E., who married Henry Schrader and died at thirty-three; Almira A., who is with her mother, was a teacher, including two years in the College of the Church of God at Findlay, Ohio; Richard A. is a farmer of Washington township; John S. is in Union township; Simeon Jedediah; Ida E., died at eighteen, and Russell M. at eight, Phebe E. at twenty-two and Phylura Elma at twenty-three. Both the latter were teachers.

Mr. Paige was county commissioner for six years and is remembered as a stanch Democratic worker. Himself and wife were members of the Oak Grove Church of God for many years and few men were more widely or favorably known or had as many warm friends who unite in paying his memory a kindly tribute.

Simeon Jedediah Paige was born in 1867 and attended the Columbia City high school as well as the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso. During the ensuing eleven years he taught in the public schools, but not caring to make education his life work, he discontinued teaching and after traveling one year as a salesman of office furniture rented the home farm for three years. He then bought one hundred and two acres of fine land in Cleveland township and on this lived for eight years, making many substantial improvements. He leased the farm and three years later disposed of it and proceeded to develop an eighty-acre tract which he has since brought to a high state of tillage and otherwise improved. His place is in one of the most fertile parts of Union township near the old homestead.

Mr. Paige in 1884 entered the marriage relation with Miss Laura Everhard, whose parents came to Whitley county from Germany, four children resulting from the union: Russell, Katie, Melba and Ralph. Mr. Paige and wife belong to the Patrons of Husbandry and both are zealous and consistent members of the Church of God. Politically he is a Democrat.

HUGO LOGAN.

Hugo Logan, a well known and successful farmer and county clerk-elect, was born in Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, April

22, 1862, and is the son of Robert and Lucinda E. (Clark) Logan. His paternal grandparents were Charles and Rosana (McGarra) Logan, the former of whom was an Irishman who crossed the ocean about 1796 and settled on a farm in Pennsylvania. Later he removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he died. His five children are now all deceased. Robert Logan and wife were married in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1857 and spent the remainder of their lives upon a farm in that county, the father dying in June, 1902, and his wife March 3, 1897. She was the daughter of David Clark, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, who had six children.

Hugo Logan attended the common schools of Trumbull county, in 1880 graduated at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, and later took a classical course in Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. In the fall of 1882 he entered the employ of the Nickel Plate Railroad as clerk in the motive power department and one year later became a locomotive fireman. In 1887 he was promoted to the position of engineer and for ten years was in constant service at the throttle. Impaired health demanding that he leave the road, he again became a tiller of the soil. He was united in marriage with Miss Lesta E. Emerson, the daughter of Milton B. and Elizabeth (Scott) Emerson, and born in Whitley county, September 7, 1869. They have three children: Rheua; Walter E., who was killed by a train when two years of age, and Boyd H. Mr. Logan deals considerably in real estate and served as trustee of Cleveland township four years. He was recently elected county clerk, winning easily in a county normally safely Democratic, and enters the office January 1, 1908. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masons. He and wife are members of the Pythian Sisters and Daughters of Rebekah. Mrs. Logan is a member of the Eastern Star, while her religious affiliations are with the Methodist church. Mr. Logan is favored with many fine personal qualities, possessing to a marked degree the happy faculty of making warm and lasting attachments.

ISAAC BRENNEMAN.

The family now under consideration has enjoyed a varied and honorable experience and merits prominent mention in the history of this county. Isaac Brenneman, one of its most worthy representatives, is living a retired life in a beautiful home in South Whitley, enjoying the comforts and many luxuries of the land and surrounded by a host of friends. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 13, 1844, and is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Rush) Brenneman, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until they came to Ohio and settled in Champaign county, where they engaged in farming until 1851, when they moved to Whitley county and settled in Columbia township on a farm, where they remained until the end of their lives, the death of the wife occurring in 1866 and that of the husband in 1876. Both were members of the Baptist church, devoted and faithful in service and

liberal in support. To them were born twelve children: John, Barbara, Catherine, Davis R. and Elizabeth, all deceased; Abraham, living in Leesburg, Indiana; Mary, deceased; Fanny, living in Iowa; Henry, a soldier, died in 1863; Isaac, subject of this sketch; Levi, living in Chicago; Benjamin F., a resident of Columbia City. Isaac was only six years old when he came with his parents to Whitley county and, except during his military service, has since been a continuous resident of the county. In 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Tenth Corps, participating in the battle of Fort Fisher and serving to the close of the war. On being discharged he returned home and engaged in the sawmill business for a couple of years with his brother David. Following this he farmed three years and then removed to Columbia City, entering the grocery business, which he conducted very successfully for fifteen years. In 1893 he moved to South Whitley and again invested in the grocery business, in which he continued for four years, then secured gravel pit interests, in the working of which he rounded out his career, as he is now practically retired. In 1867 he united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Schwartz, born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1844. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania but moved to Ohio, where they remained until their deaths. Twelve children were born to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman have had three children: Oda Alice, deceased in infancy; E. O. died in his twenty-fifth year; the third died in infancy unnamed. In politics Mr. Brenneman is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in local matters. While in Columbia City he was a member of the town council and is now serving as councilman in South Whitley. He is also a member of William Cuppy Post, No. 195, Grand Army of the Republic, at South Whitley. Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman are members of the Baptist church. Their home is one of the most beautiful in South Whitley, the house being noted as the only one in the county built of building tile, consisting of nine rooms, with all modern conveniences.

WILLIAM V. HATHAWAY.

Among the many prosperous farmers of Whitley county, who date back to the war times, few have done more hard work and none have achieved more creditable results with the means at his disposal than he whose name heads this sketch. It was more than sixty years ago that his parents, Thomas and Melinda (Main) Hathaway, left their old home in Ohio to carve out a new one in the wilds of Indiana. Born in Ohio, January 25, 1845, William V. Hathaway was only eighteen months old when his father settled in Whitley county. He learned all about hard work as he grew up and was the principal factor in clearing the land on which the family made a living for some years after their settlement. In the course of time Mr. Hathaway found himself in possession of a good farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land, two-thirds of which is under cultivation. Mr. Hathaway de-

serves all the credit for this, as he has done many a hard day's work, to say nothing of careful management and good judgment, to get his home place in its present condition. His farm is located about seven miles from South Whitley and is regarded as one of the best of its size in that section. He has made all the improvements the place contains and has also done most of the clearing. Besides general farming, which includes raising all the standard crops of this section, he keeps considerable live stock in the shape of hogs, sheep and cattle. He is an enterprising man, ready to support all good causes and public enterprises, and as an all-around farmer has been a success. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party and he has received several local honors at the hands of the voters, having been elected supervisor and assessor of the township. He stands well in the community, has many friends and is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at South Whitley.

January 24, 1869, Mr. Hathaway married Mary E., daughter of Philip and Trythena (Jones) Ward, farmers who came from Ohio at an early day and are long since dead. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have six children: Cora, wife of Chester Rollins; Clinton, a resident of Warsaw; Alice, who lives at home; Charles, a farmer of Richland township; Bertha, wife of Fred Kist; and Alma, at home. February 11, 1865, Mr. Hathaway enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. He took part in a few skirmishes, but saw no hard service.

ALBERT D. WEBSTER.

Though most of what are called the early pioneers of Indiana have long since passed to their rest, occasionally may be found lingering at an advanced age venerable relics of a period that has gone never to return. One of these aged men, now ninety-two years old, whose life has covered Indiana's entire growth as a state, may be met with in the person of Albert Webster, who makes his home with his son in Richland township. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century he came to Indiana from his native state of Pennsylvania and after temporary residence in other places, located in Whitley county in 1850. He married Sarah Elliott, settled on a farm in Richland township and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until his retirement from active business some years ago. Albert D. Webster, son of this pioneer, was born in Union county, Indiana, August 3, 1845, and was a child of five years when his parents became residents of Whitley county. He grew up on this farm in the woods and did has part in the hard task of grubbing and clearing so as to make it fit for agricultural purposes. He lived in a cabin for several years and underwent all the trials incident to such a life, but finally found himself triumphant over natural difficulties and the owner of a valuable and productive piece of real estate. He has always been a farmer as his main business, but in early life worked occasionally at the plasterer's trade. At present Mr. Webster owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and seventy-five of which are under cultivation. The place contains some

valuable timber and has been greatly improved in recent years under the industrious management of Mr. Webster. He is fond of fine stock and the visitor is shown an excellent flock of Oxforddown sheep. He is regarded as one of the successful farmers of the county and has well deserved all that has come to him during the arduous work of the last half century. He belongs to no fraternal order, but is a member of the Christian church at Booneville, Indiana. Mr. Webster has never married but, as stated above, is taking care of his venerable father and always has a warm welcome for the friends who visit him at his hospitable home.

A. L. LANCASTER.

The family of this name is traced through a very honorable and substantial genealogy to the stanchest English yeomanry. The original home of the ancestors of the American branch was Lancashire, England, and when the emigrant founder came over and settled in Pennsylvania they identified themselves historically with the Keystone state by giving their name to the county of Lancaster. Early in the nineteenth century we hear of a descendant of these Pennsylvania pioneers in the person of Rex Lancaster, who had found his way to North Carolina, where he married Pharibe Henby, and later settled in Wayne county, Indiana. His children were Wright, Charles, Thomas, William H. and Mary J. William, the fourth of the children above mentioned, was born in Wayne county, September 22, 1824. He came to Whitley county, where he bought three hundred acres of land, but eventually increased his holdings until at one time he had one thousand acres. He settled in the woods and in two weeks had a cabin built, in which he lived eleven years, and in 1860 erected the house now found on this farm. He followed general farming and stock raising and met with success in his pursuits. He was a member of the Christian church, a Republican in politics and served two terms as township trustee. He married Mary A. Scarce, who bore him six children: A. L., subject of this sketch; Thomas A., a physician of Los Angeles, California; Melvin E., a resident of Eldorado Springs, Missouri; Franklin H., a farmer of Richland township; W. E., also a farmer of Richland township; and Ida B., wife of Charles Combs, of South Whitley. The father died in 1902.

A. L. Lancaster, eldest of his father's children, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 8, 1849. He grew up on the farm and during his entire life has followed agricultural pursuits. He has worked hard, managed well and has met with a reasonable amount of success, which leaves him considerably ahead on the right side of the ledger. At the present time he owns two hundred and eighty acres of land in Richland township, of which two hundred are under cultivation. He has made a number of improvements on his place and greatly added to its value since he became the owner. He is a general farmer, raising the ordinary crops and live stock, but makes a special of Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is a Democrat in politics, but has neither sought nor held office. In 1872 Mr. Lancaster married Nancy C., daughter of Martin and Lucretia (Dye)

Mann, the former a Pennsylvanian by birth, who settled in Ohio at an early day. Marrying in the last named state, they eventually removed to Whitley county and settled at Collamer, where their deaths occurred respectively in 1874 and 1867. Their four children were John, Louis, Andrew, and Nancy C. Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster have five children: Addie B., wife of William Landsdown, a carpenter of South Whitley; Erie A., who married Daisy Cullimore and lives at South Whitley; Otis H., who married Oddie Biddle and lives on his father's farm; Robert C.; and Russell, who still remains at home. Mrs. Lancaster is a member of the Christian church.

HENRY NORRIS.

The founder of the Whitley county family of this name was of English descent, the emigrant ancestor having come over before the Revolutionary war, and subsequently was wounded while fighting in one of the battles for independence. After the conclusion of hostilities, he settled in Virginia near Winchester and there his son William was born in 1797. After growing up he married Margaret McCoy, born in Virginia in 1803, and some years later located in Coshocton county, Ohio, of which section he became one of the early settlers. In 1843, the parents removed with their family to Whitley county and bought two hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Richland township. This location was one mile east of Whitley road, in section 22, and here they spent their lives in the occupation of farming until their respective deaths in 1872 and 1879. This couple had fourteen children, of whom four are living: Henry, William J., Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hitchcock, and Margaret, wife of Jacob Gerhart, a resident of Illinois.

Henry Norris, eldest of the surviving children, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, February 1, 1837. He grew up on the farm and lived at the old place for a number of years after the death of his parents. In 1897 he took possession of the farm in section 5 in Richland township, where he is now residing. The place consists of two hundred acres, of which one hundred and eighty are under cultivation, and Mr. Norris has made many improvements. In fact, he is one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers of Whitley county, understanding the importance of rotating his crops, keeping the land fertilized and other methods which bespeak the well informed agriculturist. Mr. Norris raises Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and other valuable live stock, the feeding of which has proved profitable. Mr. Norris is a public-spirited man, does his full share in developing his community and can always be depended upon to support worthy causes. He is a Republican in politics and served a while as county commissioner. In February, 1865, Mr. Norris enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September of the same year with the Union forces in the Shenandoah valley, reaching the position of corporal of his company.

In 1857 Mr. Norris married Derinda, daughter of John and Margaret (Casner) Wolford, early pioneers of Ohio and resi-

dents of that state until death. By this union there were seven children: John S.; Francis E., wife of Samuel Griffith, who lives at Etna Green, Indiana; Delila, deceased; Winnie M., deceased in early life; Alice M., struck by a railroad train and killed while crossing the track; Marcus married Myrtle Martin and lives on his father's farm; Lottie died at the age of nineteen. In 1895 Mr. Norris was married a second time to Jennie E., daughter of James Cordill, who is his present wife. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Grand Army of the Republic at South Whitley.

NEWTON F. WATSON.

The emigrant ancestor of the Whitley county family of this name was James Watson, a native of Ireland, who came over during the latter half of the eighteenth century and settled in Maryland. He married there and reared a family, with whom he emigrated to Ohio and located in the vicinity of Columbus. Thomas Watson, one of the sons, after growing up became a resident of Fairfield county, where he obtained success in agricultural pursuits. He had several children and among them a son named Eli, who was born in Fairfield county, January 14, 1826. After growing up he married Amanda Hare, of German descent, with whom he emigrated to Indiana and settled in Whitley county, when it was still a wild and but little improved section of the state. He bought land in Jefferson township and went through all the "agony and bloody sweat" incident to the clearing and improving of the same. He not only achieved success as a farmer, but rose to local influence as a leader first in the Whig and afterwards in the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was not only an active member but a generous contributor to the local congregation. Altogether he was a most excellent citizen in every way, esteemed during life and at the time of his death, April 17, 1899, had accumulated a handsome estate, consisting of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres and other property. He had four children: Thomas D., a prosperous farmer of Jefferson township; Newton F., the subject of this sketch; Jacob B., who died at the age of twenty years; and William M., who also died in early manhood. Newton F. Watson, second in the above list, was born in Whitley county, Indiana, October 26, 1859. His early training was that of a farm boy and he profited by it in the acquisition of those industrious habits and knowledge of practical affairs so useful in after life. In early manhood he removed to Kansas and spent six years there as a resident of Gray county. From his boyhood he manifested a taste and interest in politics and had always been an active supporter of Republican policies, as well as a leader in the affairs of his party. He served one term as clerk of Gray county, but later determined to return to his old home, which offered better opportunities for the prosecution of his business and political ambitions. He became the owner by inheritance of the old home place in Jefferson township, but since taking possession has doubled the original amount of land and now has two hundred and fifty-four acres,

the larger part of which is under cultivation. He has greatly improved the estate in every way, as is attested by the commodious brick residence, good barn and other outbuildings, well kept lawn and up-to-date fencing, ditching and tiling. He carries on general farming and stock raising and is admitted to be one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of the county. His general popularity and influence is shown by the fact that in 1904 he was elected as joint representative from his district in the state legislature and received the endorsement of a re-election on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1906, being his own successor. He was an industrious and painstaking member of the law-making body and bore a part in the important legislation that emanated from the session of 1904-05. His fraternal relations are with the Dunfee Lodge, No. 765, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1884 Mr. Watson married Miss Charlotte, daughter of Michel Kiser, of Jefferson township, but has no children.

ISAAC M. HARSHBARGER.

The gentleman whose name introduces this memoir stands well to the front among the leading farmers and stock raisers of Whitley county and as a neighbor and citizen his actions and influence have ever tended to the advancement of the community and welfare of those with whom he has mingled. Isaac M. Harshbarger was born at Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, in 1850. His father, Daniel Harshbarger, was born in Pennsylvania in 1823 and six years later went to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he married Anna A. Holliday, whose parents emigrated from England to the United States in an early day and settled in the Buckeye state. About the year 1856 Daniel Harshbarger moved his family to Whitley county, Indiana, from which time until his death in 1894 he was a successful farmer and representative citizen of Cleveland township, where in addition to the pursuit of agriculture he devoted considerable time to plastering and bricklaying, both of which trades he mastered when a woung man. At the time of his death he owned a well improved farm of one hundred and ten acres, besides valuable personal property, all of which represented the labor of his own hands and brain. He was long a zealous and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Republican in politics, though never an active partisan. Daniel and Anna A. Harshbarger reared a family of thirteen children, all but one of whom are living, their names being as follows: Elizabeth, deceased; I. M., Mary, John W., Thomas S., Eliza, Ellen, W. E., Lydia, Harriet, Lincoln, Huldah and Mark.

The early life of Isaac M. Harshbarger was without noteworthy incidents. On attaining his majority he turned his attention to agriculture, which calling he has since followed with success. In 1871 he married Miss Amanda, daughter of Fred and Susan (Jenkins) Pence, the father a Virginian by birth and an early settler of Champaign county, Ohio, where he resided until his removal to Whitley county, Indiana, in 1852, purchasing the farm in South Whitley township which his son now owns. In 1882 he changed his residence to South Whitley,

where he lived in retirement during the remainder of his days, departing this life in 1897, his wife having died in 1891, after bearing him eleven children. Mr. Harshbarger's farm, consisting of one hundred and nineteen acres of fertile soil, is situated two and one-half miles south of South Whitley and contains some of the best improvements in the community. Eighty acres are under cultivation, the remainder being devoted to pasturage. Mr. Harshbarger has not been sparing of his means in improving and making his place pleasing and attractive. His dwelling is a commodious, modern structure, well supplied with the conveniences and comforts which render rural life desirable and the large barn constructed after the most convenient plans affords ample shelter and protection to the fine domestic animals with which the farm is stocked. Mr. Harshbarger devotes considerable attention to the breeding and raising of fine live stock, especially shorthorn cattle and Chester White hogs, of which he keeps large numbers. He also takes pride in his horses, which he raises for general purposes and through his efforts a general interest in the value of improved stock has been aroused among his neighbors and throughout the community. Mr. and Mrs. Harshbarger have had three children: Etta, deceased; Fred, whose biography appears elsewhere in these pages; and Eva, who is still a member of the home circle. Mr. Harshbarger is a Republican, but in local affairs often votes for the best qualified candidate, regardless of party. With his wife he is a member of the United Brethren church and deeply interested in its work. To the best of his ability he has aided the progress of his township and county, faithfully performing the duties of citizenship and discharging with commendable fidelity every trust reposed in him by his fellowmen.

THOMAS M. HUGHES.

The above named is a well known citizen of Cleveland township, a leading farmer and an ex-soldier of the once great army that is being rapidly disintegrated by the remorseless hand of time. His ancestors were Welsh, his grandftaher, Richard Hughes, being a native of Wales, coming to America a number of years ago and settling in Pennsylvania. Nathan Hughes, son of Richard, was born in Greene county and married Isabelle, daughter of David Grimes, whose ancestors were among the early pioneers of Pennsylvania. Nathan Hughes moved to Ohio in an early day and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1839. Some time after his death, his widow came to Whitley county with her son, Thomas M., at whose home she passed from earth in 1871. The family of Nathan and Isabelle Hughes consisted of three children: William G., David H. and Thomas M., the last named being the only survivor.

Thomas M. Hughes was born January 12, 1837, in Knox county, Ohio, and spent his childhood and youth in his native state, receiving his education in such schools as the country at that time afforded. When about sixteen years of age he came to Noble county, Indiana, where he remained variously employed until the breaking out of the Civil war and in 1861 enlisted in the Thir-

teenth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, with which he served three years, during the greater part of which time his regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in all the campaigns and participated in a number of battles, among which were Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga and Corinth, besides many minor engagements and skirmishes, in all of which he bore the part of a brave and gallant soldier, who shirked no responsibility nor hesitated to go where duty called. At the expiration of his period of enlistment, January 19, 1865, he was honorably discharged and immediately thereafter returned to Indiana and spent the ensuing four years in Smith township, Whitley county. At the end of that time he engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on for several years in different parts of the county, moving his sawmill from place to place as circumstances required.

He finally disposed of his lumber interests in 1888, purchased land in Cleveland township and turned his attention to agriculture, which vocation he has since followed with gratifying financial results. At the present time he owns a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres, of which eighty are in cultivation, and his improvements, including buildings, fencing and drainage, are among the best in this part of the county. Mr. Hughes is a progressive farmer of advanced ideas, cultivates the soil according to the most approved methods and being a systematic manager, his labors have always redounded to his financial advantage, being at this time one of the well-to-do men of the township.

In 1867 Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Clara, daughter of William and Sarah (Wolf) Cleland, the union being blessed with four children: Effie, wife of Ira Miller, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Artie, wife of Roy Miller, an undertaker of South Whitley; Gertrude, who married Russel McConnell, of the same place; and Fannie, wife of Clyde B. McConnell, who assists in operating the farm. Mr. Hughes is a pronounced Republican and has ever taken an active interest in party affairs. He served as sheriff of Whitley county from 1894 to 1896, besides being elected at different times to various minor offices, including the county advisory board, in which capacity his services were greatly appreciated. He belongs to Post No. 90, Grand Army of the Republic, at South Whitley and with his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THOMPSON.

This enterprising farmer and public-spirited citizen is a native of Whitley county, Indiana, born in Richland township December 22, 1859. His father, B. F. Thompson, a native of New York, went to Ohio and from there came to Whitley county, settling in Richland township in 1836, where he purchased land and in due time became one of the progressive farmers and leading citizens of the community. He married Matilda Rodebaugh, who bore him five children: Warren, died in childhood; Benjamin F.; Augustus, a resident of Richland township; Elder, of South Bend; and Electa, deceased wife of A. P. Smith, of North

Manchester. The father, who died in 1898, was long one of the influential men of Whitley county, a leader of the local Democracy, and served eight years as a member of the board of county commissioners, besides holding different minor positions. In business matters he was more than ordinarily successful, owning at one time over twelve hundred acres of highly improved land, in addition to which he had other large interests. Benjamin F. Thompson, his second son, was reared and educated in the county of his birth and received the usual training of farm boys. After reaching his majority he became a farmer and has succeeded well in this calling.

Mr. Thompson has a beautiful farm five miles from South Whitley, on which he has resided since 1886, making numerous improvements in the meantime and bringing his place to a high state of tillage. By a system of drainage, consisting of fifteen hundred rods of eight and twelve-inch tiling, the productiveness of his land has been greatly increased and by the judicious expenditure of no small sum of money in buildings and other improvements, he has added much to the beauty of the farm, making it one of the most attractive and desirable homes in the township. Of his one hundred and ninety acres, one hundred and twenty-five are under a successful state of cultivation, the rest consisting of pasture and woodland, and on the latter is a fine sugar orchard of six hundred maple trees, which yield every spring a large quantity of excellent syrup, the demand for which is always in excess of the supply. Like his father, Mr. Thompson is essentially a man of the people, with the best interests of his fellow citizens at heart, and from his youth has kept in touch with political and public matters, being one of the leading Democrats of his township and an influential factor in the counsels of his party. He is identified with the Masonic Order, belonging to the lodge at Larwill, his aim having ever been to square his life according to the principles of the brotherhood and to exemplify in his relations with the world the high ideals which it inculcates.

In 1883 Mr. Thompson married Emma, daughter of Christie and Elizabeth (Roberts) Hayden, who were from Ohio and among the early pioneers of Whitley county, moving here in 1836. David, father of Christie Hayden, became one of the largest landowners and most successful farmers in this part of the state, his realty at one time amounting to thirteen hundred acres, the greatest part of which was improved under his direction and became quite valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a family of seven children: Hazel, Maurice, Karl, Ralph, Electa, Mary and Fred, all living and with their parents, constituting a happy and harmonious household.

ASHER D. HATHAWAY

was born June 17, 1838, in Knox county, Ohio, but since his seventh year has been a resident of Whitley county. His ancestors lived in Pennsylvania, of which state his grandfather, Joseph Hathaway, and his father, Thomas, were natives. Joseph Hathaway migrated with his family to Ohio, settling near Mt. Vernon, Knox county, where

he died many years ago and it was there that Thomas Hathaway met and married Malinda Mann, who became the mother of twelve children, nine growing to maturity, eight still living. In 1846 Thomas Hathaway disposed of his interests in Ohio and moved to Whitley county, settling in Cleveland township, where he engaged in farming on leased land, subsequently purchasing a place of his own, on which he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life in 1858, his wife surviving until 1891. Asher D. Hathaway accompanied his parents on their removel to Indiana and in the woods of Cleveland township experienced many of the vicissitudes of pioneer life. He assisted his father and brothers in cultivating the farm and when not thus engaged spent much of his time in quest of wild game, with which the forests were infested, being an unerring shot and by means of his skill as a huntsman contributing largely to the family's bill of fare. He remained with his father until the latter's death and on attaining his majority began life for himself as a tiller of the soil, which vocation he has continued ever since, meeting with gratifying financial results and becoming the possessor of an excellent farm in Cleveland township, where he now resides. Mr. Hathaway's place, which contains one hundred and ninety acres of very productive land, eighty acres in Cleveland and the rest in Richland township, is situated about four miles northwest of South Whitley and is admirably adapted to general agriculture and stock raising, one hundred and fifty-five acres being tillable. A comfortable modern residence is a conspicuous feature of the farm, in addition to which there is a large and commodious barn, one of the best structures of the kind in the locality, the other buildings being in excellent condition, the improvements including a system of tile drainage, by means of which the soil has been greatly benefited and its productiveness increased.

In 1865 Mr. Hathaway married Elmira, daughter of Philip and Maria (Firestone) Carper, natives of Stark county, Ohio, who came to Indiana in 1851 and settled on a farm in Cleveland township, where their respective deaths occurred a number of years later. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have three children: Carrie, wife of Mr. George Kyler, a farmer of Kosciusko county; Alfred, on a farm near South Whitley; and Sylvia, wife of John H. Rider, of Cleveland township, died July 7, 1905. Mr. Hathaway and wife are people of high social standing and enjoy in a marked degree the respect of their many friends and associates. He is an esteemed member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to Springfield Lodge, No. 213. Mrs. Hathaway is identified with the Christian church, manifests an interest in all the activities of the congregation and endeavors to make her life correspond with her profession as an earnest and sincere follower of the Master.

August 12, 1862, Mr. Hathaway enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, took part in the Atlanta campaign and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was never wounded or taken prisoner and as

the result of his honorable service is a welcome comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic post at South Whitley.

ALEXANDER GOFF.

This gentleman was one of the loyal sons of the north who, during the dark days of the rebellion, when the ship of state was stranded on the rugged rocks of disunion, turned his back to the pleasures of home, society and friends and went to the front to battle for his country and if necessary sacrifice his life upon the altar of duty, that the government might be preserved. Since then he has devoted his energies to the peaceful pursuits of civil life, with advantage both to himself and others. Alexander Goff was born in Jay county, Indiana, November 9, 1841, being the son of John and Susannah (Mann) Goff, both born in Pennsylvania. John Goff became a citizen of Indiana as early as 1830, settling in Jay county, where he followed farming until 1851, when he disposed of his interests in that part of the state and changed his residence to Whitley county, purchasing the farm in Cleveland township now owned and occupied by his son. Mr. Goff improved the place and converted in into one of the best farms in the locality. He had eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, but at this time Alexander and Ruhena, who married John Smith, of Cleveland township, are the only survivors.

Alexander Goff spent the first ten years of his life in the county of his birth and in 1851 was brought by his parents to Whitley county. October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, with which he served until his discharge, May 26, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Groff participated with his regiment in a number of engagements, receiving at Fort Donelson a wound which compelled him temporarily to quit the command. When his injury was healed he rejoined his regiment and remained at the front until discharged. Among the most important battles in which he was engaged were Shiloh; siege of Corinth, where he was under fire the greater part of thirty days; Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, where he also received a painful wound, and other minor engagements and skirmishes, in all of which his conduct as a soldier was above reproach. On leaving the service Mr. Goff returned home and resumed farming, meeting with gratifying success in his calling, besides achieving standing as an enterprising citizen. He owns an excellent farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, all but twenty-five of which are under cultivation and highly improved with substantial buildings, good fences and a thorough system of drainage. Mr. Goff resides in the village of Collamer, two miles west of South Whitley, where he has a beautiful and attractive home. Though a Democrat, deeply interested in the success of his party, Mr. Goff is neither a politician nor office seeker, making every other consideration subordinate to the useful life he leads as a tiller of the soil.

In 1865 Mr. Goff married Jane, daughter of Nathan and Ruth (Radcliff) Williams, who bore him six children: Belle, wife of Levi Dohner; Heber, Fred, Jesse, Milo and Hollis, all married except Milo

and Fred and doing well in their respective vocations. The mother of these children died in 1884 and in 1890 Mr. Goff entered the marriage relation with Mrs. Susan Ketrow, daughter of Albert and Ella (Thrush) Ramsey, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, the father dying in October, 1900, in Kosciusko county, and the mother in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey were the parents of eleven children, one of whom died at the age of twenty-two years and one in infancy, the rest rearing families. By her marriage with Mr. Ketrow, Mrs. Goff had three children: Calvin, Amanda, wife of Peter Wagoner, and Paris. Mr. Goff is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Grand Army of the Republic and Mrs. Goff is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN P. JACKSON.

The ancestors of the Whitley county family of this name originated in New Jersey and the grandfather of John P., Benjamin Jackson, had six children: David, Daniel, Benjamin, Harriet, Phoebe and Ziba. All of these are dead but some reached advanced ages, especially Phoebe Vennum, who was one hundred and four years old, her one hundredth birthday being celebrated June 23, 1884, at Morrison, Illinois. David, the eldest, was married in New Jersey to Prudence Hathaway and with the rest of the family migrated to Knox county, Ohio, in 1814, where his father, Benjamin, died at the age of ninety-one and his mother, Abigail (Mitchell) Jackson, at the age of eighty-four. In 1852 David brought his wife and children to Indiana and settled on a farm in Allen county, but in 1860 removed to Whitley county to the present home of John P. and here he lived until his death in 1883, his wife having passed away in 1875. They had sixteen children, of whom only Mahlon and John P. are living, the others being Ira, Polly, Phoebe, Clarica, Electa, Abigail, Sarah, Daniel, David, Silas and three who died in infancy. Polly was the wife of John Potts and about 1850 came to Noble county, Indiana. Ira soon after settled near Laud. David also settled at Laud, so that when the family came these were already here.

John P. Jackson, youngest of this family, was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 5, 1833. He accompanied his parents to Indiana and when twenty-two began working out by the month. In six years, by close saving and rigid economy, he had enough money to buy forty acres of land in Allen county, but later returned to live with his father and mother in Whitley county and remained with them until their deaths. He inherited the homestead now consisting of eighty-eight acres in Thorncreek township, four and a half miles northwest of Columbia City. As the result of careful management he now has a comfortable home as well as a valuable estate with a modernly constructed house, good bank barn and other conveniences. His farm is well drained, in a fine state of cultivation and is a desirable country home.

In 1858 Mr. Jackson was married to Catherine Komp, of Troy township, who died in 1881 after becoming the mother of eight children: Frank and Elizabeth, deceased; Frederick, in telephone work at

John P. Jackson.

Fort Wayne; Lillie, wife of H. A. Rouch, of Nebraska; Daniel, of Logansport, is a Pan Handle conductor; Chloe is a professional nurse in Chicago; Daisy, wife of Holten Longnecker, of Colorado; and Vern, a Pan Handle brakeman, was killed while on duty, aged twenty-two. In 1884 Mr. Jackson married Martha, daughter of Aaron B. Long, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, who came to Indiana when eighteen years old and married Julia Crowl in Kosciusko county. Her mother, Elizabeth Coy, is still living at Syracuse, Indiana, at the age of ninety-seven years. Mrs. Martha (Long) Jackson was born in Kosciusko county, December 17, 1855. By his second marriage Mr. Jackson had seven children: Clarence, Jesse, Mearl (deceased), Floyd, Homer, Heber and Edith. The parents are members of Mission Chapel Baptist church. In 1864 Mr. Jackson enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the end of the war, taking part in the battle of Fort Fisher and in numerous skirmishes. His service extended over one year, being discharged from a hospital on account of typhoid fever. Mr. Jackson is a Republican, though never an aspirant for public office.

AARON MISHLER.

The family of which the subject is a worthy representative is an old and honorable one and wherever known the name has stood for sound intelligence, unbending rectitude and good citizenship. High ideals of duty have also characterized the different members of this family, but none of them have proved more worthy than the enterprising tiller of the soil whose name appears above.

Aaron Mishler, son of Daniel and Cathrine Mishler, was born August 12, 1862. (For genealogy see sketch of Lewis Mishler.) Reared on a farm and spending his youth and childhood amid scenes and influences calculated to develop what was best in his nature, he early displayed those qualities which inspire confidence and afford proof of future activity and usefulness. Selecting agriculture for his vocation he devoted to it all his energies of body and mind and now in the prime of life easily ranks with the most enterprising farmers of Whitley county. Mr. Mishler's farm, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres of valuable land, lies about three and a half miles north of South Whitley and in the matter of improvements, cultivation and productiveness is admittedly one of the most beautiful estates in Cleveland township, the buildings being modern in consturction and the entire premises giving evidence of a competent management. On this farm are grown extensive crops of the grains and vegetables raised in northern Indiana, much of the product being fed to the fine blooded cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, of which the proprietor raises a large number. In his political views Mr. Mishler has always been a Republican. He has been a lifelong member of the German Baptist church and as such his influence has ever been on the side of morality and civic righteousness and his life an example of Christianity practically applied.

In the year 1885 Mr. Mishler married

Miss Ella, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Reed) Kyler, since which time their domestic life has been agreeable and happy. Their hospitable home is a gathering place of numerous friends and a model of domesticity and comfort, in which resides a silent strength that wields a powerful influence in purifying and elevating the affairs of society and the state. They have one child, Ethel, who is still with her parents.

LEWIS MISHLER.

With the exception of three years, this prosperous farmer and representative citizen has been an honored resident of Whitley county since his birth, which occurred June 14, 1859, in the township of Cleveland, where he still lives. His father, Daniel Mishler, was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1827 and came to northeastern Indiana many years ago, settling in Kosciusko county, where he became a successful farmer, later removing to Whitley county, where his death occurred in 1905. His wife, formerly Catherine Miller and also of Ohio, bore her husband eleven children: Phoebe, wife of Lewis Bayman, of Cleveland township; Lewis, subject of this sketch; George, who resides in Nebraska; Aaron, a resident of Cleveland township; John D., of Rossville; Estie, deceased; Ira and three that died in infancy. Daniel Mishler was a man of sterling worth, a zealous member of the German Baptist church, and his influence in the community of his residence and elsewhere was ever on the side of morality and civic righteousness.

The early life of Lewis Mishler was spent on the farm and under wholesome parental influences. He developed while still quite young a well rounded character, which enabled him to lay correct plans for his future course of action. Reared a tiller of the soil, he has never departed from this vocation and since engaging in it for himself his progress has been rapid, his standing as a farmer and stock raiser at the present time being second to that of no other man in the county. Mr. Mishler has accumulated a handsome estate, owning three hundred and sixty-five acres, all but sixty-five of which are tillable and highly improved, eighty acres lying in the county of Kosciusko. It is as a breeder and raiser of fine live stock that he is most widely known, ranking among the foremost in this line, and devoting special attention to thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, Oxforddown sheep and superior breeds of swine. He has been liberal in expenditures for improvements, as is attested by his large and imposing modern residence, capacious barns and other buildings, also by his farm, the condition of every part of which bears evidence of the superior manner in which it has been cultivated and managed. Mr. Mishler is public spirited to the extent of lending his influence to all enterprises having for their object the material advancement of his township and county.

He usually votes the Republican ticket, but is not a politician in the usual acceptation of that term. He is a member of the German Baptist church and as such has been the means of accomplishing much good in the community, his life being in harmony with the faith he professes.

In 1881 Mr. Mishler was married to Miss Barbara, daughter of David and Sarah (Kreider) Arnett, and is the father of two children, Harley A. and Sarah C., both still members of the home circle. They lost two children in infancy. They adopted Tina Brooking, a three-year-old girl, whom they have reared as their own and who is still living with them.

ROBERT T. SMITH.

The present trustee and a well known farmer of Smith township, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, November 6, 1861, and is the son of William and Sarah (Glover) Smith, the latter born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and the former in Washington county, same state. William was the son of James Smith, also a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio in an early day and engaged in farming. He was married to Cazia McCulla and to this union eight children were born. William, Adam, Samuel, David, Margaret, Mary, Rebecca and Martha, all deceased. Sarah (Glover) Smith was born February 15, 1827, and is the daughter of James and Isabella (Thompson) Glover, both natives of Ireland and married in the old country. In 1820 they moved to Canada and later to Pennsylvania, where they spent their lives, seven children being born to them: William R., Rachel, Sarah, Isabel, Charles, James and Mary. William and Sarah Smith were married in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1847, where they engaged in agriculture and remained till the death of the husband, which occurred in 1864. The widow came to Indiana in 1881, since which time she has lived with her son Robert. She enjoys a membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Eight children were born of this union: David, deceased; William, living in Indiana; Charles and Samuel, deceased; George, living in Indiana; Francis D., living in Ohio; Frederick, living in Richland township, Whitley county; Robert T. Mr. Smith has always followed agriculture as a means of livelihood and business. In 1896 he was married to Sarah Ellen, daughter of Eli and Catharine (Mowery) Mosher, born in Whitley county, Indiana, August 29, 1865. The parents were early settlers in Whitley county and performed a liberal share in the development of the country, aiding in all enterprises of a beneficial nature. Mr. Mosher is at this time a citizen of Columbia City. He and wife had nine children: Adam B., Francis S. and Charles, deceased; Michael H., Clara G., deceased; Abraham, Sarah E., Clarinda and Anna.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Clara I., Francis E. and Robert T. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and in 1905 was appointed to the office of trustee of the township, in which position he renders the public efficient and satisfactory service. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and devoted to its interests.

CHARLES E. WEYBRIGHT.

The news that one of its citizens was to be a deputy clerk of the supreme court during the next four years was pleasantly received in Columbia City, especially in Re-

publican circles, owing to the recipient's active connection with the affairs of that party for some years past. Charles E. Weybright, the gentleman in question, who entered upon his new duties under Clerk Fitzpatrick on January 1, 1907, is a young man of popular manners, excellent education and good business qualifications, with a large capacity for making and holding friends. He was born September 8, 1875, in Washington township, Whitley county, Indiana. His parents, Martin B. and Mary E. (Smith) Weybright, were old settlers of Whitley county, the former coming here in 1837 and the latter in 1850. They were respectively natives of Montgomery and Wayne counties, Ohio, and were married after coming to Whitley county. The father died in September, 1899, but his widow still lives on the farm in Washington township, where she went to housekeeping as a bride more than half a century ago. This worthy pioneer couple became the parents of eight children: William H., now on the home farm; Keziah, wife of Henry Benner; Belle, wife of John Faudree; Sherman E., clerk in the quartermaster general's office at Jeffersonville; Nelson and Allie, deceased; Charles E. and Harley, a resident of South Whitley. The parents were members of the Baptist church and the father became attached to the Republican party at its foundation. On coming to Whitley county, he entered seventy acres of wild land, which he eventually improved into a valuable piece of property. Charles E. Weybright, seventh of the children in order of birth, had a yearning desire to obtain a good education from his earliest boyhood and as he had a natural adaptability his wish was gratified before he was called to enter into business affairs. Besides attendance at the common schools he had the benefit of one term at the Valparaiso Normal and one in 1896-98 at the Terre Haute State Normal. During this period and later he had ten years' experience as a teacher, four in the common schools and six in the graded schools at South Whitley. In 1903 Mr. Weybright was appointed deputy in the office of County Auditor Charles E. Lancaster and retained that place until he resigned to assume his new duties at Indianapolis.

June 14, 1904, he was married at South Whitley to Miss Blanche, daughter of George and Ella Allen. Mr. Weybright is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the County Officers' Association of Whitley county and for three years has been secretary of the Republican county central committee. Mrs. Weybright is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and popular in the social circles of Columbia City.

HON. JOHN W. ORNDORF.

This name, now so familiar throughout northeastern Indiana, was first heard of in this section of Allen county when George W. Orndorf settled on a farm in Lake township in 1846. He was successful in his business affairs and in 1876 removed to Churubusco, where he died a few years later in his seventy-second year. He married Eva Spinks, who bore him eight children, of whom John W. Orndorf was the fifth. He was born in Allen county, Indiana, February 9, 1854, and grew up on his father's place

with the usual experience of farm boys. This consisted in working during the summer and attending school in the winter, his educational acquirements being supplemented later by one year's term at the select school in Churubusco. His first business venture was as a teacher in the schools of his native district, which occupation he followed for four consecutive terms, during this time attending the normal at Valparaiso and spending his vacations at work on the farm in the summer seasons. In the fall of 1877 he went south and remained there two years looking after some real-estate interests of his father. In the spring of 1879 he returned to Churubusco and accepted a position in a hardware store, owned by his father and William A. Geiger. After a year he joined his father in purchasing the Geiger interest, but disposed of it by a resale before the end of twelve months. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Orndorf was elected justice of the peace and after serving four years was admitted to the Whitley county bar, since which time he has been in active practice of the law at Churubusco. In July, 1887, he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, served four years and acted a year as deputy prosecuting attorney under John C. Wigent. In 1886 he was candidate on the People's ticket for clerk of the county, but was defeated by Samuel P. Kaler by about three hundred votes. In the spring of 1906, Mr. Orndorf was nominated as a candidate of the Republican party for state senator from the district composed of Whitley and Huntington and was elected the ensuing November by a majority of three hundred and sixty-one votes, carrying both counties. He has enjoyed other political honors, having been chosen delegate from the twelfth congressional district to the national convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency in 1904. He has also served in various state and county conventions of his party. In fact, he is easily the leading citizen of his community and one of the most prominent as well as most popular of Whitley county's public men. He is interested in lands in Whitley, Steuben and Noble counties and owns land in Kansas and South Dakota besides other valuable property. In April, 1906, he sold his law practice at Churubusco owing to pressure on his time arising from other duties, and his friends feel confident he will make a hard-working and influential member of the state senate.

In October, 1881, Mr. Orndorf was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of William G. and Nancy Hyatt, who were old settlers of Allen county. Mr. and Mrs. Orndorf have an only daughter, Miss Ila, and the family are welcome in the best social circles of the county. Mr. Orndorf is a member of the Masonic fraternity and with his wife and daughter also holds membership in the Eastern Star. Mrs. Orndorf is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes an active interest in the work.

JONATHAN ULREY.

The Ulreys were amongst the early settlers of Pennsylvania, from which state Samuel Ulrey emigrated to Ohio as long ago as the year 1800, being among the daring pioneers who first penetrated the forests

of the latter commonwealth to plant the standard of civilization in what was then the "far west." John S. Uulrey, son of Samuel, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1809, remained near the place of his birth until the year 1837 and then migrated to northern Indiana, settling on a farm in Wabash county, where he made his home until his removal in 1850 to Kosciusko county. He purchased a farm in the latter county and there spent the closing years of his life, dying at a good old age in 1891. He married Sarah Swihart, a native of Ohio, who bore him eight children, three of whom survive. She departed this life in Kosciusko county in the year 1853. John S. and Sarah Ulrey were estimable people and exerted a healthful moral influence in the different communities of their residence. They were zealous and faithful members of the German Baptist church, earnestly devoted to their religious faith, and are remembered for their many acts of kindness, for charities dispensed among the poor and needy and for long and useful lives filled to repletion with good to their kind. Jonathan Ulrey, one of the surviving children, was born at Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Indiana, September 10, 1843. From his youth he has devoted his energies to cultivating the soil, with the result that he is today in independent circumstances, with a comfortable competency for future years. He is well read, keeps informed on current events and the leading questions of the day and his judgment and discretion are seldom at fault. Mr. Ulrey has a fine home, well supplied with the comforts and conveniences that make country life attractive and as a farmer and stock raiser occupies a conspicuous place among his fellow citizens. Of the one hundred and forty-seven and a half acres which his estate contains, one hundred acres are under cultivation, the grain raised thereon being largely fed to stock, in the breeding and raising of which his success has been most gratifying. Living within a mile of South Whitley, which lies on the south, he enjoys the advantage of excellent markets and other facilities in keeping therewith.

In 1875 Mr. Ulrey married Eliza A., daughter of Robert and Francis (Russell) Wilson, natives of Champaign county, Ohio, but early settlers of Whitley county, to which they came about 1856, locating on a farm in Cleveland township, which their son-in-law now owns and occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrey have had four children: Karl, who lives at home; Orville, who married Edith Blue and resides in Whitley county; Lee W., deceased; and Frances, who lives with her parents and works as a milliner. Mr. Ulrey gives his support to the Republican party and belongs with his wife and family to the Baptist church, both being highly esteemed by the membership of the local congregation.

ADAM S. WARNER.

The family of this name in Whitley county is an old and honorable one, whose genealogy dates back to a remote period in the history of Maryland. The great-grandfather of A. S. Warner spent all of his life in that state and was a man of considerable local prominence. His son, also a Marylander by birth, grew to manhood in his na-

tive commonwealth, moved first to Pennsylvania and thence to Harrison county, Ohio, where he ended his career after a long and useful life, his wife dying at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. George Warner, father of Adam S., was a native of Maryland, but in early life accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania and thence to Harrison county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, which vocation the majority of the family appear to have followed. He married Mary Snyder, a native of Maryland, who bore him six children: Catherine, Adam S., Rosanna, Polly, Margaret and George, all living and having families of their own, the oldest being eighty years of age, the same number of years reached by the father, whose death occurred in 1877.

Adam S. Warner, the second of this family, was born December 24, 1828, in Harrison county, Ohio, spent his youth and young manhood at his native place and on leaving the parental home learned the carpenter's trade, to which his life has been very largely devoted. In 1855 he came to Whitley county and settled in Cleveland township, where he followed his chosen calling until 1883, when he disposed of his interests and removed to Kansas, where he spent the succeeding fifteen years in the city of Newton, contributing much to the material advancement of that place. At the expiration of the period indicated he returned to Whitley county and since then has resided in Cleveland township, where he still devotes considerable time to mechanical work. Although past his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Warner retains to a marked degree the possession of his faculties, physical and mental, being quite rugged and strong and capable of doing much more labor in the same length of time than many men greatly his junior. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party and still manifests keen interest in public questions and political issues, on all of which he has intelligent and well grounded opinions.

Mr. Warner was married about 1853 to Mary Holin, of Stark county, Ohio, by whom he had five children: H. H., Levi, Emma, Sherman and Joseph. The mother died in 1866 and by a second marriage, with Rebecca Bruch, he has seven children: Albert, Delmar, Aden, Lyman, Myrtle, Ada, and Lester.

HENRY SICKAFOOSE.

Like so many of the representative citizens of northern Indiana, Henry Sickafoose is a native of Ohio, having been born in 1834, in the historic county of Stark. John Sickafoose, his father, was a Pennsylvanian, married in his native state to Margaret Swartwood, and shortly afterward migrated to Stark county, Ohio, came from there to Whitley county and settled in the wilds of Cleveland township, of which he was among the early pioneers. He purchased, cleared and developed a farm and in due time became a leading citizen of the community, achieving influence as a Republican in local political circles. For many years he was a prominent member of the Lutheran church, the success of which was largely due to his financial assistance. He held all the township offices within the gift of the people and in many ways made himself useful until the

time of his death, which occurred in January, 1876, that of his wife following in October, 1878.

Henry Sickafoose, one of the three survivors of their twelve children, was only about four years old when his parents came to Indiana in 1838, his development, education and subsequent career occurring in the township of his adoption. He passed through many of the experiences incident to the pioneer period, became familiar with hard work in the woods and fields and grew to manhood with the proper equipment for the making of a successful farmer. He has devoted all his adult life to agriculture and for many years was recognized as an energetic and progressive tiller of the soil. For a long time he made his home in Washington township, where he owned a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, but in 1891 disposed of this place and purchased a neat rural home of five acres in Cleveland township, where he has since been living in retirement. He has beautified the surroundings and made it one of the most attractive places of residence in the county, where an old-fashioned hospitality is dispensed to all visitors.

In 1860 Mr. Sickafoose was united in marriage with Sarah A., daughter of Michael and Polly (Stults) Holem, natives of Stark county, Ohio, who in 1854 came to Indiana and spent the closing years of their lives in Whitley county. Mr. and Mrs. Sickafoose have five children: Margaret; Jane, wife of A. B. Henry; Ephraim, who married Mamie Cunningham and lives in Mishawaka, Indiana; Levi D., who married Susan Pimlot, of Whitley county, and lives at Logansport; Ethel, who lives with her father; and Rev. Curtis Sickafoose, minister of the United Brethren church at Galveston, Indiana. The parents also belong to this church and have always taken a deep interest in its work. The political affiliations of Mr. Sickafoose are with the Republican party, of which he has been a lifelong member.

H. H. WARNER.

H. H. Warner, one of the five survivors in a family of twelve children, whose parents were Adam S. and Mary (Holin) Warner, is a native of Whitley county, Indiana, born October 1, 1856, in the township of Cleveland, where he still resides. He was reared under the healthful and wholesome influence of farm life, and is indebted to the district school for his preliminary education, the training thus received being supplemented by a year's course at the Sixteen College in Huntington county, where he made substantial progress in the higher branches of learning and earned an honorable record as an industrious and painstaking student. With this discipline as a foundation and by taking advantage of every opportunity for mental culture, Mr. Warner has become one of the well informed men of his community, being a wide reader of current and general literature, also a thinker and close observer, with the result that he is familiar with the leading questions and issues of the day, and to no small degree an authority among his friends and associates. Early in life he matured plans for his future course of action and by adhering to the same, his career has been emi-

nently honorable as well as financially successful, standing today among the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of his township and enjoying repute as an enterprising farmer who has made agricultural science the subject of critical study. Mr. Warner's farm is admirably situated, well drained and improved with good buildings, fences, etc., every acre of tillable land being fertile and highly productive, the estate as a whole representing a value considerably in excess of one hundred dollars per acre. On taking possession of his place he addressed himself to the task of making such a home as his ambition had long coveted. To accomplish this required result the exercise of those qualities of perseverance and economy more essential in farming perhaps than in any other vocation. How well he has succeeded in his laudable undertakings is proved by the comfortable residence, commodious barn and other structures, which adorn the place; also by the rich fields and careful fencing, which encloses the various tracts set apart for crops, orchard and pasturage. Mr. Warren does not confine himself strictly to growing crops for an income, but gives attention to the raising of good breeds of cattle and hogs, which materially increase the profits arising from his cereal products, while the eighty acres under his careful and prudent management present not only an attractive and desirable country home, but a delightful picture of rural beauty, pleasing to every beholder.

In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Warner is vice-president of the Farmers' State Bank, of South Whitley, the duties of which office he discharges in a highly creditable manner to all concerned, being familiar with financial matters and well qualified to fill positions of honor and trust. He has also held various local offices and for a number of years has been an advocate of public improvements, encouraging all enterprises with this object in view, also standing for whatever makes for the social and moral good of the community. A Republican, well versed in the principles and history of parties, he has seldom been drawn into the arena of partisan politics, nevertheless his influence has done much for the success of the ticket and he has proven an earnest worker in a number of hotly contested campaigns. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 510, at South Whitley, and in religion the United Brethren church embodies his creed.

June 25, 1879, Mr. Warner married Miss Isadora, daughter of John and Jane (Hard) Henry, and they have three children: Fermar A., cashier of the wholesale grocery firm of A. H. Perfict & Company, at Fort Wayne; Effie May and Lloyd H., who are still under the parental roof. After his marriage Mr. Warner was in the saw-mill business five years before he engaged in farming. At the fall election in 1906, he was elected a member of the Whitley county council.

MARTIN H. BRIGGEMAN.

Martin H. Briggeman, farmer and stock raiser of Cleveland township and son of Henry and Minnie Briggeman, is a native of Whitley county, Indiana, born May 31, 1853. He enjoyed the advantages of the common schools and grew to maturity in

close touch with nature on the farm and having early decided to make agriculture his life work has pursued the same for himself ever since attaining his majority and is now well situated as concerns material things, owning a small though excellent farm, which is tilled according to modern methods and on which are to be seen some of the best improvements in the community where he resides. In connection with tilling the soil Mr. Briggeman has done considerable work in the line of carpentry, which trade he learned in his younger days. He put up all the buildings on his own farm in addition to which his services as a mechanic have also been much in demand by his neighbors, having erected a number of dwellings, barns and other structures in his own and adjacent localities, besides having done a thriving business in masonry work and moving buildings. Mr. Briggeman possesses sound intelligence, mature judgment and his ideas and opinions have weight with his fellowmen. He is keenly interested in the events of the day, well-informed on the leading questions of the times, and as a neighbor and citizen stands high in the community, commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he has relations of a business or social nature.

Mr. Briggeman was married in 1888 to Miss Caroline Grieser, who has borne him five children: Franz, Traugott, Clara, Emma and Emil, all living at home. Mrs. Briggeman was born in Allen county, Indiana, September 5, 1861, her parents being John and Frances (Schaffner) Grieser, natives of Germany, who became early settlers of Allen county and died there some years ago. John Grieser was a Union soldier during the Civil war. Mrs. Briggeman has achieved quite a reputation as a raiser of poultry, to which she has devoted considerable attention for several years, making a specialty of the fine breeds. She has a number of fine fowls which command fancy prices, besides doing a lucrative business marketing the more ordinary varieties. Mr. Briggeman and wife are members of the German Lutheran church and manifest an abiding interest in all lines of religious and charitable work under the auspices of the local congregation with which they are identified. Henry J. Briggeman was a native of Germany, born in the principality of Lippe Dettmold, where he lived until about 1850, when he emigrated to the United States and later came to Whitley county, purchasing the land in Cleveland township now owned by his son Martin, cleared and otherwise improved the same and made it a valuable farm. He was an honest and law-abiding man, an honorable public-spirited citizen and his death, which occurred December 27, 1905, was deeply lamented not only by the members of his own family but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who had learned to esteem him for many of his excellent qualities of mind and heart. The maiden name of his wife, whom he married in his native land, was Minnie Hauptmeyer. (See sketch of William Hauptmeyer.) She bore him children as follows: Martin H.; Caroline, wife of Henry Ahneman; Emelia, now Mrs. Emil Weihle; Rieke, who married John Trier; Mary, wife of Edward Trier; Henry, Minnie, wife of William Liche (see sketch); Lizzie who married Christian Denges; and Annie, all living but Mrs. Denges, who departed this life in September, 1906.

DAVID GABLE.

George S. Gable left his home in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, when a young man and moved to Ohio, being the only member of this family to come westward. He became a man of influence in Darke county, and as a local leader of the Democracy held various public offices. He married Elizabeth Keaner, of Pennsylvania, and in 1850 came to Whitley county, locating on a farm in Cleveland township, where he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, being at the time of his death one of the representative farmers of his community. He had five children: Abraham, John, deceased, Jacob, Lydia and David.

David Gable was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 27, 1840, and hence was about ten years of age when brought to Whitley county by his parents. Like other country boys, he had the benefit of a farm training, with the usual school advantages of those days, and when old enough to work assisted in the clearing of the new land. Eventually he became owner of this farm, which he has greatly improved, and his whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. His estate consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres, situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of the county, one hundred and fifty acres being in cultivation and thoroughly drained with over three thousand rods of tiling. His buildings are all first-class and in excellent condition, the entire premises bearing evidence of an owner who makes every other consideration subordinate to the successful prosecution of his chosen calling.

In 1862, Mr. Gable was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Susan (Schafner) Kearns, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio and thence to Whitley county, a short time prior to the arrival of the Gable family. Mr. and Mrs. Gable have five children: Eldora, wife of George Bruch, a farmer of this county; Diana, who married Perry W. Jenkins and lives in Kansas; Malinda, now Mrs. William E. Pence, residing in Marion, Indiana; Sheridan, a farmer of Whitley county; and Ida, the wife of Milton Sickafoose, who assists in cultivating the home farm. Mr. Gable is a Democrat, but his interest in party affairs extends no further than defending his principles and supporting the regular nominees. He discharges the duties of citizenship as becomes an enterprising, public-spirited American of today, keeping pace with current though and in touch with the leading questions before the people, on all of which he has well defined opinions and the courage of his convictions in their utterance. His financial success has been commensurate with the industry and energy displayed in his chosen field of endeavor, and he is now classed among the leading farmers and well-to-do men of his township and county.

JOHN W. EASTOM.

The agricultural interests of Cleveland township are represented by some of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens of this part of Indiana, and none stand higher in the list than the well known farmer whose name appears above. He is descended from English ancestry and in his personality are combined many of the sterling qualities for which this nationality has long been distin-

guished. His father, George Eastom, was a native of Pennsylvania and son of an immigrant who came to this country from Liverpool, England, and settled in the Keystone state, where he lived until his death. George Eastom married Hannah Donohoe, who was born in Virginia, where her father settled when he came to the United States from Ireland. They had six children: James, Mary, John W., Frank, Martha E. and Nancy. George Eastom removed first to Ross and later Putnam county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1862. He was a man of unbending rectitude, a pronounced Democrat and a zealous member of the German Baptist church.

John W. Eastom was born October 28, 1838, in Ross county, Ohio, spent his early years on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools and remained at home until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted at Tiffin in Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Gibson, with which he served three years and fifteen days. He went through a number of noted campaigns and took part in many battles, among which were Bowling Green and Green River Kentucky, Nashville, Chattanooga and other engagements in Tennessee, his regiment being with General Sherman during this period. The Forty-ninth Ohio was the first Union force to cross into Kentucky and during most of his service Mr. Eastom was in the Army of the Cumberland, experiencing all the perils and hardships that fell to his command. He was honorably discharged in September, 1864, and at once returned to his home in Putnam county, Ohio, where he remained until 1869 and then removed to Whitley county, settling near Larwill, Richland township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1903, he purchased land in Cleveland township, where he has since lived and prospered, owning at this time a well improved farm of one hundred acres, the greater part in cultivation and lying a short distance from South Whitley, in proximity to as good markets as northern Indiana affords. Mr. Eastom deals considerably in real estate, especially farm property, which he buys and sells quite extensively, realizing no small sum in this line of business. He was formerly a Democrat, but eventually became a Republican as the result of issues growing out of the war. He has held various local offices, including that of supervisor and school director, and is at present a township councilman, elected for a term of four years.

In May, 1865, Mr. Eastom married Miss Sarah J., daughter of David and Rebecca (Haeger) Wallace, natives of Wood county, Ohio, and both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Eastom have had eight children: Jennie M. and Cora, deceased; Martha E., Gertrude, Charles, Edward, Clarence and Elsie. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Eastom was for many years a minister, but is now retired. He is a comrade of the South Whitley Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

OZIAS METZ.

Among the leading men of Cleveland township whose influence was always for the right and who by a life of usefulness in-

duced many to seek the better way, was the late Ozias Metz. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 29, 1833, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Giselman) Metz, natives of Pennsylvania, the father a farmer by occupation, but for many years working as a carpenter. Jacob and Catherine Metz lived in Ohio until 1853, when they came to Whitley county, settling on a farm in Washington township, where the former died in 1881 and the latter June 24, 1899. They had eleven children: Eliza, Sarah, Catherine, Margaret, Aaron, Lewis, Ozias, Caroline, Moses, Manassah and Rachel, the majority of whom grew to maturity and reared families.

Ozias Metz was reared to manhood in his native state, spent his early years on the family homestead in Stark county and by attendance at school and home reading became an unusually well informed man. He accompanied the family on their removal to Whitley county and from that time devoted his energies to the pursuits of agriculture, eventually being able to purchase a farm of his own in Cleveland township, which, under his judicious management, was highly improved and has become one of the beautiful homes of the county, containing at present two hundred and forty-six acres. Admirably situated about one mile southeast of South Whitley, in the midst of one of the most fertile and productive agricultural districts of northeastern Indiana, the improvements consisting of a fine brick residence of modern design, a large, well constructed bank barn, good outbuildings of all kinds, the fields enclosed with high-grade wire fences, the Metz home attracts the attention of every passer and impresses the beholder as a model rural estate. Mr. Metz was a man of enterprise, systematic in all of his undertakings, prudent in the conduct of his business and at the time of his death was one of the financially substantial men of Whitley county. Possessing unimpeachable integrity, his reputation was unsullied by the commission of a single unworthy act, while his character as an upright man won him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact and gained him a name that was long synonymous with integrity and fair dealing. In early life Mr. Metz united with the German Baptist church and from that time until his death his daily walk and conversation where consistent with his profession as a sincere follower of Christ. A number of years ago he became a minister and wielded a salutary influence, not only among the members of his own religious sect but among the people wherever he publicly proclaimed the gospel. Mr. Metz was a Republican but took no active part in political campaigns. After a long and useful life, he passed away April 26, 1901, his death being widely and deeply lamented as the loss of a kind and accommodating neighbor, a sincere and devoted friend and a worthy citizen in the best sense of that term.

Mr. Metz first married Christina Shively, a native of Wells county, Indiana, who died in 1863. His second matrimonial alliance was with Nancy Wagoner, of Huntington county, by whom he had four children: Maggie, Cora, Irvin and Stella. After the mother's death some years later, Mr. Metz was married in 1881 to Miss Fanny, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Shoemaker) Rhumsyre, by whom he had two children: Omer R., bookkeeper for a large business

house in Philadelphia; and Arthur R., who is studying chemistry in the Indiana State University but manages the farm for his mother. The parents of Mrs. Metz had six children: Katie, Mary, David, Fanny, Lewis and Adam.

JOHN KREIDER.

Early in the ninteenth century David and Barbara Kreider migrated from Pennsylvania to Montgomery county, Ohio, where the former ended his days after a residence of some years. His son Jacob, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1809, located in Darke county, Ohio, in 1833 and after a residence there of twenty-two years removed to Whitley county, Indiana. He bought land in Cleveland township, which in due time was cleared and developed into a good farm, and continued to live on the same until 1865, when he went to Huntington county, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1895, while on a visit to his daughter. He was a true type of the rugged pioneer, took a prominent part in local affairs and is remembered as a man of high moral character, having long been a zealous member of the German Baptist church. He married Elizabeth Brenner, a native of Ohio, who died in 1856, the year following the settlement in Whitley county. They had nine children: Barbara G., George, Sarah A., Joseph, Eliza, David, Paul, John and Elizabeth, all but Paul surviving and well settled in life.

John Kreider was born in Darke county, Ohio, May 29, 1845, and hence was about nine years old when his parents came to Whitley county. Since then his life and work have been intimately connected with the material development of the community in which he has resided continuously for over fifty-one years. His schooling was that of the pioneer boy and while still a youth he was able to keep pace with full grown men in the work of clearing and cultivating the soil. He attended school in a little log building near the parental home and by diligent application obtained a fair education. Several years before attaining his majority, he began working for himself as a hired hand at monthly wages and by carefully husbanding his earnings soon had a neat sum for future emergencies. For some time he lived with Abram Gable, one of the county's pioneers, and worked for him and others until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry with which he served in the Army of the Potomac until honorably discharged in September, 1865. He participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Winchester and others, in all of which his conduct was that of a brave and fearless soldier who shirked no duty, however arduous or dangerous. At the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Kreider returned home and resumed his farm labors, which have placed him in easy circumstances.

March 17, 1867, he married Miss Huldah, daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Wysong) Wantz, natives respectively of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Braddock county, Virginia. Frederick Wantz was born September 19, 1806, came to Whitley county in 1844 and entered land in Cleveland township, of which he was one of the

first settlers. The place on which he located and improved and on which he and his wife spent the remainder of their days, is now in possession of Mr. Kreider, who holds the original patent from the government bearing the signature of President Van Buren. Mr. Wantz died in 1880 and his wife in 1884, the latter being born on June 16, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Kreider have had eight children: Sarah E.; Fred, who married Amadda Layton and is engaged in farming in Cleveland township; Joseph J., who married Alma Huffman and resides in Washington township; Minnie, wife of Clyde Martz, who operates a part of the family homestead; John L., who married Effie Jenkins and is also interested in the cultivation of the home place; Eliza C., Izah and Loyd, still under the parental roof. Mr. Kreider owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land, of which one hundred and twenty are in cultivation, forty consisting of timber in its original state, not a tree of any size having been cut. Mr. Kreider devotes his attention to general farming and stock raising, in which his success has been gratifying. He has a commodious and comfortable residence, supplied with many modern conveniences, and the barn, fences and general appearance of the place indicate the presence of a practical and painstaking farmer. He co-operates with the Democratic party, but has never sought nor desired office, contenting himself with being an active worker in the ranks. He holds membership in Lodge No. 131, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Springfield Post, No. 195, Grand Army of the Republic, at South Whitley, and with his wife belongs to the United Brethren church.

FRED HARSHBARGER.

As a successful farmer and stock raiser of Cleveland township and an honorable representative of one of the county's oldest families, the gentleman whose name appears above is entitled to mention in any history of Whitley county. Fred Harshbarger was born in Whitley county, December 15, 1873, being the second child and the only son of Isaac M. and Amanda (Pence) Harshbarber, appropriate mention of whom will also be found in this work. Reared on the paternal homestead, he became at maturity his father's assistant and thus acquired the knowledge of practical farming that laid the foundations of his future success. The neighborhood schools afforded him good opportunities for education and, combined with his subsequent reading, have made him unusually well informed on those questions of most interest to men in his line of business. When old enough to begin life for himself Mr. Harshbarger engaged in farming and to this he has since devoted his thought and energy, with the result that he is now in comfortable circumstances, owning a small but well improved farm adjoining the corporate limits of South Whitley. Mr. Harshbarger has achieved reputation as a breeder and raiser of stock, which he carries on in connection with his general farming interests, and from this source derives no inconsiderable portion of his income. He makes a specialty of improved shorthorn cattle, which are valuable as revenue producers, and his other domestic animals are of good grades in their respective breeds. He is a Republican in politics, but not an aspirant for office, pre-

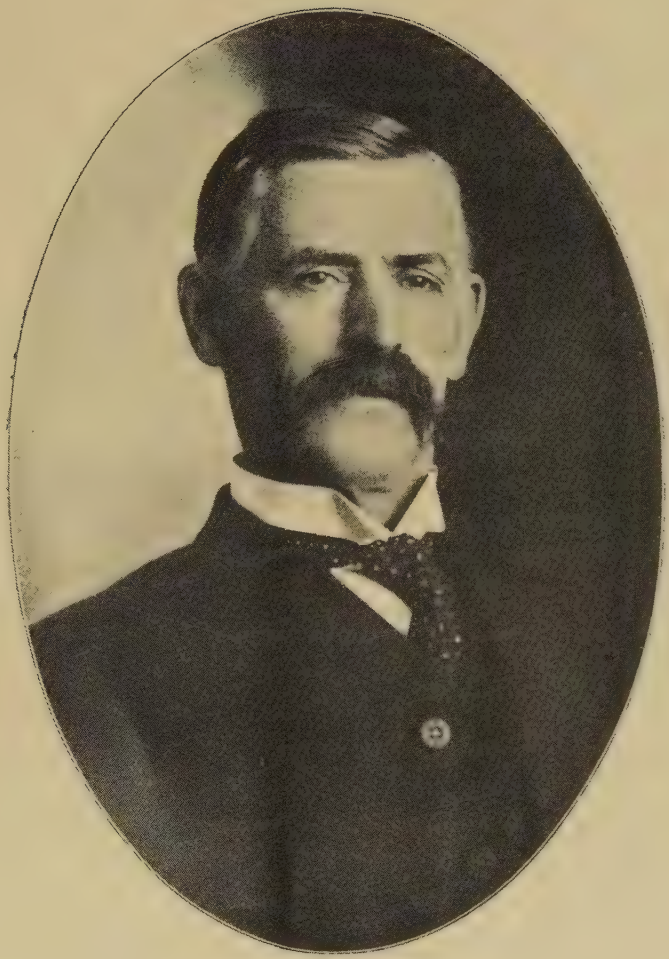
ferring the quiet life he leads to any position within the gift of his fellow citizens.

In 1898 Mr. Harshbarger married Miss Edith, daughter of J. P. and Amanda D. (Keefer) Anderson, the father a native of Wabash county, Indiana, and representative of one of the pioneer families of the northern part of the state. For a number of years he was in the railway service as ticket agent at Liberty Mills, in connection with which he conducted a flourishing business buying and shipping grain at the same point. At one time he held a position in the postal service in Kansas City, Missouri. He also taught school at different places and for several years was engaged in the mercantile trade in Columbia City, besides being variously employed elsewhere throughout the country. Mr. and Mrs. Harshbarger have two children, Jean and Winifred. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at South Whitley.

WILLIAM S. NICKEY.

Among the emigrants from Germany to the United States in 1769, were three brothers named Nickey, one of whom died on the ocean and another became a soldier in the Revolution, participating in the battle of Long Island. After the war he settled in Virginia and reared a family, one of whom was Samuel. He enlisted for service in the war of 1812 and died February 17, 1832. He married Anna Balsley, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had eleven children: John, Mary Ann, Samuel, David, Christian, Jacob, Julia Ann, Rose Ann, Catherine, Rebecca and Henry. The widow Nickey removed soon after her husband's death with her children to Ross county, Ohio, where she remained six years and in 1838 came to Whitley county, settling in Smith township, with which her descendants have ever since been closely identified. This devoted mother made her home with her son David until her death in 1861. Jacob Nickey, her sixth child, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1814. In 1834 he married Elizabeth Briggs, a native of Ross county, Ohio, who died in 1844 after becoming the mother of six children: Elizabeth, the eldest, is the wife of Alexander Moore, of Union township; Rose, wife of George Perry, lives in Noble county; Ruhamah married J. O. Long, of Smith township, but both are now dead; Sarah is the wife of William Krider, of Smith township; Clarissa, wife of Lewis Metsker, also in Smith township. Allen S. lives in Tipton county. In January, 1849, Jacob Nickey married Catherine (Crabill) Frederick, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 29, 1821, and is now living with W. S. in the enjoyment of excellent health at the age of eighty-five. Her father, William C. Crabill, removed to Whitley county and settled on a farm in Smith township. Jacob Nickey developed a farm in Smith township which he operated until his death in 1892, and built on it the first frame house in Whitley county. He was a practical business man and was chosen trustee of Smith township and commissioner of the county several terms.

By the second marriage there were four children: William S., Mary N. (deceased) wife of Nathaniel Metsker; Austin, deceased; and Jacob W., now of Buffalo, New York.



W. S. Nickell

William S. Nickey was born on the paternal farm November 3, 1849. He has spent his whole life in the same locality and until recently has lived on the old homestead, three miles southwest of Churubusco. He is a Democrat and has long been an important factor in the public life of his county. In 1888 he was elected county commissioner, was re-elected and devoted careful attention to the affairs of the public, proving himself a most conscientious and capable official. The old home farm, consisting of two hundred acres, is well improved with first-class buildings and its cultivation has yielded a satisfactory income. Stock breeding, growing and feeding has been a leading feature. He has ever been much interested in church and Sunday school work, frequently giving oversight to religious and charitable affairs and for seven years continuously was superintendent of the Sunday school at Churubusco.

October 17, 1878, Mr. Nickey married Jennie, daughter of John J. and Rachel (Daugherty) Mossman, natives of Ohio, who passed the greater part of their lives on a farm in Wabash county. Mrs. Nickey was born December 5, 1849, and died February 20, 1892. She was the mother of seven children: Inez R., Lan H., Lee F., Rheua, Lena Z., Ella M., and Orpha, who died in infancy. All the living children remain at home, Inez being a teacher. The family are members of the United Brethren church, at Churubusco, and are among the most highly respected citizens of the county. Mr. Nickey has recently purchased and remodeled a neat residence on Main street, Columbia City, retiring from the personal demands of the farm.

PERRY M. WILLIAMSON.

Joshua Williamson left Virginia in an early day, and after spending several years in Ohio moved in October, 1843, to Whitley county, settling on what is locally known as the Grimes farm in Cleveland township, where his death occurred in 1858, at the age of seventy-two. By his two marriages he had eleven children, five of whom were by his union with Elizabeth Thorp: Malissa J., Perry M., Beniah, Joseph L. and Henry H., all living except the oldest.

Perry M. Williamson was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 10, 1837, and hence was about six years of age when brought to Indiana by his parents. During his youth he attended such schools as were then common to this part of the country and still retains many fond recollections of the primitive log building, with its rough floor, backless benches and large-mouthed fireplace, in which he was first initiated into the mysteries of learning. By far the greater part of his time, however, was devoted to the steady routine of labor on the home place and later he came into possession of land of his own, which by dint of hard work he cleared and otherwise improved, making of it one of the best and most valuable farms in Cleveland township. Mr. Williamson's place now consists of one hundred and forty-four acres, the greater part under a high state of cultivation, and in improvements, including buildings, fencing, orchards and drainage, compares favorably with any other farm of the township, the entire premises giving evidence of care and impressing the beholder as the home of a substantial, well-

to-do agriculturist. Like the majority of the progressive farmers of his locality, he devotes considerable attention to fine live stock, in the breeding and raising of which he enjoys more than mere local repute and from the sale of which he realizes every year a goodly portion of the income which has placed him in comfortable circumstances.

In 1862 Mr. Williamson married Rose Ann Pence, of Whitley county, and they have four children: W. W. (see sketch in Columbia City biographies); Amanda W., wife of L. L. Lee; Ada B. and Ora E., deceased. Mr. Williamson is regarded as a leader among the Republicans of his township, being a stanch and unswerving supporter of his party and loyal to its principles. For a number of years he has held membership in the United Brethren church, with the teachings of which his daily walk and conversation have always conformed, and his wife belongs to the same Christian denomination.

HENRY H. WILLIAMSON.

Sixty-three years have dissolved in the mists of the past since the above named was brought to Whitley county, during the greater part of which period he has been an honored resident of Cleveland township and very closely identified with the growth and development of its resources. He recalls the time when the country was a wilderness, infested with wild animals, many of which fell before his rifle and he has not only been an eye witness of the many remarkable changes that have taken place since that period but has contributed his share toward making them possible. Henry H. Williamson was borne in Darke county, Ohio, March 3, 1843, the son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Thorp) Williamson. He was brought to Whitley county in his childhood and being reared amid its stirring scenes of pioneer times he early became accustomed to hard work and on the farm received the training and discipline that prepared him for the duties of subsequent life. He was reared to agriculture and has always followed that calling, owning at the present time two hundred and eight acres of valuable land in Cleveland township, which he has converted into a fine farm, one hundred and fifty acres being tillable, the rest largely timber and pasturage. All of the improvements on this place are the results of Mr. Williamson's own efforts and to nobody but himself is he indebted for the handsome competency which he today commands. Mr. Williamson devotes considerable attention to the breeding and raising of fine live stock, making specialties of Durham cattle, Chester White and Duroc-Jersey swine. He also manufactures every spring large quantities of maple syrup, his sugar orchard being one of the finest and most productive in this part of the county.

In 1862 Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Mellezene, daughter of Fred. and Catherine (Wysong) Wantz, natives of Preble county, Ohio, and early settlers of Whitley county, their arrival here antedating the year 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Wantz had eight children: Mary A., Elizabeth, Sarah, Catherine, Jackson, Daniel, Mellezene and Huldah, the majority of whom grew to maturity and acted well their parts in the world. Mr. and

Mrs. Williamson have had seven children: Noah F., deceased; John B., a farmer of Cleveland township; Weldon, deceased; Oscar, a farmer and oil operator of Wells county; Delmar, a farmer of Kosciusko county; Gideon, a resident of Washington township; and Rollie, a farmer of Cleveland township.

Mr. Williamson stands well among his neighbors and commands the confidence of the public. He is intelligent and enterprising and with faith in the future of Whitley county has done all within his power to advance its development. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 222, Knights of Pythias, and politically gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a firm believer in the Bible and as a member of the United Brethren church has made his influence a potent factor for good in the community. Mrs. Williamson belongs to the same church and is deeply interested in its various charities and benevolences.

JOHN ROSE ANDERSON.

We have here the oldest living settler of Whitley county, the patriarchal pioneer of Richland township. He has lived on the same farm over sixty-eight years, has paid taxes regularly from the organization in 1838 and took part in the first election held in the county, which was attended by only seven voters. This venerable man was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 7, 1816, his parents being Samuel Wellington and Rebecca (Rose) Anderson. The former was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1774 and his wife in Essex county, New Jersey, in 1776. They were married in New Jersey, removed to Ohio early in the nineteenth century and farmed there until their respective deaths in 1825 and 1830. Their four children were John Rose, Joseph and Elizabeth, deceased, and Samuel W., a resident of Kansas. John Rose, after the death of his parents, made a meager living by working out. Having been reared by John Mossman, he bought six days of his time for three dollars and thus started out on a conquest of the world before reaching maturity. It was September, 1837, when this homeless boy wandered into the confines of Whitley county and a few months later found him proprietor of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land bought from the government. The exact date of his settlement was November 14, 1837, and from that day to this he has been a continuous occupant of this land, though one who sees it now would find little to recall the rugged conditions of long ago. Mr. Anderson is over ninety years old and at the meeting of the old settlers' association in 1905 he was presented with a gold-headed cane as a token of regard and recognition of his claim to being the oldest living settler of Whitley county. He is a member of the Methodist church, a Republican in politics and has in years past served as township trustee, school director, constable and supervisor. He has arranged that his old family Bible and the gold-headed cane presented him shall descend as heirlooms to the oldest male representative of each succeeding generation. Mr. Anderson has always been a pronounced temperance advocate and one of his amusements for years has been the collection of

stamps of which he has quite a variety. He accumulated a competency during his many laborious years and still owns one hundred and forty acres of good land, though he has given most of his holdings to his children from time to time.

October 21, 1839, Mr. Anderson married Lucinda, daughter of David and Betsy (Burts) Witt, old settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio. Lucinda (Witt) Anderson was born in the above mentioned locality June 14, 1823, and died in 1878 after having become the mother of ten children. Joseph, the eldest of these, died in 1905 from the effects of wounds received in the war. He married Amanda Keifer and had four children, Frank E., Edith, Ethel and Joseph. Wellington, the second son of Mr. Anderson, died in infancy. Jonathan W., now deceased, married Marie Hamintree and left four children, Clyde, Charles, Myrtle and Algie. Milliard F., the fourth son, who is an oil-cloth manufacturer, married Jennie Morrison and has three children, Frederick, Georgia and Mabel. William, the fifth son, a resident of Richland township, married Rose Hamintree and has five children, Merle, Archie, Keith, Floyd and Adolph, besides one lost in infancy. Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Anderson with whom he makes his home, first married David Smith, by whom she had four children, John, Leroy Clifton, Cora and Neal. The father dying March 5, 1896, the widow married William Smith, brother of her first husband. Frank, the sixth son, a resident of Richland township, married Martha Noris and had two children, Ralph and Ruth, both now dead. The eighth and ninth children of Mr. Anderson were twins, May and Cassius, who died in childhood. May Sofia, the youngest child, also passed away before maturity. Mr. Anderson has four great-grandchildren, two of them being Georgia and Winifred, grandchildren of his eldest son, Joseph. Helen Steel is a granddaughter of Jonathan Anderson and Beatrice Smith is the granddaughter of Elizabeth (Anderson) Smith.

WALLACE W. WILLIAMSON.

The founder of the local family of this name was a Virginian, who moved first to Ohio, and then, after a few years' residence, came about 1842 to Whitley county, locating in Cleveland township, where he spent the remainder of his life as an industrious and enterprising tiller of the soil. He purchased eighty acres of wild land, on which he erected a log cabin of the conventional type and with the assistance of his sons cleared and improved a good farm, where he lived and prospered until his death in 1860, his widow departing this life three years later.

Perry M. Williamson, one of his sons, was born in Preble county, Ohio, helped to clear the Whitley county farm and after his father's death took charge of the homestead, which he has since cultivated and still owns and occupies. He was married in 1861 to Miss Rose Ann Pence, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, who bore him four children: Wallace W., Amanda, wife of L. L. Lee, a farmer of Cleveland township residing on the home place; Ada Bell and Ella, deceased.

Wallace W. Williamson was born in

Cleveland township, July 22, 1863, and attended school in the same district where his father had received his early instruction. After completing the usual branches he became a student of the Ohio Normal College at Ada, where he prosecuted his studies for a period of four years and from which he was graduated with a creditable record in 1889. While attending college he devoted his vacations to teaching in order to defray his expenses, and after finishing the course continued educational work in the district, village and town schools of his native county, spending in all about five years as an instructor. In 1889, Mr. Williamson purchased the Weekly Tribune at Rochester, Indiana, and for one year thereafter published the same, during which time he earned honorable repute as an able editor and clear, concise, forceful writer. January 1, 1891, he bought the Columbia City Times, changing the name to The Mail, and fourteen years later became owner of the Columbia City Commercial, which he merged with the former paper under the name of the Commercial Mail, since issued as a daily and weekly and now one of the best edited and most influential papers in the northeastern part of the state. With the exception of two years, Mr. Williamson has been actively identified with journalism in Columbia City since 1891 and during that time has become widely and favorably known throughout Whitley and other counties as one of the ablest newspaper men in northeastern Indiana. The Commercial Mail has constantly grown in public favor, not only as the official organ of the Republican party in Whitley county, but as a clear, dignified and interesting family paper, its columns containing all the latest news in a very readable form, besides a thorough discussion of the leading public questions and political issues of the day, in the consideration of which the editor is fearless yet courteous and writes so as to be understood easily. The office is well equipped for all kinds of first-class work in the printing line and under the present able management the enterprise has proven successful financially, the circulation of both daily and weekly being large, while the advertising patronage is and always has been quite liberal. Mr. Williamson is one of the Republican standard bearers in Whitley county, but conducts his paper in such a way as to win the esteem of his political opponents. He has rendered valuable service to his party, in recognition of which he was appointed, December 1, 1897, as postmaster of Columbia City, the duties of which position he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public for a period of eight years, retiring from the office with the good will of his fellow citizens in 1905.

June 2, 1900, Mr. Williamson was married in Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Laura D. Kinsley, a native of Columbia City, an alumnus of the high school and a young lady of varied culture, who has long been a popular favorite in the social circles in which she moves. She belongs to one of the old and prominent families of this part of Indiana, her grandfather, Hon. Richard Kinsley, having been one of the first probate judges of Whitley county, while her father, William H. Kinsley, served four years in the revenue department of the government under President Harrison and until two years ago was associated in the lumber business at Denver, Rochester and Chili with S. J. Peabody.

Mr. Williamson is identified with the Masonic fraternity and stands high among the brethren of the mystic tie. In additional to his editorial experience in Indiana he spent about two years in newspaper work at Memphis, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado, during which time he came in close touch with the leading papers of those cities and made many warm friends among his associates. Mr. Williamson is an active and uncompromising Republican, firmly believing the principles and policies advocated in the platforms of the party to be conducive to the best interests of the government and the welfare of the people. He is public spirited and progressive, deeply interested in the prosperity of his city and county and in all that contributes to their educational, moral and material advancement. His business enterprises have been crowned with a large measure of success and he occupies a conspicuous place in the esteem and regard of a large circle of friends and of the public in general.

WALLING MILLER.

We have here a sample of the genuine pioneer, one that recalls the trying but interesting times of the long ago. If you are visiting this hospitable home, Mrs. Miller will show you an old-fashioned spinning-wheel, which she has preserved from her girlhood and cherishes as a souvenir of the days that tried men's souls, as well as their pocket-books. Mr. Miller will show you some small coins brought from the east, which he has preserved as talismans for over half a century, resisting every temptation to let them go when hard-up because, as he says, he did not want it said that he was ever entirely out of money. The lesson taught by this worthy couple is valuable, as it shows how much may be done in this world of struggle and hardship provided we never lose hope, live moral lives and are not afraid of work. The emigrant ancestor of this family on the paternal side was Benjamin Miller, who came from Holland during the later years of the eighteenth century and located in New Jersey. His son Samuel, who was born in the last mentioned state, migrated to Stark county, Ohio, as early as 1812, bought government land and lived by farming during the remainder of his career. He married Polly Bauman, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where her father Jacob was one of the early settlers. There were three children of this union, Mary Ann, Hannah and Walling, the latter being the only survivor.

Walling Miller was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 8, 1828, but when eleven months old was deprived of what means much to a child by the death of his mother. His father married again and he remained at home until fifteen years old, when he entered the household of an uncle and spent six years under his roof. Meantime he had learned the wagon-maker's trade, but not liking the business did not follow it in after life. In 1851, with all the strength and hope of young manhood, he decided to cast his fortunes with the growing state of Indiana and, after making the trip by canal boat, arrived in the wild woods which constituted the principal scenery of the section. For one hundred and twenty dollars he was able

to buy forty acres of unimproved land, but after working this for three years he sold his little place and removed to Iowa. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, in the cultivation of which he spent the next four years, but becoming dissatisfied he disposed of his holdings and after a short interval returned to Indiana. Mr. Miller likes to tell that when he reached Huntington on his return trip he had only one hundred and eighteen dollars and all but eighteen of this was used as first payment on the first forty acres of land bought in Washington township, Whitley county. This was in 1862 and at that time there were only two log houses in the township. After working many weary days to improve his wild land Mr. Miller sold it in 1884 and bought the eighty acres on which he has since resided. At present he owns two hundred acres in different pieces, a very creditable showing when we think of the eighteen dollars which was all he had to begin building and housekeeping with, some forty-four years ago.

In 1851 Mr. Miller married Harriet Guest, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, but reared near Canton in that state. She was the daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Richard) Guest, the former born in New Jersey in 1808 and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1810. Mrs. Miller's father died when she was nine years old. Her parents had six children: Charlotte, Harriet, Emaline, Caroline, Angeline and Elizabeth C. All of these have long since passed away, except Angeline and Mrs. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had twelve children: Trabulia Margaret died when three months old and her grave was the first in the Baptist cemetery, then a mere woods; Biantha, deceased; Bervilas, of Washington township; Samantha, deceased; Arvilas, a resident of Missouri; Dema, wife of Philip Churchell, of South Whitley; Albert, a resident of Thorncreek township; Wilbert Wallen, of Columbia City; Ida, wife of Lewis Trumbull, of Troy township; Ada, deceased; Emmet Alfred, of Thorncreek township; David Milton, deceased. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Dunkard church; her husband, though not a church member, is a man of high morals and exemplary conduct, having never used tobacco or liquor or given away to any of the ordinary vices of men.

CHESTER LOTSPIECH CONE.

The family of this name traces its genealogy to the time when John Winthrop was governor of Connecticut colony. Daniel Cone, the original ancestor, obtained with others an allotment of land by treaty with the Indians, lying near Haddam, in Hartford county. His descendants lived there for four generations but in 1770 an emigration was made to Middlesex county, where the second Daniel of the family lived until 1808. He was born at Haddam, March 28, 1768, and had numerous children, most of whom were born in Middletown Connecticut. In 1808, the family moved to Lewis county, New York, then to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and finally to Union county, Ohio, in 1817. Daniel Cone lived here until 1838, when he removed to Whitley county where he died December 11, 1847. His wife, whose

maiden name was Ruth Rich, also died in this county, May 26, 1848. Edwin Cone, one of their sons, was born at Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut, April 30, 1805, and came to Whitley county about the time of the completion of his twenty-first year. He settled in Richland township and taught several terms of school in this and Kosciusko county. He was also a licensed minister of the Methodist church and officiated in this capacity at most of the weddings and funerals of the neighborhood. He was present at the organization meeting of the township, October 15, 1837, and gave it the name of Richland. He was elected first justice of the peace at a special election a few days later and about seven years afterward served another term in this office. He was one of the school examiners when the board consisted of three members and was once a candidate for county commissioner but was defeated. He was a Henry Clay Whig of pronounced type, opposed to slavery and foreign immigration and otherwise national in his views. He died February 12, 1854, and now rests in the Lakeview cemetery at Larwill. May 14, 1832, he was married at Sharonville, Ohio, to Salima Wilson, who was born at the town which witnessed her nuptials November 7, 1808. She, too, rests in the Lakeview cemetery at Larwill, having died April 21, 1870. Her parents were natives of Virginia but migrated to Kentucky and thence to Ohio about the beginning of the last century. Her father, Thomas Wilson, was a Methodist preacher and a hunter and adventurer, one of his achievements being the shooting of a panther. Once he made a trip to New Orleans on a flatboat ladened with corn and after selling his produce walked all the way back. He had a son named Daniel, who inherited his venturesome spirit and wandered through the west to Oregon as far back as 1846. He became an Indian fighter and later one of the gold-seekers in California, where he spent the year 1849 with considerable financial success and eventually died at Portland, Oregon. Nearly all the male descendants of Thomas Wilson served as soldiers of the Union army during the Civil war. Edwin and Salima (Wilson) Cone had seven children, two of whom died in infancy but the others reached maturity. Margaret, the eldest of these, was born July 1, 1834, and married Orin C. Adams; Orella, the first white child native of Richland township, was born January 30, 1837, and became the wife of Frank Inlow. All these are now dead, having passed away a number of years ago. Appleton W., the oldest son, was born March 14, 1839, enlisted in the army several times during the Civil war, but married later and is now a resident of Dayton, Ohio. Gilbert J. was born March 24, 1849, and is now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri.

Chester Lotspiech Cone, second youngest of the family, was born in Richland township, Whitley county, Indiana, August 12, 1846. His boyhood was spent on the farm, assisting during the summer and attending school a few months each winter. He was of a mathematical turn of mind and while despising grammar, showed a natural taste for arithmetic which he "went through," as it was called, when thirteen years old. In 1862, he became an apprentice to the stonemason's trade, working for three dollars a month and board. His first job

was building a wall for the "Tadpole schoolhouse" in 1864, Judge Adair working as a carpenter at the same time. For many years he worked in this line, off and on building hundreds of flues. He was the contractor in the building of the Boonville schoolhouse, a brick structure put up in 1882. After reaching his majority, Mr. Cone attended the Springfield academy at South Whitley for two terms and in December, 1868, began teaching school. During the next nine years he taught winter terms of from two to four months each, and did masonry work during the summers. He was a regular attendant at the institutes, paid close attention to his work and always stood well in the profession.

February 12, 1874, Mr. Cone married Miranda Bayman, who was born January 19, 1849, in Wells county, Indiana. Her parents, James and Hannah (Hole) Bayman, came to Whitley county in 1853 and settled in section 18, of Richland township. The father died there in January, 1897, and his wife in January, 1889. After marrying Mr. Cone bought a small piece of land in section 19, where he lived until 1886, after which he rented additional land and farmed on a large scale. At present he lives on forty acres of land in section 18 which he has owned since 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Cone have had six children: Alice Maud, born November 26, 1874; Dora A., born October 6, 1876; Lily F., born August 24, 1878, died November 13, 1878; Fanny F., born February 24, 1880; Fred L., born May 30, 1882, and Grace L., born March 23, 1885. All remain at home, but each has a trade or profession and is self-supporting. Mr. Cone is a Republican and was elected justice of the peace in 1876, serving four years. The family are members of the Christian church and most of them in the choir, Mr. Cone having held all the church offices and now being clerk. He is a man of unusual intelligence and possesses much curious information that makes him an instructive companion.

BENJAMIN H. DOMER.

The Domer family came to this state from Ohio many years ago and settled in Noble county, where George and Lydia (Hoover) Domer spent the remainder of their lives as honest and enterprising tillers of the soil. The father was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1809, the mother being a native of Stark county, and their influence for good is still felt in the community which they helped to establish. Georgia and Lydia Domer reared a family of seven children, Mary, Julia, Malissa, John, William, Benjamin H. and Simon P., the majority of whom grew to mature years and became respected members of society in their different places of residence.

Benjamin H. Domer was born March 18, 1858, in Noble county, Indiana, and spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm, his early life being marked by no event of especial note. He attended district school during his minority, later received a normal training and for several years taught in the public schools, earning the reputation of a successful and painstaking instructor. Mr. Domer became a resident of Whitley county in 1878, since which

time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Cleveland township, owning a valuable farm of one hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred and ten are under cultivation and otherwise improved. In connection with general agriculture he raises considerable live stock and is also extensively interested in the manufacture of maple syrup, having a fine sugar orchard containing five hundred well developed trees, which add very materially to his yearly earnings. Mr. Domer owns a beautiful and comfortable home, has accumulated a liberal share of this world's goods and his qualities as an obliging neighbor and enterprising citizen have won for him a conspicuous place in public esteem. His relations with his fellowmen have always been characterized by a high sense of honor in every walk of life. The rectitude of his intentions have been above criticism and to the extent of his ability he has encouraged and assisted all measures and movements having for their object the material development of the community and the moral welfare of the people.

In 1880 Mr. Domer was united in marriage with Miss Alice, daughter of Christian and Catherine (Abbott) Myers, the father being among the first settlers of Whitley county, locating in Cleveland township as early as 1834, when the country was an unbroken wilderness. He was a well-to-do farmer, a respected citizen and with his good wife wielded a wholesome moral influence among their friends and neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Domer have two children: Merle S., bookkeeper and stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank of South Whitley; and George, assisting in the management of the farm. Mr. Domer is a Republican, a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and with his wife belongs to the Christian church. His life has been successful, having made all he possessed by persevering labor and judicious management, and his career forcibly illustrates what can be accomplished by a young man of intelligence and sound judgment, whose course of conduct has been directed and controlled by principles of rectitude.

DAVID SCHANNEP.

The above named is one of the oldest residents of Cleveland township, and his standing is second to none. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, March 13, 1828, being the second in a family of five children whose parents, Joseph and Susannah (Frost) Schannep, moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania. In 1846 the elder Schannep came to Whitley county and settled in Cleveland township, where he became a successful farmer and large owner of real estate, his holdings at one time amounting to five hundred acres of fine land, much of which was cleared and improved under his direction. He was a man of mark in the community, a leading Democrat of his township and an influential member of the Lutheran church. He was accidentally killed in 1848 by the falling of a tree, his death being deeply lamented by all who knew him. Joseph and Susannah Schannep had five children: Mary, David, Rosanna, Susannah and Isaac, all but the oldest living. David Schannep grew to manhood in his native state, received his early training on a farm and in 1846 changed his residence to Whitley county, Indiana,

settling in Cleveland township, with the subsequent growth and development of which his life has been closely associated. He experienced many of the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer life, worked early and late cutting timber and clearing land and bore his full share in bringing about results. He has always been a tiller of the soil and at this time owns a fine farm in Cleveland township which is well improved, containing comfortable and commodious buildings and bearing all the other evidences which characterize the homes of enterprising agriculturists of the times.

In 1851, Mr. Schannep was married to Mary, daughter of George and Sarah (Williams) Moore, natives of South Carolina, who came to this county in the early 'forties and located in Cleveland township, where the father purchased land and cleared a farm. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schannep: Edgar, a farmer of Cleveland township; Joseph, a resident of Hoagland; Elwood, who died in childhood; Ida, deceased; Eva, wife of Arthur Knoop, who assists in running the home place; and Nettie, wife of Arthur Hayden, a business man of Kosciusko county, whose death occurred a few years ago.

At one time Mr. Schannep owned two hundred and sixteen acres of valuable land in Whitley county, but he has since divided the greater part among his children, retaining only the family homestead, consisting of eighty acres. He now lives a quiet, peaceable life, consecrated to his family and to his fellowmen. His wife died January 6, 1892, but he lives in hopes of a future reunion where tears shall be wiped away and farewells known no more. Mr. Schannep has long been a faithful member of the Church of God, his Christian character being without spot or blemish. He is a Republican in politics and has filled various local offices, but has never entertained an ambition for public place.

LEWIS HUFFMAN.

Lewis Huffman, farmer and stock raiser of Cleveland township, is a native of Ohio, born in Stark county September 6, 1846. His parents were Michael and Mary Huffman, both natives of Ohio, and the former a farmer by occupation, moved in 1844 to Whitley county and settled in Columbia, subsequently changing to Cleveland township, in whose development they took a conspicuous part. Their nine children were: Jacob, Katie, Louise, Lewis, Mary, Alvin, Anna, Sophia and Maggie, all dead but the third and fourth.

Lewis Huffman, only surviving son, was born in Stark county, Ohio, September 6, 1846, and was about two years old when his parents came to their new home. He grew up on the farm with proper conceptions of life and its responsibilities and with the determination to make the most of his opportunities. He obtained a fair English education in the common schools, has always been a man of observation and is recognized as well informed in all matters pertaining to agriculture. This has been his life work and since beginning for himself his progress has been satisfactory, as he is now one of the enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Cleveland township and well situated to enjoy the fruits of his toil. Mr. Huffman's

farm, which lies about two miles east of South Whitley, is well improved with a nice, comfortable residence, a commodious barn and other buildings and by judicious care, skillful cultivation and excellent management, he has made it yield abundantly, as the ample competency in his possession attests. In connection with general agriculture he raises superior breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep and from the sale of live stock adds very materially to his annual income.

In 1899, Mr. Huffman married Miss Sarah Todd, whose parents moved to this county a number of years ago from Ohio, settling in Cleveland township, where the father died in 1905, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman have had four children, of whom only Oda, the youngest, is living. She married Harry Beard and has three children, Vernon, Lewis and Eugene. Mr. Beard resides on the Huffman farm, manages the same, and is one of the rising young men of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman's other children were: Dora, deceased; Raughly, who was killed in 1897 in his twenty-first year by a falling tree, while helping his father cut timber; the third child died unnamed. Mr. Huffman's fraternal relations are with Lodge 222, Knights of Pythias, at South Whitley, and in religion he subscribes to the United Brethren creed, of which church his wife is also a member. He stands well with the people of his community, manifests an abiding interest in all worthy enterprises and as a citizen is progressive and public spirited, holding broad and liberal views on the issues of the day and clinging firmly to his convictions of right, as he sees and understands the right.

HARVEY KREIDER.

David, son of Jacob Kreider, was born February 24, 1841, in Darke county, Ohio, and in 1855 accompanied his parents to Whitley county, where he became a large landowner and prominent farmer, in addition to which he has for years been a minister of the German Baptist church. At one period his real estate in Cleveland township amounted to three hundred acres of choice land, but he disposed of this from time to time until his holdings now represent but one hundred and four acres, this constituting the home farm on which he at present resides. David Kreider has been a man of wide influence in his community and through the medium of his ministerial calling his usefulness has been extended throughout Whitley and other counties of northern Indiana, being a preacher of considerable note, and held in high repute, not only by his friends and neighbors but by all with whom he is brought into contact. He married Nancy Grist and they had nine children: Cindia, Emma, Jacob, Tobias, John, Noah, Harvey, Estie and Malinda. (For ancestral history see sketch of John Kreider elsewhere in these pages.)

Harvey Kreider, one of the younger sons, was born in Cleveland township, Whitley county, August 23, 1880, received a good education in the public schools and was trained in youth to agricultural pursuits. His early discipline amid the rugged duties of the farm had no little influence in developing a strong well rounded character and he grew to manhood with a proper conception of the responsibilities that rested upon him as a member of society and an active agent

in furthering the various interests of those with whom he was accustomed to associate. Having decided to make agriculture his life work, Mr. Kreider early bent his energies toward making the calling as successful as circumstances would admit and that he has fully met, if not exceeded, his anticipations, is attested by the high standing which he has attained as a farmer and stock raiser and the prestige he enjoys as an enterprising, trustworthy citizen. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres, all but twenty under cultivation and otherwise well improved, his home being beautiful and attractive as a place of residence and in all the essentials of a first-class estate compares favorably with any other in the township.

In 1903, Mr. Krieder was married to Miss Grace, daughter of Jacob and Clara (Bowman) Snell, who came from Ohio to this part of Indiana in an early day and settled in Cleveland township, where the father's death occurred in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Kreider have had one child, Curtis LeRoy. In politics Mr. Kreider is a Democrat, in religion he is a consistent member of the German Baptist church, his wife belonging to this communion also.

JOHN HUFFMAN.

John Huffman, one of the oldest residents of Cleveland township, as well as one of its leading farmers, is entitled to a place in the history of Whitley county and a few biographical details concerning him will be welcome to many. John Huffman was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 11, 1831, and is a son of Moses and Rachel (Tillman) Huffman, whose seven children were Simeon, Delilah, Levi, Enos, Daniel, Phoebe and John.

The father moved his family to Whitley county in 1841, and settled in Cleveland township, where he purchased land, developed a farm and became one of the influential citizens of the community. He and his wife were widely known and greatly respected and the name of Huffman has long been synonymous with all that is enterprising and upright.

John Huffman was a lad of ten years when his parents came to Indiana, since which time his life has been closely identified with the material, social and moral advancement of Whitley county. On his father's farm he early learned lessons of industry and thrift, which had such a marked influence in shaping his subsequent life and character. In such schools as the county afforded, he received a limited education, but his most valuable acquirements were of the practical kind obtained by coming in contact with the world in the stern school of experience. Since beginning business for himself he has always followed agricultural pursuits and now owns a highly improved place of one hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred and eight are in cultivation, his buildings of all kinds being well constructed and substantial. He has devoted much time to the improvement of his farm, has beautified his home and made it attractive by a judicious expenditure of his means, being now in the evening of a well spent life, surrounded by many comforts and conveniences, in addition to which he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the large circle of

friends. He is a self-made man, as he began the struggle of life with no capital save that with which nature had endowed him, and what he now owns is the result of his unaided industry and excellent management.

In March, 1903, Mr. Huffman was married to Mrs. Joseph Shaffer, widow of the late Christian Shaffer and daughter of B. F. Strong, of Union county. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school, and as such keeps well informed on the leading questions of the day, but at no time has he aspired to office or manifested any desire for public preferment. In matters of religion he takes the Bible alone for his rule of faith and practice, for a number of years belonging to the Christian church and his daily conduct having ever been consistent with his profession.

OWEN M. SMITH.

Owen M. Smith was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, November 20, 1864, in the town of Boliver, where his parents, Harrison and Harriet (Steinmetz) Smith were then residing. In early life the father taught school for a number of years and later opened a meat market, which business he conducted some time in the town of Boliver. Harrison and Harriet Smith had six children: Owen M., John, Franklin, William, Ora and Bertha, all living but Franklin.

Owen M. Smith was reared and educated in his native town and remained with his parents until young manhood when he began the struggle of life upon his own responsibility, devoting his energies to various kinds of employment until about twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in contracting for railway bridge work, which he followed during the ensuing eleven years, discontinuing the business in 1897. In the latter year he came to Indiana and after spending two years in Wabash county, changed his abode to Whitley and purchased the beautiful farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Cleveland township, on which he has since lived and prospered, achieving success as an agriculturist and stock raiser and winning prestige as an energetic and public-spirited man.

Mr. Smith stands in the front rank of progressive farmers in Cleveland township, enjoys the esteem of his fellowmen and as a citizen is deservedly popular, ever manifesting a lively interest in measures that make for the material advancement of the community and the social and moral well-being of the friends and neighbors with whom he is wont to mingle. His political faith is in accord with the Republican party, of the principles of which he has been an ardent supporter. since old enough to cast a ballot, but his inclinations have never led him into the arena of partisan politics, nor to aspire to public office.

In 1897, Mr. Smith was united in wedlock with Miss Hattie, one of the six children of Raymer and Emma (Tribit) Howenstine, the marriage resulting in the birth of three children: Nila, Lola and Charles, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the United Brethren church, move in the best social circles of the community and are much esteemed by all with whom they come in contact. Indeed it would be difficult to find a man who stands higher among his neighbors or who takes greater interest

in the welfare or prosperity of his township and county than Mr. Smith, who since taking up his residence in this part of the state has show himself an honorable man in every walk of life and who well deserves the implicit confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

NELSON KELLER.

Thomas Keller, who was born in Ohio county, Virginia, August 20, 1810, when a lad of ten years accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, in which state he lived until about 1854, when he decided to try his fortune in the new and sparsely settled region of northern Indiana. Accordingly, he made his way to Whitley county, where he purchased land, from which in due time he developed a good farm. By his first marriage he had two children, Lewis H. and Ellen; by his second marriage there were five children: Cornelius, Matilda, Martin S., Jasper L. and Nelson. Thomas Keller was a quiet, unassuming man and during his residence in Whitley county exerted a wholesome influence among those with whom he was accustomed to mingle. He departed this life February 6, 1887, lamented by all who knew him.

Nelson Keller was born on the family homestead in Cleveland township, November 18, 1860, and has spent his entire life within the borders of Whitley county. He was reared to farm labor, attended the district schools and on arriving at manhood turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, which he has since carried on with more than ordinary success, being one of the leading farmers and stockmen of his township. Mr. Keller began life without capital, but gradually surmounted the obstacles that beset his pathway and in due time became the possessor of a tract of land, which he improved and to which he has added at intervals until he now owns a well improved farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres, ninety-five of which are in cultivation. In connection with general farming, which he conducts upon an extensive scale, he is largely interested in live stock, devoting special attention to Duroc Jersey hogs and a fine grade of horses, raising the latter principally for his own use. He also carries on a sucessful dairy business, keeps from ten to twelve cows of the best milking breeds and his patronage has increased to such an extent that he is taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of his numerous customers. On Mr. Keller's farm is perhaps one of the finest sugar orchards in Whitley county, consisting of thirty-six acres, in which are six hundred trees, to the care of which he devotes no little time and attention. His camp is equipped with the latest modern improvements for the manufacture of a high grade of sugar and molasses, for all of which the demand is much greater than he can supply, the superior quality of the product winning much more than local repute among the dealers. Mr. Keller possesses good business ability, as the success which he has achieved abundantly testifies. He has a fine home, on which his means have been judiciously expended, a model farm which compares with the best in Whitley county and his future is in every respect bright and promising.

In September, 1888, Mr. Keller mar-

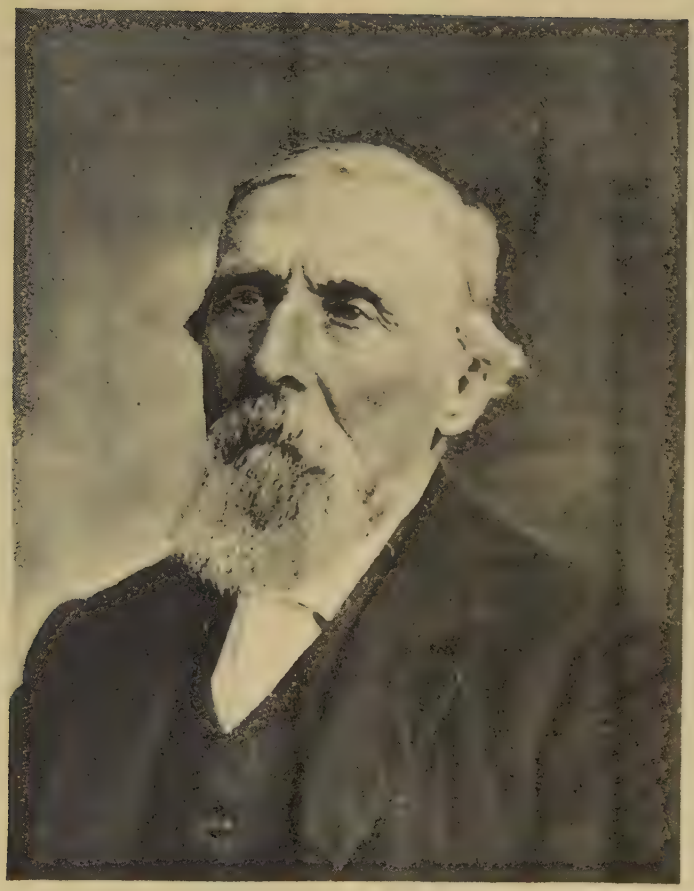
ried Miss Josie, daughter of Martin and Barbara (Loudenbeck) Pence, the union being blessed with three children, Hugh, Clod and Glenn, in addition to whom is Clara White, an orphan girl adopted at an early age, who is treated with the same kindness and consideration as their own offspring.

THOMAS SHECKLER.

Thomas Sheckler, one of the oldest and best known pioneer farmers of Thorncreek township, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, January 27, 1827, and is the son of John and Rachel (Pettit) Sheckler. John Sheckler was a native of Pennsylvania and removed to Crawford county about 1812 at a time when there were many Indians there. He was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed during his entire lifetime. In early life he spent a part of his time in the coal mines and thus saved enough money to buy his first tract of wild land. The mother died about 1833, when Thomas was but seven years old and the father survived until about 1856, his death occurring in Crawford county, Ohio. They had eight children: Elizabeth, Catherine, David, Thomas, John P., Christina, James and George.

When Thomas was a boy opportunities were not as now, for the education of youth and he received a very meager schooling. The house he attended was a very crude affair, with puncheon floor and home-made seats or benches. He assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was employed as a farm hand elsewhere. He also devoted some time and attention to the carpenter's trade and about 1854 came to his present farm, which he had purchased some two years previous for six dollars an acre. At that time this land was a dense forest, but Mr. Sheckler at once set to work and almost entirely by his own efforts soon made of it one of the most attractive and highly cultivated farms of the locality. He is now the owner of three hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in Whitley county and the general appearance and neatness of the place indicates the owner to be a man of excellent taste and sound judgment. In the early days he aided largely in rolling logs and making clearings, that the work of improvement and development might be further carried on.

August 8, 1854, he married Charlotte A. Wilder, daughter of Lyman Wilder, and to them have been born the following named children: James B., deceased at forty-one; Mary, who died in infancy; Christina, wife of Nathan Kern, a farmer of Whitley county: George, who died in the fall of 1905, aged forty; Charles, who married Myrtle Walton and lives on the old homestead; Edward married Alta F. Egolf and operates the old homestead, and has two children, Ruth and Luther; Delbert died in infancy. Mr. Sheckler is a Republican in politics, but is liberal in his views. Both he and his wife are members of Thorncreek Baptist church, located on the corner of his farm, and for which he donated a site. Mr. Sheckler is now living a retired life and enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him.



Thomas Shelton

LEWIS H. KELLER.

Martin Keller, a native of Marshall county, Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, emigrated in 1816 to Licking county, Ohio, where he achieved local influence, prospered fairly, and died about 1855. He married in Virginia and reared a family, among his children being a son by the name of Thomas, who was born August 10, 1810, and who at the age of six years accompanied the family to Ohio, where he grew to maturity. Matilda Judge, who became the wife of Thomas Keller, was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1816, and departed this life in May, 1843. After remaining in Ohio until 1854, Thomas Keller moved his family to Whitley county, Indiana, and in October of that year settled on what is locally known as the Edwards farm in Cleveland township, where he resided during the ensuing ten years, at the expiration of which he purchased the place where his son Nelson now lives and made it his home the remainder of his days, dying there February 3, 1887. He was a man of considerable influence in his neighborhood and a leader of the Democratic party in his township. He was quite successful in his business affairs, accumulated a comfortable competence and at the time of his death was one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of the community. The children of Thomas and Matilda Keller were: Lewis H. and Margaret E. Thomas was married a second time to Eliza Ann Smith and by this union the children were Harriet M., deceased; Martin; Jasper; Nelson, and an infant that died unnamed.

Lewis H. Keller, eldest of the family, was born June 17, 1838, in Licking county, Ohio, and spent his early life in his native state. When a lad of sixteen he accompanied his father to Indiana and since then his life has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of Whitley county, being at this time one of the leading farmers of Cleveland township, as well as one of the representative citizens of the community in which he resides. Mr. Keller's farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty-nine acres, is improved with good buildings and the tillable land is well drained and under a high state of cultivation. In addition to this he owns thirty-six acres of his father's estate, making a total of nearly two hundred acres of excellent land, all but twenty acres being under cultivation, the remainder consisting of woodland, on which considerable first-class timber is still standing. Mr. Keller has made his own way in the world and the fine farm and comfortable home now in his possession is the result of his individual efforts. His success has been merited and the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors is complimentary to his sterling qualities of manhood and citizenship. In politics he votes with the Democratic party on state and national questions, but in local matters usually supports the man instead of the party.

In 1870 Mr. Keller was united in marriage with Miss Minerva, daughter of John and Sarah Stoner, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, four children resulting from the union: George T., Wiley M., Harley N. and one who died in infancy. Mr. Keller's sons are married, well settled in life and greatly respected in their several places of residence.

L. E. PLATTNER.

William Plattner was a native of Pennsylvania who moved to Ohio and from there to Whitley county, where in addition to farming he did a thriving business as a carpenter, having been for many years one of the best known and most successful architects and builders in this part of the state. In the days of his prime, he erected nearly all the churches, schoolhouses and other public buildings in Whitley county, to say nothing of the numerous private dwellings and other edifices in both city and country, many of which still stand as monuments to his ingenuity as a mechanic. On one occasion, while constructing a home, he accidentally stumbled and falling from the roof of the structure to the ground was almost instantly killed. He was successful in the accumulation of wealth, being in independent circumstances at the time of his death, and as a citizen was public spirited and enterprising, standing high in the confidence of the large circle of friends with whom he mingled. In politics he was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party; in religion a member of the Lutheran church and he is remembered as a kind and obliging neighbor and friend. He married Elizabeth Snyder, born and reared in Ohio, who became the mother of eight children: Jacob, Sophia, Lavina, Lewis, William, John and Levi, and one that died in infancy.

L. E. Plattner was born in Whitley county, Indiana, January 16, 1857, on the family homestead in Columbia township. He was educated in the country schools, grew to manhood on the farm and after leaving home engaged in agriculture, which vocation he has since conducted with success and financial profits.

Mr. Plattner's farm in Cleveland township contains one hundred and twenty acres of fertile and productive land which is well drained and in a high state of tillage, and the buildings thereon are modern, substantial and always kept in repair. The other improvements are such as enter into the makeup of a comfortable home, with all the necessities and some of the luxuries of life. This place compares with the best in the township, being tastefully as well as conveniently arranged, so as easily to meet the needs and desires of the occupants.

March 27, 1869, Mr. Plattner married Miss Frances, daughter of John and Henrietta Schrader, by whom he has five children: Otis, a resident of Washington township and one of Whitley county's successful and popular teachers; Vernon and Fermer, who are still members of the home circle; Lee, a student of the Indiana Business College at Fort Wayne; and Clarence, at home.

Mrs. Plattner's parents moved to Whitley county in 1870 from Pennsylvania and located in Columbia City, where they became well known and much esteemed. Mr. Plattner and wife are respected members of the best social circles of the community in which they reside and all who come within the sphere of their influence speak in complimentary terms of their many admirable qualities. They are interested in everything that makes for the advancement of their neighborhood along material lines, lend their names to all measures that tend to the moral welfare of their friends and associates and their home life has been beautiful as well as useful.

DAVID SPOHNHAUER.

Samuel and Mary (Koch) Spohnhauer moved from Ohio to Whitley county in the early 'forties and settled on a farm in Cleveland township where, in addition to tilling the soil, the father preached for a number of years throughout the country, having been duly ordained to the ministry of the Church of God in his native state. Samuel and Mary Spohnhauer had seven children: Mary, Rebecca, Leah, Kate, Lydia, David and Warren.

David Spohnhauer was born in Cleveland township, Whitley county, Indiana, October 22, 1853, attended the public schools and assisted in the farm work until he reached his majority. When old enough to begin life upon his own responsibility, he decided to become a farmer and by making the most of his opportunities eventually became the possessor of a tract of land, which was soon brought under cultivation and gradually improved. Mr. Spohnhauer's farm now contains one hundred and sixty-four acres of as fertile land as can be found within the bounds of Whitley county, one hundred and twenty being in cultivation, the rest consisting of timber and pasturage. All the improvements were made by himself, and he can show, as the result of his labor and thrift, an elegant brick residence of modern design, a large and commodious barn, substantial outbuildings, fine fences and a thorough system of tile drainage, all these with other improvements going to make up one of the most valuable farms, as well as one of the most beautiful and desirable country homes in this section of the state.

Mr. Spohnhauer is a supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the Church of God, of which he has long been a faithful and consistent adherent. He discharges the duties of citizenship in the intelligent manner and liberal spirit characteristic of the more advanced American farmer. In addition to his farming interests, he has dealt quite extensively in lands in Whitley and other counties, not only buying and selling in his own name, but investing considerable capital for other parties. He has accumulated a handsome property in real estate, besides other valuable interests, and stands today among the financially substantial men of the county.

In 1875 Mr. Spohnhauer married Miss Eliza, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Phillips) Shorb, and they have an only child, Niles, who married Miss Klessa Harter, of Whitley county, and assists in the management of the home farm.

Mrs. Spohnhauer's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio and from there in 1842 to Whitley county, Indiana, where the mother died in 1894, and the father five years later. Mr. and Mrs. Shorb had ten children: Lavina, Nathaniel, Jessie, Jane, Amanda, Mary, Ella, Thomas, Jackson and Henry.

JOHN F. BENTZ.

Among the emigrants from Germany to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century were George and Mary Bentz, who settled in Ashland county, Ohio, and there ended their days. Their son,

Jacob, born in 1833, married Nancy Singer, born in 1837, became a prosperous farmer and grain thresher and after his removal to Whitley county operated a separator for twenty-nine years. He came to this state in 1862, purchased a farm in section 33, Cleveland township, and lived on the same until his death, which occurred January 22, 1903. He was a man of intelligence and ripe judgment, remarkably successful in business matters and in addition to a fine farm accumulated considerable personal property, being one of the substantial men of his township. He had six children: William, deceased; John, Mary J., wife of W. E. Harsbarger, of the state of Washington; Laura, deceased; Dora and Perry L.

John F. Bentz, second of this family, was born April 23, 1858, in Ashland county, Ohio, and hence was but four years old when his parents removed to Indiana. After reaching manhood he engaged in agriculture and has met with gratifying success. In 1901, Mr. Bentz moved to his present beautiful and attractive home in Cleveland township and since has added many substantial improvements to his farm in the way of fencing, drainage and buildings, the latter including a fine brick residence of modern design, a large, well constructed barn and the usual outbuildings found on first-class estates, all in excellent repair and fully answering the various purposes for which they were designed. Of the one hundred and four acres which the farm contains, eighty-five are in cultivation, the remainder being largely devoted to pasturage, for which the soil seems peculiarly adapted. Mr. Bentz is recognized as one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Cleveland township and as a citizen is enterprising and up-to-date, lending his support to all measures of public utility and taking an active interest in every movement having for its object the social and moral well-being of his fellowmen. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 222, Knights of Pythias, at South Whitley and politcially is a Democrat, being an influential adviser in the counsels of his party and an efficient worker with the rank and file.

In 1883, Mr. Bentz was married to Miss Mary Emma, daughter of Adam and Mary (Holem) Warner, natives of Stark county, Ohio, three children being born of this union: Linnie S., wife of Evert Stumfph; Sylvan, who is engaged in the railway service at South Whitley; and Gladys, who is still an inmate of the paternal home.

PERRY L. BENTZ.

The emigrant ancestors of the family of this man were Germans, who settled in Ashland county, Ohio, when that state was still young and there remained until the end of their lives. (See sketch of John F. Bentz.) Jacob Bentz, one of their sons, born and reared in Ohio, was married in early manhood to Nancy Singer, of the same state. In 1862, this couple removed to Whitley county and settled on a farm in Cleveland township, where in connection with agricultural pursuits Mr. Bentz engaged in the threshing of grain, following the latter line of work for a period of twenty-five years and becoming widely known throughout the country as a skillful operator of threshing

machinery. He came to this county one year in advance of his family, purchased a tract of wild land on which he erected a rude log cabin and cleared a few acres of ground. This done he returned to Ohio and, disposing of his interests there, loaded his few effects on a wagon and accompanied by his wife and children drove to the new home in the midst of the Whitley county forest. He succeeded in the course of years in developing a good farm and also achieved honorable repute as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. He was an ardent Democrat and influential in party and public affairs, having filled several local offices, and he also took a leading part in all measures having for their object the material advancement of his township and county. After a long and useful life, he was called from the scenes of earth January 22, 1903, leaving to his family an honorable name and to the community an example of good citizenship. Jacob and Nancy Bentz had six children: William (deceased); John F., a farmer of Cleveland township; Mary J., wife of W. E. Harsbarger, a farmer in the state of Washington; Laura, deceased; Dora, wife of Harvey Kaler, who lives with his mother on the home place; and Perry L.

Perry L. Bentz was born in Cleveland township, Whitley county, in 1876, and after receiving a common school education turned his attention to agriculture, which has been his life work and in the prosecution of which he has achieved well merited success, owning at this time a well developed farm of seventy acres, containing substantial buildings, excellent fencing and other improvements in keeping therewith. He has a good modern dwelling, a fine farm and, in common with all enterprising agriculturists of this part of the state, he has been liberal in the matter of drainage, his farm being well tiled, and as a result its fertility and productiveness has been greatly enhanced.

Mr. Bentz is a good farmer, a wide-awake citizen and all enterprises of public nature enlist his hearty co-operation and support. When a young man he taught several terms of school in Whitley county, earned an honorable reputation in that profession and has ever been a warm friend of education. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat and in recognition of services rendered the party, he was nominated in 1906 for the office of county auditor, but was defeated.

In 1901, Mr. Bentz was united in marriage with Miss Bertha, daughter of G. A. and Mary (Hippensteel) Bowers, natives of Pennsylvania, and for a number of years well known residents of Whitley county. (See sketch of G. A. Bowers). Mr. and Mrs. Bentz have one child, whom they have christened Myron.

REUBEN F. JUDY.

The founder of this family in America was a native of Germany who first settled in Pennsylvania and went from there to Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his life as a tiller of the soil. His son Abram, born in Pennsylvania but reared in Virginia, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and died in 1849 in the state of his adoption. He married Catherine Housden, a Virginian by birth, by whom he had twelve

children, only three of whom survive: Reuben F., Andrew, who lives near Springfield, Missouri, and Elizabeth, wife of Edgar Milton, a farmer and carpenter residing in the northern part of the state. Reuben F. Judy, eldest of the survivors, was born in Page county, Virginia, January 11, 1838, and remained in his native commonwealth until reaching manhood's estate, meanwhile receiving a fair education in such schools as the neighborhood afforded and becoming familiar with the varied duties which fall to the lot of the tiller of the soil. In 1863, he came to Whitley county and purchasing a part of the land that constitutes his present beautiful farm in Cleveland township, at once addressed himself to the task of its improvement. In this labor his progress was commendable and in the course of a few years he not only had his farm in cultivation, but made a number of substantial improvements, besides increasing its area by additional purchases from time to time. Mr. Judy is now the owner of two hundred fertile acres, one hundred and twenty of which are tillable and highly productive, thirty-five consisting of woodland, on which is growing some very fine timber, the remainder of the farm being devoted to pasturage. By a judicious rotation of crops Mr. Judy has retained much of the original fertility of his land and being a model farmer of advanced ideas and employing only the most approved methods, his success has been commensurate with the labor bestowed. The dwelling which the family now occupies was erected in 1875; it is a substantial building, with many conveniences, well adapted to the uses for which designed and is a model country home.

In 1864, Mr. Judy was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of Jesse and Amelia (McCabe) Kyler, who became residents of Whitley county in 1846, the father a farmer and carpenter by occupation. They had ten children, of whom the following are living at this time: Basil, Jesse, George, Ellen, Mariah and Mrs. Judy. To Mr. and Mrs. Judy two children have been born, one that died in infancy and Frank, who married Della Calhoun, of Wabash county, and has three children, Ruth M., Roy F. and Ephriam B.. Mr. Judy is a public-spirited man and while primarily interested in agriculture and stock raising, he has ever manifested commendable zeal in the material prosperity of his township and county and taken an active part in promoting the social and moral welfare of his fellow citizens. He is a Democrat, but not a politician in the sense the term is usually accepted. He has held the office of supervisor several times and at different times has been chosen to look after the educational interests of the township. He is a member of the Christian church, to the plain and simple teachings of which he yields loyal and active support. Mrs. Judy is a member of the same church and deeply interested in its various lines of work.

FRANCIS M. KING.

John King, founder of the family of this name, was a Pennsylvanian, who emigrated to Preble county, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age in 1882. His son, Eli, who was born in 1822, came to Whitley county in 1843 and was among the early

pioneers of Cleveland township, where he purchased land and developed a farm, on which he made his home until called from earth November 10, 1894. He married Eva Tilman in Preble county, Ohio, of which locality both were natives, and they had five children: Susan, wife of Rev. Levi Rice, a well known minister of the Lutheran church; John, a farmer of Huntington county; Alice, who married Rev. Benjamin Stultz, of the Lutheran ministry; Francis M.; Florence, wife of Rev. William Dingel, a Methodist divine. A fact worthy of note in this connection is that the three sisters became the wives of ministers, all of whom are men of much more than ordinary learning and ability and influential in their respective fields of labor.

Francis M. King was born in Wabash county, Indiana, August 22, 1855, and received the usual training of farm boys of that period. On arriving at an age when young men are accustomed to lay plans for the future, he selected agriculture for his vocation and has since prosecuted the same with most gratifying results. After an experience of several years' duration in the employ of others, he succeeded in accumulating sufficient capital to purchase land of his own. Accordingly, in 1902, he bought his present farm of one hundred and thirty acres, of which one hundred and thirteen are tillable, the whole being admirably situated and well adapted to general agriculture and stock raising, in both of which lines Mr. King has achieved success such as few of his calling attain. In addition to his farming and live stock interests he devotes considerable attention to the manufacture of maple syrup, for which line of enterprise he is well prepared, having a fine sugar grove of more than a half a thousand trees, besides all the latest improvements and devices used in the successful prosecution of the industry. Mr. King not only enjoys prestige as a progressive agriculturist of the times, but occupies a conspicuous place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, being a man of advanced ideas and possessing to a marked degree the estimable qualities of mind and heart that win and retain strong friendships. He is a Republican in politics, with well defined opinions relative to the leading questions of the day, and in matters religious subscribes to the Methodist creed, being a zealous and influential member of the local church with which he and his wife have long been identified.

In 1880, Mr. King was happily married to Miss Ellen Harsbarger, of Whitley county, who, in addition to being his faithful and loving wife and helpmate, has borne him three children: Edith, Russell and Neva, all living and with their parents constituting a mutually happy and prosperous household.

WEBSTER SICKAFOOSE

Is a native of Stark county, Ohio, where his birth occurred August 9, 1848, being the fifth in a family of nine children, whose parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Pool) Sickafoose. Samuel Sickafoose was born in Pennsylvania, but in early life was taken by his parents to Stark county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity and married and where he continued to reside until his removal in 1855 to Whitley county. He visited this part

of the state twice before making it his permanent place of residence, his first trip to the county being made on foot from Stark county, Ohio. After looking over the country and duly weighing the advantages of the different parts, he finally entered a quarter section of land in Cleveland township, which in due time he cleared and converted into a fine farm and it was on this place that he spent the rest of his life, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. He had nine children: Martha, George W., Jennie, Sarah, Webster, Albert, Wesley and Richard (deceased), and an infant that died unnamed.

Webster Sickafoose was about seven years old when his parents moved to Indiana and since 1855 he has lived in Whitley county, having been an eye-witness of the many remarkable changes through which the county passed before reaching its present advanced state of improvement. He was reared to farm labor, received his education in the district schools and on arriving at the years of manhood, chose agriculture for a vocation and has devoted his energies to the same ever since, owning at this time an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which are some of the finest improvements in Cleveland township. Mr. Sickafoose is a practical farmer and his career in his calling presents a series of successes such as few attain. He has one hundred acres in cultivation, all in good condition, thoroughly drained by considerably in excess of one thousand rods of eight-inch tiling, while his improvements in the way of buildings and fences are unexcelled in this part of the county. His dwelling, a handsome brick edifice of attractive design, is one of the finest structures of the kind in the township and his barns and other buildings are up-to-date and fully answer every purpose for which intended. One of the most attractive features of this model farm is a splendid sugar grove, consisting of five hundred large, fine maple trees, from which Mr. Sickafoose manufactures every spring large quantities of high grade syrup, which command a liberal price in the markets and among the numerous private customers whom he supplies.

Mr. Sickafoose is a Republican but not an active politician, and in religion he holds to the faith of the United Brethren church, being with his wife an earnest and faithful member of the local congregation.

The domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Sickafoose dates from 1876. Mr. Sickafoose married Miss Isabelle, daughter of George and Catherine (Ran) Slusser, who were among the early pioneers of Huntington county, moving here from Dayton, Ohio, several years prior to the arrival of the Sickafoose family and settling on a farm in Warren township. Mr. and Mrs. Sickafoose have three sons: Milton, who married Ida Gable and lives in Cleveland township; Gilbert, a farmer of Whitley county; and Arthur, who is still a member of the home circle.

GEORGE A. BOWERS.

George A. Bowers, a retired farmer and business man and veteran of the Civil war, was born near the city of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, September

16, 1843, the son of James and Mary C. Bowers, natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania. James Bowers went to Pennsylvania when a young man and for some time followed the vocation of farming, later coming to Wabash county, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1884, at the age of eighty-five years.

George A. Bowers was reared in his native state and there remained until his twenty-first year, at which time he responded to the country's call for volunteers, enlisting in February, 1863, in Company D, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which he served until 1865, during which time he was with Sheridan's command in the Army of the Potomac and took part in some of the noted battles fought under that intrepid leader. He participated in several of the Virginia campaigns and at one time while bearing dispatches had two horses shot from under him, besides narrowly escaping death in a number of other critical and dangerous situations. At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Bowers returned home and the following year (1866) came to Indiana and engaged in contracting for several lines of work in Wabash county, which he carried on during the ensuing ten years, meeting with encouraging success. At the end of that time he bought a farm in the same county and resided there until 1888, when he changed his residence to Whitley county, purchasing his present homestead in Cleveland township, where he devoted his attention to agriculture and the raising of live stock, until retiring from active life six years later.

Mr. Bowers' farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, is one of the most beautiful and valuable estates in the township and, under the able management of his son, is second to no like number of acres in the county in point of productiveness. Although practically leading a retired life, Mr. Bowers still retains his live stock interests, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful, devoting especial attention to the raising of blooded shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, his animals being among the best in this part of the state and yielding him every year a liberal income. In his business affairs he has always exercised sound judgment and wise discretion with the result that he is now financially independent, being among the solid men of his township and county and ranking as a public-spirited citizen.

In 1865 Mr. Bowers married Mary J., daughter of James and Mary (Warren) Hippensteel, of Pennsylvania, the union resulting in the birth of seven children: James E., who lives on the home farm; Edward, an auctioneer of this county; Ainsley, a farmer living in Wabash county; Bertha, wife of Perry L. Bentz (see sketch of Mr. Bentz); Elizabeth, who married Bert Myers and lives in Washington township; and Blanche, now Mrs. Vernon Warner, whose home is in Kosciusko county.

Mr. Bowers manifests an abiding interest in public and political affairs and as a Republican has been an influential party leader in the township. Besides holding several local positions of minor importance, he was for three years a member of the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he rendered valuable service that was greatly appreciated by the people of

the county. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and a consistent member of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Bowers died December 22, 1906.

JAMES COLLETT.

Aaron Collett, founder of the family of this name in the west, was a Marylander who came to Indiana in 1840, settled in Wabash county and died there in 1870. With him came a son named Abraham, who located in Whitley county in 1871 but after two years' residence went to Kosciusko county, where he died in 1883. He married Catherine Ramsey and they had three children, Aaron, Angeline and James, the latter being the only survivor. James was born at Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Indiana, November 12, 1841, received his early training under excellent home influences and remained with his parents until the breaking out of the Civil war. Animated by the prevailing patriotism, he turned his back upon the pleasant scenes of youth and went forth to battle for his country's rights. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for four years in the army of the Tennessee, participating in some of the most sanguinary engagements of the war, among the most noted of which were the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, besides all the others in which his command took part. He earned an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier and at the expiration of his term of enlistment returned home and resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life, engaging in farming with his father until the latter's death. Since then he has carried on agriculture and stock raising upon his own account and his progress has been steadily forward until he now occupies a prominent place among the leading men of his calling, not only in Whitley county but in the northeastern part of the state. Mr. Collett's realty at the present time amounts to three hundred and thirty-three acres of fine land in Cleveland township, two hundred of which are in cultivation and highly improved, being well drained and containing some of the best buildings in the community. As a raiser of fine stock Mr. Collett enjoys much more than local repute, his breeds of Aberdeen cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs and thoroughbred Shropshire sheep being second to none in this section of Indiana, while as a farmer he stands in the first rank, cultivating the soil after the most approved methods and keeping abreast of the times on all matters relating to the science of agriculture. On his place is also one of the largest and best sugar groves in Whitley county, containing over four hundred fine maple trees, the proceeds of which add very materially to his income. He has all the modern devices for the manufacture of a superior grade of syrup, which he disposes of in large quantities, not only to private customers but in the local markets, where it always commands a high price.

Mr. Collett is a Republican but not a partisan in the sense of aspiring to office. As a citizen he is energetic and public spirited, having great faith in the future possibilities of his county and state and confi-

dence in the rectitude of his fellowmen. In brief, he is an optimist, who always looks on the bright side and to the extent of his ability he encourages all enterprises having for their object the material, social and moral welfare of the community.

In 1865 Mr. Collett married Miss Susan, daughter of George and Sarah (Williams) Moore, and they have five children: Lizzie B., wife of John Jordan, of Kosciusko county; Charles E. died in childhood; Ada Catherine, now Mrs. Alex Havens, of Cleveland township; Lula, deceased, and an infant that died unnamed. Mr. Collett and wife are members of the Christian church.

DAVID V. WHITELEATHER.

David V. Whiteleather, the oldest of a family of eight children and the son of John Firestone and Mary (Walter) Whiteleather, was born on a farm in Coluumbiana county, Ohio, on December 4, 1866. The father of David V. Whiteleather was the only son of David Whiteleather and Elizabeth (Firestone) Whiteleather, and his mother was a daughter of Henry and Catharine (Smith) Walter. His parents were born and raised in Columbiana county, Ohio. John Firestone Whiteleather died in 1897, at the age of fifty-six years. Except while serving his country as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, he lived on the farm and was engaged in farming and teaching, having taught more than forty terms of school.

David V. Whiteleather was reared on a farm, attended the district schools, in 1883 received a teacher's license and began teaching. During the following six years he taught district schools in Stark and Columbiana counties, Ohio. In the summer vacations he attended the Northwestern Ohio University at Ada and Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio. In 1889 he was selected as principal of the schools at Larwill, in Whitley county, and as a consequence became a resident of Indiana. During the time when these schools were not in session Mr. Whiteleather was reading law in the offices of P. H. Clugston and E. K. Strong, of Columbia City. In 1894 he successfully passed the examination for admission to practice and at the September term of the Whitley circuit court was sworn in and registered as one of the members of the Whitley county bar. In January, 1901, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of Indiana and in the district courts of the United States. January 1, 1895, Ivers W. Leonard and Mr. Whiteleather formed a partnership to engage in the general practice of law in Columbia City, Indiana, which partnership continued for about three years, when Mr. Leonard moved to Fort Wayne. In 1899 a partnership for the practice of law was formed by Thomas Gallivan and Mr. Whiteleather. They continued as partners in Columbia City until January 1, 1903, when Mr. Gallivan withdrew from the firm and moved to Parma, Missouri. At the time of this dissolution a partnership was formed by Hon. Benton E. Gates and Mr. Whiteleather under the firm name and style of Gates & Whiteleather, for the general practice of law in the state of Indiana, which partnership is in existence at present. In 1896 Mr.

Whiteleather was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Whitley county, Indiana, by Hon. Samuel E. Alvord, of Albion, prosecuting attorney for the thirty-third judicial district of Indiana. In 1898 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Noble and Whitley counties, was re-elected in 1900 and served until January 1, 1903.

June 20, 1895, Mr. Whiteleather married Miss Katura H., daughter of William and Catharine (Hassler) Essick, of Columbiana county, Ohio. They have had four children: Dorothy Velma, John W., Hazel Glenn and Katura E., who died in 1902, at the age of eight months. Mrs. Whiteleather is a member of and an active worker in the Grace Lutheran church, and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and Ben Hur Lodge at Columbia City, Indiana. Mr. Whiteleather is a member of the following fraternal orders: Free and Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, T. B. H. and Order of Eastern Star.

ALEXANDER MORE.

The gentleman whose brief story is herewith presented is one of the oldest living settlers of Whitley county and one whom to know is to respect and honor. He is a native of Miami county, Ohio, where his birth occurred April 6, 1833, being the son of John W. and Mary (Speer) More, who were also born in that state, he of German and she of Irish descent. John W.'s grandather, John, was a German who came to Virginia, where he became a tiller of the soil, his death finally resulting from accident. One son, John More, was bound out to a Mr. Whip, who took him to New Jersey, where the boy was reared. He married Sarah Gandy in Virginia and about 1792 went with his family down the Ohio river in a flatboat from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, settling on a farm near Dayton, where he remained for twenty years. He served under General Wayne against the Indians in this region in the war of 1812. He also bought and improved a fine farm in Miami county, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age. John W. More was the seventh in his family of ten. At the age of twenty-one he married Mary Speer and in the fall of 1834 came to Whitley county, entering one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land. He brought his family a few years later and in due time developed a good farm, experiencing many of the hardships of the pioneer. The old home is near the center of what is now Smith township and with additions of two hundred and forty acres became one of the largest farms in the county. In 1855 he sold and purchased eighty acres in Union township, to which he later added eighty acres. His death occurred August 13, 1877, at the age of seventy-seven, being survived five years by his companion who was eighty-one.

They had four children to reach maturity: Sarah Ann, who married Andrew Briggs, both deceased; Alexander, William C.; and Huldah, deceased. Alexander More has lived in Whitley county for more than seventy years. He attended the first school in Smith township, the building being a deserted log cabin, the teacher an old educated Irishman by the name of John

Strain. He assisted his father until twenty-three years of age, though meantime he taught two terms and then commenced farming the homestead for himself. In 1856 he went to Davis county, Missouri, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie, which he improved. In 1860 he made a trip to Pike's Peak, but after a summer spent prospecting returned the same year, disposed of his farm and moved back to Whitley county. Mr. More then engaged in carpenter work and farming, renting the old homestead in 1864. In 1869 he bought one hundred and ninety acres of land in Union township. He erected a fine brick house and substantial outbuildings, besides making other extensive improvements, his farm now being among the most beautiful and attractive rural homes in the county. His business has since been wholly in connection with this farm, now consisting of two hundred and forty acres.

November 9, 1855, Mr. More was married to Elizabeth Jane Nickey, of Ross county, Ohio, the union resulting in the following named children: William A., a fruit grower in Allegan county, Michigan; Agnes, wife of John Lynch, of Whitley county; Hubert A., who manages the home farm; Mary W., wife of Alexander Kniseley in Whitley county; John, an electrical engineer of Davenport, Iowa, and Jacob N., deceased. At about thirty he was graduated in civil engineering at Purdue University and practiced in Kansas City.

Mr. More is one of the best known men of the county, which he has helped transform into one of the most progressive regions of northern Indiana. He has ever manifested a lively interest in matters political and as a Republican has been influential in a number of hotly contested campaigns. Having given spiritualism careful investigation, with views emphasized by personal experience, which have thoroughly verified the correctness of his opinions, he has for many years been a thorough believer in the future state as exemplified in teachings of the leaders of spiritualism.

A few additional particulars about the children will prove of interest. Jacob N. was an unusually promising young man, highly talented in his profession and enjoyed the brightest prospects as superintendent of a large electric manufacturing company when cut off in his prime. Hubert A., who has operated the homestead for six years, exhibits unusual qualities as a practical agriculturist. He married Lizzie, daughter of Isaac Sheafer, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and has two children, Homer E. and Ethel R. John graduated in the electrical engineering department at Purdue, also spent a year at Princeton University and was then retained for six years as professor of electrical engineering. Previous to this he had installed a street car system at Davenport, Iowa, and while there married Stella White, of that city, where for nine years he has held the position of city electrician. Mary W. became one of the best known educators in Whitley county, where she taught for over twenty terms. Mrs. Elizabeth Jane More, mother of this bright family, was the daughter of Jacob Nickey, a pioneer of Smith township, and was about four years old when brought from Ohio by her parents. Her only surviving brother is Dr. Allen S. Nickey, of

Tipton, Indiana. Her half-brother, William Sylvester Nickey, is still on the old family homestead in Smith township.

CHARLES E. LANCASTER.

The family of this name in Whitley county traces its ancestry to the famous "eastern shore" in the state made famous by Charles Carroll and other worthies of the Revolution. It was in 1787 that Aaron Lancaster was born in Maryland of poor but respectable parents who, like himself, were lifelong members of the historic Society of Friends. In youth he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade in Baltimore, but after removing to Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1837, he engaged in coopering on a large scale, at one time employing a thousand men. He continued in this line of business with varying fortunes until his death in 1867. Before leaving Maryland he had married Martha Williams, also a native of that state, and their son, Thomas E. Lancaster, was born there June 12, 1826. He was eleven years of age when the family removed to Wheeling, where he was connected with his father's cooperage establishment until 1857. In this year he was ordained as a minister in the Methodist Protestant church and labored with that denomination in West Virginia until 1862, when he joined the Indiana conference and filled numerous important appointments in this state during the succeeding thirty-four years. In all he had served more than half a century, when advancing years compelled him to retire in 1896. In early manhood he married Mary J. Talbert, who was born in West Virginia, January 10, 1832. Her parents, John and Nancy Jane Talbert, were farmers in West Virginia until 1885, when they removed to Kansas and there ended their careers. The venerable minister and his wife are at present living in quiet retirement in a comfortable home at Columbia City. They had seven children: James B., who died in infancy; Thomas Edward, who died at thirty-two; John William, who died in infancy; Francis Pierpoint, who died when twenty-one years old; Charles E., the subject of this sketch; Louis M., died in infancy; Harry F., in the dry goods business at Columbia City.

Charles E. Lancaster, fifth of his father's children, was born in Henry county, Indiana, December 16, 1863, and as he grew up was temporarily resident in various communities as the itinerant system of the church transferred his father from place to place. In the meantime he attended the common schools, besides taking courses in the high school at Muncie and in Franklin College. In 1881 he came to Whitley county, secured a position in the general store of George W. Maxwell at Churubusco and remained there about ten years. The interest held by his brother Edward was purchased by Charles E. after the death of the former and in 1893 he removed the establishment to Columbia City, where it has since been a fixture. In addition to this line of dry goods, carpets and cloaks, Mr. Lancaster owns the Vandalia elevator and deals extensively in grain and seeds. He became quite prominent as a citizen during his residence at Churubusco, serving as clerk and treasurer of the town, and since

coming to Columbia City has been a member of council. Having become generally known over the county and being influential in Republican party circles, he had little difficulty in securing the nomination as candidate for auditor in 1902, was elected that fall and entered office on January 1, 1903. Having completed his four years' term, he retired January 1, 1907, with the good will of everybody and the plaudit so much sought for by conscientious men of "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

October 18, 1887, Mr. Lancaster married Miss Emma, daughter of Samuel F. and Fanny Barr, residents of Churubusco, where Mrs. Lancaster was born in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster have two children: Freda, born in 1894, and Gail, born in 1898. They also adopted the son of Mr. Lancaster's brother Edward, who was eighteen months old at the time of his father's death and has been reared as a member of the family. Mr. Lancaster's fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CARL EDWARD LILLICH.

George and Mercy (Glotzbager) Lillich were married in Wertenberg, Germany, and emigrated to Ohio in 1852 and in 1865 removed to Columbia City. Though a cooper and weaver he was here employed as a common laborer until his death in 1886, his wife surviving sixteen years. But two of their children are living, John Melvin being a tailor at Fort Wayne.

Carl Edward Lillich was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 28, 1863. At the age of twelve he began to learn the baker's trade and worked as a journeyman until 1893, when he opened business on his own account and has continued actively ever since. He started the first bread wagon ever seen in Columbia City and did his own driving, selling only the product of his own bakery. Though the business has increased so as to justify the employment of two assistants Mr. Lillich still persists in attending personally to his customers. He enjoys an excellent trade and supplies everything usually found in first-class establishments, including plain and fancy baking. Mr. Lillich is best known from his connection with the volunteer fire department, which has existed fifteen years and of which he was made chief six years ago. He has been a member of the hook and ladder company for fifteen years and for three or four years has been foreman. There are twenty men in the hose and twenty in the hook and ladder company, making an efficient fire fighting force. Mr. Lillich is a Democrat but no politician, though he served ten years on the board of health. He is a trustee in the Modern Woodmen of America.

September 28, 1886, Mr. Lillich was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Taupert, a machinist of Columbia City, and they have one son, John Edward, aged seven. One daughter died in infancy. Mr. Lillich resides on the same lot where his parents settled when they first came to Columbia City and which has been his constant home for over forty-two years. He has built a new house near the old one and finds greatest enjoyment while entertaining friends at his own fireside.

MARCUS GILLESPIE.

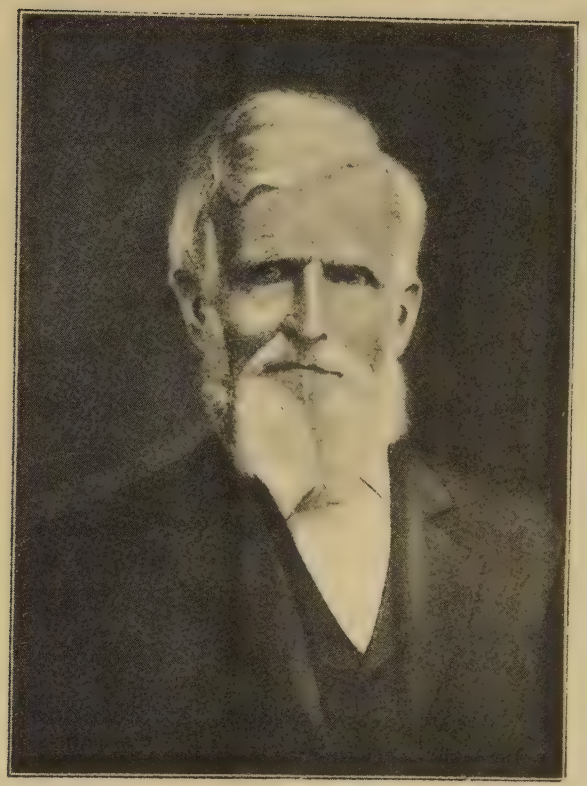
The Gillespie family is not only patriotic, but has the courage of its convictions. The paternal grandfather came to this country before the Revolutionary war and when the struggle came on he enlisted for the independence and equality of man. His son Menzes continued the brave record as a soldier in the war of 1812, and thus both offered the greatest sacrifice possible for a man to make in behalf of his country—their lives as soldiers. Marcus Gillespie is a native of Blendon township, Franklin county, Ohio, where he was born October 19, 1821. His parents, Menzes and Chloe (Phelps) Gillespie, were born in Windsor, Connecticut, the father in 1796 and mother in 1799. They came to Ohio soon after the war of 1812, where they lived to the close of their lives, the mother's death occurring in 1865 and the father's in 1846. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are still living and all over seventy years of age. Marcus came to Indiana in 1847 and settled on Indian Creek in Jefferson township on what was called the old Raccoon road, named after Chief Raccoon's village. He cleared land and built a cabin, where he lived five years clearing and farming. In 1852 he sold his place and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on which he still lives. He built a cabin and applied himself energetically in clearing and improving his farm until it was a very desirable place, with good buildings and all the modern conveniences. It is stocked with a good breed of hogs and Durham cattle.

He was married in 1846 to Anna, daughter of Abner Parks, who came from New Jersey to Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his days. Mr. Parks was a shoemaker by trade, which at that time was a good one and profitable as well. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, three of whom are still living: Mary married Samuel Swain, attorney and real estate dealer of Fort Wayne. Arthur married Barbara Howenstine and resides on the farm adjoining his father's. Morton married Ina Smith, lives in Fort Wayne and is employed in the Orphans' Home of Allen county.

The industry and frugality of Mr. Gillespie have brought a competency for independence and comfort in old age. In early life, he was a Whig, voting for Clay, Taylor and Scott, but since the formation of the Republican party he has given it earnest support. A grandson enjoys a lease of the old home farm.

SYLVANUS KOONTZ, M. D.

A farmer in youth, a druggist in later years and a practicing physician for more than thirty years, Sylvanis Koontz has led an unusually active life during his existence of more than three score years. He has attained success financially, but what is better, has made many friends and had his share of enjoyments as he went along, having the satisfaction also of knowing that he had contributed his share in developing the communities where his business called him to reside. His parents, first of the name known in this section of Indiana, were Baltzer and Susanna (Whistler) Koontz,



MARCUS GILLESPIE.

who were natives of Stark county, Ohio, but left there in 1853 to seek a new home in Huntington county in this state. Remaining there until the following spring, they removed to Whitley county and settled on a farm in Washington township. They spent many years in cultivation of the farm, which came into their possession in 1854, and both reached an advanced age before the final summons came, he being eighty-four and she eighty-seven. Sylvanus Koontz, now the well known physician, was the youngest of fourteen children born of this worthy pioneer couple. His birth occurred in Stark county, Ohio, May 25, 1844, and he was about ten years old when his family removed to Whitley county. He worked on the farm until his eighteenth year, when be became a Union soldier, enlisting in Company I, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, October 27, 1862. He served with this command fourteen months, until the expiration of his enlistment, but in October, 1864, became a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he continued to serve until the close of hostilities. At Vicksburg he was slightly wounded in the hand by a fragment of shell, but escaped other injury.

Returning to his old home after the war, the youthful soldier concluded to resume his education and to this end applied himself in the common schools and the academy at Roanoke for two years, working at the carpenter's trade in the summer season. In 1869 he took up the study of medicine, and graduating from the Fort Wayne Medical College began the practice of his profession at Laud in the fall of 1872. He removed to Roanoke in the fall of 1887, which has since been the scene of his professional work. During seven years of his residence at this place he was engaged in the drug business. In 1890 he was married to Morilla J. Haley, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, where she was born in 1843. His wife died at Laud April 26, 1876, and Dr. Koontz took for his second wife Adelaide M. Kirkpatrick, a native of Summit county, Ohio. By this second union there were four children: Jessie, a professional nurse; Chafee, Eldon, who died when six months of age, and Hugh, who was killed at Roanoke when nine years of age. Dr. Koontz is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of Laud Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DAVID SWAN LINVILLE, M. D.,

Was born at Columbia City May 21, 1862. He graduated from the high school and attended two years at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. After teaching for two years he entered medical college, graduating in the class of 1886 and shortly thereafter joined his father in practice. In the war with Spain the Doctor was mustered into the United States service as first lieutenant, being named inspector of rifle practice. He went with his company to Cuba and at the close of hostilities was discharged with the command at Savannah, Georgia, April 26, 1899. Dr. Linvill returned to his practice with renewed zest. In addition to his regular office practice he was retained

as surgeon by two lines of railway. The Linvill family have displayed taste and talent for medicine, and none have displayed this in a more marked degree than the subject of this sketch. His activity in his profession is further displayed by his membership in various associations, including the American Medical, State Medical, Tri-State, Tri-County, Twelfth District and County Medical. He also holds membership in the National Association of Railway Surgeons and is secretary of the United States board of pension examiners; nor are his activities confined to matters strictly professional. He is prominent in various fraternal orders, including the Masonic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, Order of Ben Hur, Royal Arcanum and Elks. He believes in the strenuous life, enjoys out-door sports and is fond of a vacation in the North Woods, where there is a chance for big game. Dr. Linvill justly deserves and all accord him the title of a progressive citizen. Prominent professionally and socially no resident of Whitley county is more widely known.

In June, 1887, Dr. Linvill was married to Lorena Hemmice, by whom he had one daughter, Elbertine, who died in childhood, the mother passing away a few months thereafter. June 13, 1897, Dr. Linvill was united in marriage with Mrs. Maud Thompson, of Wabash.

GEORGE BOYD.

This gentleman, at present living in Columbia City, has led an active life in various lines of business. As a farmer, a carpenter, saloonkeeper, meat dealer and finally in his present employment, Mr. Boyd has had an unusually good training as an all-around man of affairs. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Densmore) Boyd, moved from Pennsylvania to Whitley county in 1844, when this section was little better than a wilderness. They took up eighty acres of woodland in Union township which, by dint of hard work and the privations customary with the pioneers, they converted it into a good farm and comfortable home, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father passing away in his eighty-second year and his wife at the ripe old age of eighty-five. They reared a family of several children, all but one of whom are still living in widely scattered parts of the country. James, the eldest, is a farmer in Union township, and John, the second child, follows the same occupation in Missouri. Elizabeth married Wilson Keiser, of Jefferson township, and Nancy J. is a resident of Ohio. Martha is the wife of James Graves, of Smith township, and Hettie, who married Henry Graves, died in middle life. George Boyd was born on the old homestead in Whitley county February 2, 1853. At the age of sixteen he left the farm to engage in the carpenter trade and followed that occupation for several years. Subsequently he was engaged in the saloon and meat business at Columbia City and continued in this line until May, 1906, when he embarked in the livery business. He occupies the main building thirty-four by fifty, with an annex twenty-five by thirty-five, keeps from eight to twelve horses and a full assortment of first-class rigs of various

styles. He also buys and sells horses and in every way conducts an up-to-date livery business.

In May, 1888, Mr. Boyd was married to Lizzie, daughter of William Geisler, of Whitley county. They have had two children, Ruth, who is a school girl, and Esther, who died at the age of two years. In politics Mr. Boyd may be described as a Democrat with independent notions. He is fond of out-doors sport, especially hunting, and takes an interest in training dogs, of which he owns some that are fine and well-bred. Pretty much everybody in Columbia City and many throughout the country know George Boyd and it is not too much to say that all who know him like him.

J. WILLIAM C. SCOTT, M. D.

Among the emigrants who came from Scotland to the United States in 1799 was Robert Scott, a sturdy, self-reliant young man anxious to make a career for himself in the infant republic of the western world. He settled in Pennsylvania and lived there until 1825, when he determined to move farther west, and mounting his horse rode across mountains and through forests until he reached Fayette county, Ohio. He entered land and spent the rest of his life in developing a farm, where he reared a family and died in 1858. In early manhood he had married Mary Elgin, by whom he had five children, Joseph, Margaret, Mary, Sarah and James E., Sarah being the sole survivor. The mother passed away in 1868. James E., the youngest, was born November 29, 1821, and remained in Fayette county until 1849, when he came to Whitley county and settled on two hundred acres of wild land in Troy township that had been purchased by his father from the government. He experienced the usual pioneer hardships and incessant work in the improvement of his farm, which he cultivated until his death, November 21, 1884, and left an estate of several hundred acres. Like his father, he was a Democrat and a stanch adherent of the Presbyterian church. August 29, 1849, he had married in Ohio Lydia Jane Cockerill, who proved a loyal and devoted wife and self-sacrificing mother. She was the daughter of William and Phoebe (Mooney) Cockerill, natives of Virginia and of Welsh extraction, who came to Fayette county, Ohio, in the early years of the nineteenth century. "Race suicide" was unknown in those days, large families were not unusual and that of the Cockerills ranked well to the front with fifteen children, Elizabeth, Amelia, Thomas, William, Samuel, Eldridge, Lucinda, Mary Ann, James, Lydia Jane, Amanda, Armanis, Catherine, Eliza and Hannah. Lydia Jane, the tenth, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 1, 1830, and has survived her companion almost a quarter of a century, living with her son, Dr. Scott. The Cockerills, though originally slaveholders in Virginia, were not in accord with the "peculiar institution" and sought a home in Ohio to be where it did not exist. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Scott had three children: J. William C., Edward N., a medical student, who died at twenty-three, and R. R., of Columbia City, who has particular mention elsewhere.

J. William C. Scott was born in Troy township April 6, 1853. While growing up on the farm he had the training usual to boys of that period. He learned thoroughly the meaning of hard work but now looks back with pleasure to the time when experiences on the farm were mingled with many wholesome pleasures. Young Scott availed himself of the schools of the country and later spent a year and a half at the Valparaiso Normal College, preparing to teach and to this occupation his attention was directed for several years. He took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, which was supplemented by a course in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia after having practiced one year. In 1880, to use a colloquial expression, he "hung out his shingle" in the little town of Etna, which has since been the center of his activities in the practice of his profession. Dr. Scott has achieved success as a physician, is popular as a practitioner and after twenty-six years is recognized as one of the ablest members of the profession in the county. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Whitley County Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1882 Dr. Scott married Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Stephen S. Austin, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1821, his parents being Perigo and Sarah (Gray) Austin, of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, respectively, and of Welsh and French extraction. For a number of years Dr. Austin taught school in his native state, but in 1843 went to Laporte, Indiana, where he entered the old Indiana Medical University, reading under Meeker and Higday. After his graduation in 1849 he located at Wolf Lake, Indiana, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Elias Jones, but in the same year came to Etna, where he practiced until his death, which occurred August 12, 1884. In 1847 he married Mary Ranking, a teacher at Laporte, who died a few months later. In 1852 he married Lavina Jane Seelye, by whom he had three children to reach maturity: Perry G., Mary Jane and Nellie G. He was one of the pioneer practitioners of northern Indiana and one whose practice yielded him a handsome competence. He died August 12, 1884, his widow surviving in 1907. Dr. and Mrs. Scott have had six children: Bertha Imogene, wife of Arthur Kelley, of Ligonier; Mabel A., in school at Crawfordsville; Frances died in infancy; D'Maris Marguerite, Ronald Shirley and Robert Hudson. In addition to his own children, Dr. Scott has reared Edward, son of his deceased brother, who graduated from Wabash College in 1904.

FRANKLIN HUNT.

No man in Whitley county is better known or more highly respected than Franklin Hunt, who is not only a pioneer himself but the son and grandson of pioneers. Charles Hunt, his grandfather, was born in Massachusetts toward the close of the eighteenth century, went to North Carolina in early life, where he married a Miss Bryan and came with her to Indiana territory as far back as 1805. He settled in Wayne county, where he built the first mill and was actively engaged in business until his death. His nine children were Timothy,

James, George, John, Stephen, Smith, Charles, Sarah and Catherine Rebecca. Smith Hunt was born in North Carolina and married in Wayne county Elizabeth Lamb, a native of Kentucky. She was a daughter of James Lamb, who emigrated from Scotland about the time of the revolutionary war and settled in Kentucky. Smith Hunt and wife spent their whole lives in eastern Indiana and left numerous descendants. General Harrison made Colonel Hunt commander of the Wayne county militia. His ten children were James W., Lucina, Jane, Monroe, Catherine, Frances, Mary, Hannah, Eliza, Franklin, Newton and Sarah E. The only survivors are Lucina, a resident of Wayne county, who is ninety years old, and Franklin. Two sisters, Catherine and Frances Mary, were wives of Washington Jones, who located in Etna township in 1849, improved a farm and spent their lives here. His son, Oliver P. Jones, still lives in Etna township on part of his father's homestead.

Franklin Hunt was born February 22, 1828, in Wayne county, Indiana. He remained with his father until 1850, when he got the "gold fever" and started on a tedious and dangerous overland trip to California. The trip was made without serious accidents and he worked there at mining a year and a half, when he returned to Indiana. Some years previously his father had entered some fourteen quarter sections of land in Noble county, which subsequently became Etna township of Whitley county. In 1852 Mr. Hunt settled on part of this land, as his brother-in-law, Washington Jones, had already done, and has remained there ever since. At one time he owned about two hundred and seventy-five acres, but in later years has decreased his holdings. He has been a lifelong Republican, always active in the public affairs of the county.

In 1853 Mr. Hunt married Martha Jane, daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Chichester) Long, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Ohio. They were married in Ross county, Ohio, where Mrs. Hunt was born July 10, 1834, but removed to Whitley county in 1849 and settled on a farm near that of Mr. Hunt's, where they remained the rest of their lives. He died when past ninety, having survived his companion about twelve years. They had three children: Martha Jane, John, a resident of Howard county, and Margaret, wife of Perry Cassel, on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have had twelve children: Leigh Smith J. Hunt, the well known miner and millionaire of New York, who married Jessie Noble and has two children, Henry and Helen; Elizabeth married George Smith, but is now dead; Ellen is in Tennessee; Thomas L., deceased; Haskel E. married Emma Firestone and is in Idaho; Frances M., wife of John Dickerhoff, of Ohio; James W. is a farmer in Etna, but for eight years has been with his brother in Corea; Franklin married Eva Scott and lives near the homestead; Homer and Lavon are at home; Martha, wife of Fred Kline, lives in Pierceton; Minnie, wife of Edward Kline, lives at Cromwell, Indiana; Catherine J., wife of George Bouse; Fred N. lives on the Washington Jones homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Presbyterian church and he has served as trustee of the township.

ALBERT BUREL TUCKER.

There are few people in Whitley county who have not heard of the gentleman whom we are now to briefly consider. Not only has he been a long-time resident, but an extensive landowner, a breeder and dealer in fine stock, and of much more than ordinary importance in financial affairs. His ancestors were early in Rhode Island, some of the descendants removing to New York soon after the Revolution and settling along the historic Hudson and in a region made memorable by incidents of that remarkable struggle.

From both his father's and mother's families, Mr. Tucker is descended from Colonial and Revolutionary stock. In the eastern part of the country his forebears have been prominent and have taken active parts in the life and business of their communities. His grandfather, Nathan Tucker, a Quaker, who was a victim of early persecution, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts. The family is descended from pure English stock, and Nathaniel Tucker, of the famous "Tucker House," a place visited by many tourists, was a brother of the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The family's history in this country dates from the coming of three brothers from England as settlers in the new country. These brothers were Nathaniel, Jabez and Joshua. His mother's family is correspondingly illustrious. His maternal great grandfather came to this country as a drummer boy in Burgoyne's army. Her father, James Parker, was born in Greenwich, Washington, New York, November 29, 1788. He served as a captain of cavalry in the war of 1812, was a deacon in the Baptist church, which at that time had a membership of about seven hundred, and died October 6, 1851. James Parker married Sarah Weaver, born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 7, 1793, and twelve children were the result of the union. All grew to maturity, the first to die reaching the age of forty-two years. Mrs. Alanson Tucker's grandfather, Richard Parker, was born in Rhinebeck, Duchess county, New York, December 6, 1765. He served as a soldier through the Revolutionary war enlisting as a drummer boy when a mere youth. After the war he settled in Washington county, New York. The father of Mr. Alanson Tucker was born in Greenwich, February 15, 1809. He was married to Louisa Teresa Parker, who was born in Argyle, New York, July 31, 1812, and who died at Etna, Whitley county, Indiana, November 12, 1897.

In childhood both Anson and wife were playmates with Chester A. Arthur, whose father was the pastor of the Baptist church at Greenwich. Removing to Ohio in 1849, he remained five years and in 1854 came to Whitley county, where he purchased four hundred acres of woodland in Etna township, the location of the home being close to the village. His efforts were thenceforth directed to the development of a farm. Anticipating the great increase in the demand for walnut lumber, he purchased a large amount of that timber and holding it a few years was enabled to realize the advance in price, selling lumber at eighty dollars per thousand. His every venture was successful, so that his energies resulted in the accumulation of a handsome estate. He

died in 1869, his companion surviving till 1897, aged eighty-five. He was a Whig and later a Republican and served his township as trustee.

In early life he was a contractor in building canal locks and other stone work. He was fearless under all circumstances, one instance illustrating his character. Mason Long, in his "Converted Gambler," gives Mr. Tucker credit for breaking up an organized gang of thieves at Fort Wayne, who plied their nefarious calling in collusion with the police force. The leader, Ryan, secured Tucker's purse by the assistance of an accomplice. Tucker was armed, as he knew of the gang's depradations. He shot Ryan, one shot taking effect in the neck after glancing from the collar-button. He forced a policeman at the point of the revolver to crawl under a house where Ryan had hid and dislodge him and followed the two to the station-house, covering them with his weapon. Ryan was finally sent to the penitentiary for two years and the gang was broken up.

Mr. Tucker was about ten years old when he became a "wild westerner" by reason of his parents' transfer of residence from New York to the Hoosier state. The schools of the day, especially in the country sections, were poor avenues to education even for those most anxious to learn, but Albert, by occasional attendance at the old log cabin, managed to pick up the rudiments that were the basis of a wide practical education. At the death of his father he inherited part of the four hundred acres and this has been the scene of his activities as well as the basis of his fortune. He owns about three hundred acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation and brought to an advanced state of fertility by his untiring labors. In 1869 he erected a handsome and commodious house on the farm at the village of Etna, which is regarded as one of the best in the township. The outbuildings, fencing, roads, facilities for feeding and watering, indeed all the features are such as to indicate a progressive guiding hand. Mr. Tucker is a breeder of Percheron horses and takes commendable pride in the mammoth draft animals of his stables, the result of careful selection and judicious training. He also breeds and deals extensively in cattle and sheep, ranking well among live stock men of the county both in quantity and quality of his stock. Mr. Tucker has other financial interests, especially in making loans and investments. He is a stockholder and director in the Columbia City National Bank. He is a member of the Baptist church, belongs to the Odd Fellows' lodge, is a Republican and has served as trustee of the township.

In 1898 Mr. Tucker married Miss Mary M., daughter of Milo and Catherine (Bowersock) Lawrence, former residents of Allen county, but now living in Thorncreek township of Whitley. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have one son, Lawrence L.

WILLIAM S. LANCASTER.

Among the sturdy emigrants contributed by North Caroline to the young state of Indiana was Sanders Lancaster, a poor mechanic, who reached Wayne county in 1822 and there operated as a carpenter and

blacksmith until his death. He brought with him a son named Wright, who was born near Raleigh in 1819. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, but in 1843 came to Whitley county and secured a tract of land in Cleveland township. He prospered and exercised considerable influence, as he served several terms as township trustee and in 1879 was elected county recorder, serving a term of four years. He was a Republican, and was generally found in the councils of the party. Wright Lancaster married Margaret Grimes, a native of Wayne county, by whom he had eight children: Indiana, wife of W. H. Cleveland; John G., deceased; George G., deceased; Alexander G., a farmer of Richland township; Frank R. and Ralph P., of South Whitley; Mary V., wife of Lewis Shuh, of Arkansas; and William S. The mother died in January, 1864, and by a second marriage with her half-sister, Sarah A. Grimes, there were two children: Nora, who died in infancy, and Walter W., a resident of Piqua, Ohio. Mr. Lancaster died in 1892.

William S. Lancaster was born in Whitley county, Indiana, August 25, 1863, and being but a few months old at the death of his mother was reared by his sister, Indiana, until his father's second marriage, when he was seven years old. He remained on the farm until thirteen years old, when he went to South Whitley and later to Columbia City with his father, while the latter was recorder. He learned the painter's trade, which he followed eleven years and then entered the employment of John J. Combs in the elevator at South Whitley, with whom he remained eight years, after which he spent two years with the "A to Z" Printing Company. In January, 1905, he was appointed trustee of Cleveland township, in which office he has since served, succeeding Hugo Logan, and still has two years to serve. In order to take his present position he resigned the office of town clerk, to which he had been elected after having been previously appointed to fill out an unexpired term of F. D. Wesner. Cleveland township has nine schools with twelve teachers, the one at Collamer having three. Thirty students attend the South Whitley high school and one entire school is transferred to the town schools. Three transportation wagons are operated to take pupils either to South Whitley or to Collamer. Mr. Lancaster is active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order and having served five years as financial secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1892 Mr. Lancaster married Cora J., daughter of Moses and Eliza Mannen, of Richland township, where she was born in 1872. They have no children, but at the age of seven adopted Cora Edna Knapp, now a school girl of sixteen. Mr. Lancaster is a Republican and his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

JESSE HOWARD BRIGGS, M. D.

In was about 1800 that Samuel and Agnes (Shephard) Briggs left Virginia to carve out a new home in the then rapidly filling section north of the Ohio. They settled in Ross county, where the former

bought two hundred and forty acres of land, which he cultivated until his death in 1841, surviving his companion three years. Their seven children were: William, Jesse, James, Samuel, Robert, Silas and Andrew Jackson, the latter now living in Union township. The two last named are the only survivors. Silas Briggs was born in Ross county, Ohio, August 30, 1826, and remained on the home farm until the death of his parents, when he made his home for a time with an aunt, attending school at intervals as the opportunity afforded. He worked out for several years, principally feeding cattle and driving them to market. In 1848 he came to Whitley county and bought a section of land in Union township, but it was in 1851 that he returned and began to develop it into a farm. He set to work to clear and improve this tract, which kept him busy for many years, but finally retired in 1903, since which time he has been living with his sons in Columbia City. In September, 1852, he married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gradless) Nickey, natives of Virginia, who became early settlers of Whitley county. He died in 1864, surviving his wife, who was but thirty-five when she passed away. They had four children to reach maturity: David W., deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Rebecca; Mary, now Mrs. Samuel Pierce, of Chicago, and Addison B., living in Princeton, Indiana. Mrs. Briggs was born in Smith township, Whitley county, September 27, 1835, and died March 22, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs had nine children to reach maturity: Desda Jane, wife of Philip Rouch, of Union township; Elizabeth, wife of Albert Mossman, of Columbia City; Ordella, wife of Filmore Welsheimer, of Union township; Edward; Stephen O., a plumber at Columbia City; Charles and Frank, residents of Columbia City; Fred, living at Butler, Indiana, and Jesse Howard. Mr. Briggs is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran church.

Jesse Howard Briggs was born in Whitley county, Indiana, October 4, 1880. He remained on his father's farm in Union township until the completion of his fourteenth year, attending the common schools and the Coesse high school. For one year he was in the State Normal at Terre Haute, after which he took a course in Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, graduating when seventeen years of age. In 1898 he entered the Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago and remained there two years. This was followed by a two years' course at Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1903. After an experience as interne for nearly one year in the Presbyterian Hospital he came to Churubusco and entered actively into the practice of his profession. He has met with unusual success and is regarded as one of the most promising physicians of the county. Dr. Briggs is a Knight Templar, chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and member of the Modern Woodmen, Eastern Star and Pythian Sisters. His college fraternities are the Phi Kappa Phis at Wittenberg (Ohio) College, the Phi Beta Pi at Rush Medical College and the Alpha Omega Alpha honorary. Dr. Briggs is medical examiner for nearly all the leading insurance companies as well as for those fraternities which have an insurance feature. Dr. Briggs is one of the leaders of the local

Democracy and in November, 1906, was elected coroner of the county. He is secretary of the board of health and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HIRAM B. WHITTENBERGER.

In 1836, when Jackson was filling his second term as president and Sam Houston was gaining fame in Texas, the tide of emigration to Ohio was in full blast. Settlers were coming in from everywhere especially from New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. About that time seven families, who had settled in Medina county, resolved to push farther west toward the valley of the Wabash. They made the tedious trip in wagons and on horseback, finally pulling up in Fulton county, where jointly they founded the town of Akron, which has since become a place of considerable importance. One of this party of pioneers was William Whittenberger, who was born in Pennsylvania, but crossed the mountains early in the century and cast his fortunes with the settlers of old Medina. After coming to Fulton county he bought a small farm, the cultivation of which provided for a large family of children but at his death was not sufficient to make them rich. He had married Joanna Sippy, whose grandfather had crossed the ocean with Lafayette and fought for the freedom of America during the Revolutionary war. This worthy couple were pious members of the Methodist church, and reared their family to habits of industry and morality. Their children, eleven in number, were William and Jacob, deceased; Joseph, later a resident of Rochester, now deceased; John, deceased; Daniel, Stephen and Thomas, all living at Akron; Abraham J., of Claypool, Indiana; Isaac, of South Whitley; Hiram, Benjamin and Clara, the latter the wife of C. E. McMeans, of Akron.

Hiram B. Whitenberger was born in Medina county, Ohio, January 18, 1835, being still an infant in arms when his parents made their memorable trip to their new home in Fulton county. He remained on the parental farm until he grew to manhood, but as schools were scarce and poor in his neighborhood, he was able to pick up but a scanty education. He did contract work on farms until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until his discharge in 1863. He was in some lively skirmishes, but took part in none of the historic battles. After his discharge he established a store at Larwill, Indiana, in partnership with his brother, Abraham, but who retired after three years, when Hiram became sole proprietor. He was the pioneer merchant of the town, with whose every interest he has been a part for more than forty years, seeing whole generations come and go. He conducts a general store, keeping that selection of merchandise needed by his customers, most of whom are farmers. He has done an extensive business, retaining the good will and custom of his patrons by square dealing, unvarying courtesy and strict integrity.

In 1865, Mr. Whittenberger married Savilla Hayden, daughter of Zera Sutherland, of Logansport, Indiana, where she was born about the year 1839. Mr. and

Mrs. Whittenberger have had six children: Clarence, who died when eleven years old; Schuyler, who was killed in a railroad wreck in Nebraska, where he was a telegraph operator; Walter, who is in the store with his father; Edward, a railway employe in Chicago; John and Benjamin, who died in infancy. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Whittenberger is an Odd Fellow, a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Larwill post of the Grand Army of the Republic, while it was in existence.

GEORGE W. KICHLER.

George W. Kichler, the fourth of his father's family, was born at Churubusco, Indiana, September 8, 1883, and was educated as he grew up in the common and high schools, having graduated from the latter at the age of eighteen. He learned the baker's trade under his father's direction and for two years had sole charge of the bakery. In 1903 he began reading law in the office of John W. Orndorf and was admitted to the bar in 1905 before Judge Adair. He entered into practice of his profession at once, in association with his old preceptor, and May 1st of the following year purchased Mr. Orndorf's interest and is already in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice extending into all the state courts. He acts as agent for the Etna, American National, Continental, German, North British and Security Insurance Companies and altogether is one of the busy citizens of Churubusco. He is a Republican and has already identified himself with active politics, being a delegate to the joint senatorial convention and a worker in local campaigns. He is a Pythian Brother and enjoys an outing on the northern Indiana lakes.

OSCAR C. CROWELL.

The genealogy of the Crowell family is given elsewhere in this volume in connection with two of the descendants of the original settler. It has been a useful family in connection with the farming interests of Whitley county, especially that portion covered by the township of Jefferson, where their activities have principally lain. They have not only done their part in developing the land as farmers, but by branching out as grain dealers and buyers of stock, they have assisted their neighbors by bringing the markets close to their doors. By this spirit of enterprise, they have helped others while helping themselves, become widely acquainted and made their name familiar over a wide section of country. The local founder or first settler was Henry Crowell, who was among those who arrived as early as the 'thirties, when Whitley county gave little promise of ever becoming the farming section which spreads out before all who visit it in these piping times of prosperity. It was William Crowell, however, son of the old settler, who established his family's name and laid broad and deep the foundation for its future success. Active and enterprising as a farmer, he eventually branched out as an agricultural trader and became widely known on account of the grain elevator which he established at Raber and conducted with unflagging energy until his

death in March, 1903. By his marriage with Gertrude Cosemeyer, he left an unusually interesting family of six children, who have proved worthy descendants of a patriarchal sire. Reed, the eldest, is prospering in the lumber business in the forests of Arkansas; Harvey A., the second son, is a well-to-do farmer in Jefferson township: Cora, the only daughter, married Fred Rickerd, who resides in Michigan; William W., after his father's death, became joint owner with his mother of the one hundred and fifty-five acres composing the old homestead in Jefferson township and is managing this farm with success; Porter, the youngest child, passed away in 1904 before he had an opportunity to prove his qualifications for business.

Oscar C. Crowell, fifth of these children, was born in Jefferson township, Whitley county, Indiana, February 24, 1878. As a boy he began helping his father on the farm and in his other work, for which he displayed a natural adaptability. His familiarity with affairs connected with the elevator qualified him to succeed his father in this responsible business and after the estate was settled he took full charge at Raber. He has control of the coal and grain supply handled at that point and for a young man has a high reputation among the farmers for promptness, courtesy and square dealing. Raber is situated about forty rods south of the old home farm and there Mr. Crowell makes his residence. He is well known to the farmers and others for miles around and all have confidence in his integrity and disposition to do the right thing with his customers. His shipments are about sixty carloads annually.

MERRITT W. CROWELL.

The family of this name dates well back into the pioneer period of Whitley county, and for three generations has been prominently connected with its agricultural interests. The founder was Henry Crowell, who came from Ohio at the time usually described by that indefinite and rather meaningless phrase "in the early day." Usually this means that the person alluded to was among the first settlers and the fore-runners of the Crowells certainly deserve this title. He left a son named William, who became a farmer but was much better known as a buyer of stock and grain. About 1896, he built a grain elevator at Raber and ran it for many years, handling nearly all the grain shipped from this vicinity. Meantime he cleared, improved and managed his own farm, on which he carried on the miscellaneous agriculture usual to this section, consisting of grain growing and stock raising. William Crowell married Gertrude Catzmier, by whom he had six children: Reid is engaged in the lumber business in Arkansas; Harvey is a farmer in Jefferson township; Cora married Fred Rickerd, who is a farmer in Hillsdale county, Michigan; Merritt W. and Oscar, who has charge of the elevator. Porter, the youngest, died in 1904, at the age of twenty-three years. The father after an active life passed away March 30, 1902.

Merritt W. Crowell was born on the homestead in Whitley county, Indiana, May 31, 1876. He grew up on his father's farm and obtained a good education in the common schools of Jefferson township. After his father's death he became a joint owner

with his mother of the one hundred and fifty-five acres of which the home place consists, one hundred acres being under cultivation, the rest covered with timber and devoted to pasture. General farming and stock raising are his main interests. A fine brick residence was erected in 1891 and with suitable barns and other buildings, fencing and drainage makes this one of the really attractive and desirable rural homes of the county. June 21, 1904, Mr. Crowell married Miss Ocie, daughter of Franklin and Carlina Schuman, of Richland township. Mr. and Mrs. Crowell have one son, Porter De Witt Crowell. The father is a Republican.

PETER V. GRUESBECK.

Early in the last century James Gruesbeck, whose ancestors for generations had been in New York, left his native state to venture into the sparsely settled but rapidly developing county of Crawford, Ohio. He was a successful farmer there but obeying a natural instinct decided in 1852 to try his fortunes in Indiana and secured a farm in Columbia township, just west of Columbia City. Disposing of that farm in 1864, James Gruesbeck and wife came to Columbia City, devoting his attention to other farms which he operated in connection with his sons. He died at the home of his son, Theodore, at Lorane, Troy township, aged seventy-five years, having survived his wife about five years. He had married Mary Van Orsdall, in Ohio, and lived with her through life. Their mature children were Peter, Walter, Omar, Charles, and Theodore. Of this family Peter, Charles and Theodore are the only survivors, the latter being a farmer in Crawford county, Ohio, while Charles is a farmer of Troy township, Omar served in Simonson's battery and died in hospital August 13, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Walter died in the same city but in another hospital about the same time, being in the Seventy-fourth Indiana in which he enlisted at its organization. He was wounded near Atlanta, Georgia, and his life was the forfeit.

Peter V. Gruesbeck was born in Crawford county, Ohio, November 5, 1835, and hence was seventeen years old when he accompanied his parents to Whitley county. In his twentieth year he yielded to a desire to travel, visiting a number of the western states. He taught school in Iowa one year, and in Caldwell county, Missouri, three years. Recrossing the Mississippi he taught in Illinois. In 1860, he returned to Whitley county and after working on a farm taught the succeeding winter. The opening of the Civil war aroused his patriotism and he was quick to respond to the call to arms, enrolling his name as a member of the Fifth Indiana Battery, generally known as Simonson's artillery. With Captain Peter Simonson he served three years and two months in the western army, being a participant in many of the great battles of the war, including Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Jonesborough, Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek. He received an injury at Stone River that destroyed his right eye, was taken prisoner while in hospital but retaken and subsequently confined in the hospital at Nashville. He was discharged at Indianapolis in the fall of 1864 and returned to

Columbia City but next year revisited Missouri, where he taught during the winter of 1865 and 1866. In the latter year he engaged in the shoe business at Columbia City with Ranson Tuttle, but after continuing in this line for five years he retired. He owns a small farm near town and resides on Walnut street in a brick house erected in 1860 by John Cotton, which is one of the oldest brick structures in Columbia City.

In 1866 Mr. Gruesbeck married Anna Maria Gingher, a native of Ohio, and they have had three children: Mary, who died at the age of eighteen; Abigail, wife of Charles Frederick, living in Indianapolis, having two children, Fremont F. and Otto E.; and Irene, who remains with her parents. Mr. Gruesbeck is a Republican and an esteemed comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is post commander. As a veteran soldier of unblemished record, a citizen without reproach, and a man of kindly manners, he enjoys deserved esteem during his quiet passage through the evening of life. Mrs. Gruesbeck was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years had come to Columbia City with her father, Henry Gingher, who became a building contractor and died at the age of seventy-two years. Her mother, Eliza Evans, had died in Ohio at the age of thirty-six years, when Anna was but a child of eight. She had two brothers, Benjamin and John, who served in the Civil war. Benjamin, who was in the Seventy-fourth Indiana, died in a hospital near Atlanta. John was in the One Hundred Twenty-first Indiana Regiment and after seeing service till the close of the war returned only to be a permanent invalid and to die some years later.

SIMON BENNET.

Simon Bennet has spent all of his adult life in Whitley county, engaged in various occupations and has always been justly considered one of the enterprising citizens. As a mechanic, a soldier and a merchant he has so borne himself as to earn the good will and esteem of his neighbors and by industry and careful management has achieved success in his undertakings. Mr. Bennet was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 2, 1842, his parents being Daniel and Mary Ann (Huffer) Bennet. In the fall of 1850 they came to Whitley county, where they purchased and settled on a farm in Washington township, two miles north of Laud, their later years being passed in that village, where the mother died in the seventy-fourth year of her age. He retired to his homestead where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. They had ten children, of whom Simon was the third. He was only eight years old when brought to Whitley county and worked on the farm until he became of age. For two years thereafter he worked in a saw-mill, then learned the carpenter's trade with Lewis Gross, following that trade for sixteen years. Mr. Bennet enlisted in October, 1862, in Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served ten months under General Rosecrans, then re-enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Indiana, with which he remained about eleven months, being with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign and on to the sea. Going with the army north, he took part in the last battle at Bentonville, and on to Washington, participating in the grand review. Returning to Whitley county, he resumed his trade as

carpenter in 1866 and continued in this line of work for sixteen years. In 1882, he became a clerk in the general store of his father-in-law, L. S. Maring, at Laud and continued in this employment during the next ten years, until Mr. Maring's death. In 1892 he came into possession of the store, which has since been conducted with a continually growing business. He carries a general stock of merchandise and enjoys a fine trade with the farmers of that prosperous section of the county.

October 26, 1869, Mr. Bennet married Amina, daughter of L. D. and Elizabeth Maring, a native of Jefferson township, where she was born March 23, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet have had five children: Desta P., who died when two years old; Ada S., wife of Orlando Sheets, operating the old Bennet homestead; Zella, wife of Oscar B. Robbins, of Loveland, Colorado; Zora, wife of Franklin F. Frame, of Fort Wayne; and Leonard R., a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery company at Fort Wayne. Mr. Bennet is a Republican, has always taken an active interest in public affairs and is considered one of the influential men of his township. At the settlement of his father's estate, Mr. Bennet purchased the homestead, containing the same tract upon which his father had begun to clear out a farm from the wilderness.

DANIEL REDMAN.

For more than fifty-one years this gentleman has been a resident of Whitley county. In politics, as a member of the church and in his social relations he has endeavored as best he could to influence his fellowmen along right lines and to benefit himself by benefiting others. Meantime as a farmer and merchant he has conducted business according to the golden rule with the result that he has achieved a fair measure of financial success, while gaining the esteem of neighbors and patrons. Daniel Redman is a native of Jefferson township, where he was born August 29, 1855. His parents were Henry J. and Catherine (Huffer) Redman, the former a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the latter of Maryland. Early in the 'fifties they bought land in Jefferson township, where he died about 1879, but his widow survives and is living on the old homestead at the age of eighty-seven years. They had eight children, of whom Daniel was the fifth. He grew up on the parental farm of one hundred and five acres, which he now owns, and there he has spent all his life except three years, during which he has been a resident of Laud. His principal occupation was farming until 1892, when he established a store at Laud as dealer in harness and buggies, which he conducted in connection with his farm. He enjoys a good trade in this line and derives a substantial revenue from the old homestead farm of which he is now the sole owner. For many years Mr. Redman acted with the Republican party, but becoming dissatisfied with its attitude towards the liquor traffic he allied himself with the Prohibitionists, of whose cause he is now a stanch advocate.

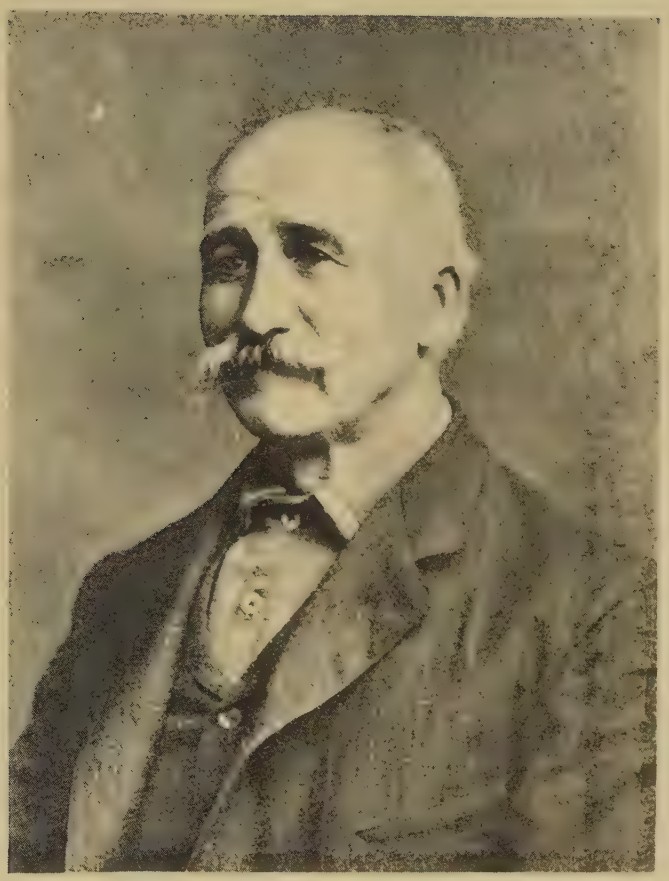
July 10, 1879, Mr. Redman was married to Amelia E., daughter of Alexander and Savilla Ummel, formerly of Washing-

ton township, where the mother died, the father surviving at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Redman have had seven children of whom the survivors are Sherman A., Simon R., May N., Nellie M. and Ralph W. Elsie E., wife of Winfield O. Smith, died in Washington township, and Elma E. died when about six months old. Mr. and Mrs. Redman are active members of the United Brethren church in which he has held various official positions, being superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN T. FRY.

John T. Fry, pioneer farmer of Thorncreek township, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, August 7, 1846, and is a son of David and Nancy (Ewing) Fry, both natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were Jacob and Eve Fry, also natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are now deceased. They came to Holmes county, Ohio, in an early day and resided there the remainder of their active years. David Fry was a lad of eight summers when he accompanied his parents to Holmes county. Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, he early became familiar with farm work. He married in Holmes county and in the spring of 1866 came to Whitley county. Nancy (Ewing) Fry died in 1861 in Ohio, being a devout member of the Presbyterian church. David and Nancy (Ewing) Fry were the parents of seven children: Mary; Martin L., who died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, about 1898; Eli died in childhood; John T.; Minerva, wife of George H. Hurd, of Eldorado, Kansas; Joel died at thirty-one; David Harvey died in childhood. During his life in Whitley county David Fry worked at the carpenter's trade, the last years of his life being passed with John T., in whose home he died in 1892, aged eighty-nine years.

John T. Fry's active connection with the cultivation of the farm began as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow. He worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons pursued his studies in the district schools until he was seventeen years of age, thus acquiring a good common school education. November 24, 1867, Mr. Fry married Miss Catherine E., daughter of John and Mary Ann (Fichthorn) McClain. She was born in Greene county, Ohio, June 28, 1847. John and Mary Ann McClain were residents of Columbia township, Whitley county, from 1848 and were the parents of seven children. They were members of the Methodist church and were highly respected in their community. Mrs. McClain died in 1872 and her husband in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have had eight children: Mary Etta, wife of Jesse S. Engle, of Thorncreek township; Cora M., wife of William Rarick, a resident of Noble county; John F. married Rosa Nobles and resides in Noble county; William David married May Bennett and lives in Noble county; Bertha, wife of Charles Weeks, of Noble county; Parmenis E. married Zora Williams, of Noble county; Jennie, wife of Lafayette Hill, of Noble county; George, who is with his



John T. Terry

parents. In 1881 Mr. Fry purchased fifty-eight acres of woodland and recognizing the fact that in America "labor is king," he put forth every energy to advance his interest by means of persistent, earnest toil and as the result of his work he is today the possessor of a productive and valuable farm, all of which is under the plow except two acres. The farm has a good house and barn upon it and everything is neat and thrifty in appearance and he has the satisfaction of knowing that it is the result wholly of his personal exertion, ably seconded by a most suitable companion.

In February, 1864, Mr. Fry enlisted in Company H, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until the end of the war. He participated in a few skirmishes, but no great battles. He is a member of English Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Etna, of which he is past commander and present officer of the day, and thus maintains pleasant associations with his comrades who wore the blue. To his country he is today as true and loyal as when he fought on southern battlefields and he gives his earnest co-operation to every movement and measure which he believes will prove of benefit to county, state or nation. He is a genial gentleman, of social nature and has a wide circle of friends throughout this and adjoining counties.

EDWARD C. SCHOENAUER.

Among the younger generation none are better or more favorably known in his section of Whitley county that the subject of this sketch. As a farmer and merchant he has led an industrious life, meeting with the usual ups and downs that attend all the undertakings of men, but on the whole achieving success and having something to show for himself in a financial way on the right side of the ledger. The Schoenauers are one of the old families of Whitley, the founders having settled in Jefferson township at an early day and being identified with its agricultural development for many years. Edward C. was born May 12, 1868, in Whitley county, his parents being Frederick and Sarah Schoenauer, and he was one of a family of ten. He was reared on the homestead in Jefferson township, worked for his father until twenty-one years old, then rented the farm for a few years, after which he sold out and removed to Defiance county, Ohio. There he bought a small farm on which he lived about one and a half years. Returning to Whitley county, he clerked in the hardware store of his brother, William, at Laud. At the end of a year he purchased a half interest in the business and three months later became the sole owner of the entire establishment. Since 1896 he has built up a good trade with the farmers in that prosperous section. He has aspired to no official position, preferring to devote all his energies to his mercantile affairs, his only work aside from this being as treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company in which he is a stockholder.

March 9, 1892, Mr. Schoenauer was married to Emma E., daughter of Adam Geitsey, of Defiance county, Ohio. Her parents died when she was a young girl and she remained in her native county until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Schoenauer have

three children, whose names are Estie, Ervin and Clarence and the family enjoy a wide acquaintance as well as general popularity among those who know them. Mr. Schoenauer retired from the hardware business in January, 1907, by selling to D. Tschantz & Company. His political affiliations are Democratic.

REV. DANIEL W. SANDERS.

Few men in Whitley county are better known than this ex-soldier, ex-county officer, prominent Mason and minister of the gospel for more than thirty years. His immediate ancestors were southerners, his progenitors being English, Irish and Welsh, who came to this country during the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century. Mordecai Sanders, his grandfather, was an early settler of Georgia, but removed to Ohio when that state was still in its formative period and became a farmer in Carroll county. With him came his son, Mordecai, then three years old, who grew up on the farm and spent his entire life in Ohio. He died at the age of seventy-three years, while on a visit to Virginia. He married Ann Edwards, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and of English extraction. They had seven children: Ezra, who died a few years ago in Colorado; John E., a Baptist minister, of Modesto, California; Daniel and William G., deceased; Mary, wife of John S. Iden, of Monett, Missouri; David T., of Colorado; and Amos R., who died in childhood.

Daniel W. Sanders, the third son, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 17, 1842, and grew up on his father's farm. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, which was made up entirely of Ohioans, the quota for Ohio being full at that time. Besides himself, there were two others of the Sanders brothers in this regiment and in the same troop, all of whom escaped injury during their subsequent service. After two years Mr. Sanders was discharged on account of ill health, but later re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio National Guards, with which he remained until discharged at Gallipolis in 1865. He saw much scouting and skirmishing, but participated in none of the historic battles.

After returning home he studied medicine with Dr. Bean at Syracuse, Ohio, and practiced awhile but eventually concluded that the profession was not exactly to his tastes. Being of a religious turn, he applied himself to the study of theology, reading alone without a preceptor until he mastered the general outlines of the subject and felt sufficiently equipped to speak for the Master. He preached two years in Ohio, when he transferred his labors to Indiana, where he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1876. During the subsequent years he officiated at various places, including Larwill and Oswego. In 1882 he accepted a call to the church in Columbia City and served this church three years, removing to Wellington, Kansas, for two years and then became pastor of the church at Greensburg, Indiana. During his three years' incumbency there he was instrumental in the erection of a $10,000 church. In 1890 he removed to Montpelier, but after a pastoral service there of twelve months

returned to the field of former service at Columbia City for three years. A severe bronchial affection, which had become chronic and was aggravated by speaking, finally compelled him to retire and he went west as a means of recuperation. Returning in 1894 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as candidate for auditor of Whitley county, was elected and served a term of four years to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. After retiring from office he resumed ministerial work and has since been preaching with but brief intermissions. Of late years his efforts have been mostly confined to supplying churches that have no regular preacher. He has proved popular wherever he has served and during his long and self-sacrificing labors has gathered a host of friends, who admire him for his meritorious personal qualities as well as for his noble work in uplifting and bettering humanity. He has been an honored member of the Masonic fraternity for forty-four years and is an esteemed comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In October, 1863, Mr. Sanders married Jane E. Bailey, of Meigs county, Ohio, who died twelve years later, leaving two children. Emma married David H. Illick, a telegraph operator of the state of Washington, and they have one son, Walter. Mattie is the wife of Charles N. Briggs, of Columbia City, and has one child, Robert. In August, 1876, Mr. Sanders married Sarah Ann Hartsock, of Wayne county, Ohio, who for thirty years has proven a most valued helpmate and companion. They have one son, Walter, who is in the jewelry business at Walkerton, Indiana. He married Winifred Buckles and has two children, Nellie and Evelyn.

GEORGE WILSON KELSEY.

No man is better known in Washington township than the subject of this sketch and none has done more to help in its growth and development. As a farmer, public official and merchant he has come in constant contact with the people and by his courtesy and accommodating ways he has made friends with everybody. Mr. Kelsey is a son of Aaron and Rebecca (Jeffries) Kelsey, was born in Jefferson township October 20, 1857, and named in honor of the Rev. Wilson Thompson, a minister of the Primitive Baptist church. William Kelsey, his gradfather, came from Rush county, Indiana, and settled in Whitley county in 1851. Aaron, though a native of Rush county, spent nearly all his adult life in Whitley county, engaged in farming. When about fifty-six years old he met with a violent death in Jefferson township as the result of a horse falling upon him. His back was broken and he died in a few hours after suffering excruciating agony. He left four children, George W., Amos H., Ruth E. and Nancy. George W. received the usual common school education as he grew up on the parental farm and later took a course at the Valparaiso Normal, also attending a while at the old Methodist Episcopal College in Fort Wayne. For ten years after leaving school he was engaged in teaching, chiefly in Whitley county, and then spent two years in farming. At the expiration of that time he went to Huntington, Indiana, where he was engaged for three years in the grocery and restaurant business. Returning to Whitley county, he resumed his old calling as a farmer, but being obliged to give this up, owing to ill

health, he established a hardware store at Laud, which afterwards was changed into the grocery business and this he has continued to the present time. For several years Mr. Kelsey held the offices of notary public and justice of the peace in Washington township. He is still an incumbent of the last mentioned office by a recent election on the Democratic ticket, he having always been an adherent of that party.

September 5, 1890, Mr. Kelsey was married to Miss Sabina E., daughter of Joseph Metzler, of Washington township. They have four children, of whom Hazel A., Alice and Oreda are living. Homer, a bright and promising boy, died in the third year of his age.

JACOB KICHLER.

Jacob Kichler, the eighth of ten children, was born in Germany March 17, 1847, and was in his seventeenth year when he crossed the ocean to join his two brothers in Indiana. One of these served three years in the Civil war and one lost his life at the time of an explosion on a steamboat on the Red river. In May, 1870, his mother with two daughters and one son followed to America, living three years at Lafayette and thence to Churubusco, where she remained during her lifetime, dying at the age of seventy, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Ege, Noble county. Jacob found employment on a farm in Allen county until November, 1864, when he went to Lafayette and learned the baker's trade. During the next two years he mastered the details. After working as a journeyman in various cities he finally settled in 1872 at Topeka, Kansas, where he conducted a bakery and grocery for three years. In 1875 he came to Churubusco, where he has since been conducting a combined bakery and grocery and has come to be regarded as one of the fixed institutions of the place. He has met with success, as he has the German persistency, frugality and other sterling qualities of his nationality. It is almost unnecessary to add that he knows everybody in the town, is liked by all and that he is universally regarded as a valuable citizen. He served one term as a councilman and was a member of the first school board of Churubusco. He is always ready to help public enterprises and has done his full share in pushing forward the development and welfare of his adopted home.

November 1, 1875, Mr. Kichler was married at Rochester, Indiana, to Miss Amelia Angermann, a native of Saxony, who was born in 1849. They have had four children: Daisy, a stenographer in Chicago; Catherine, wife of Otto Shealy; John, who died when about eighteen months old; and George W., an attorney of Churubusco. Mr. Kichler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

Otto Shealy, Mr. Kichler's son-in-law, as conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in charge of the train held up by the car-barn bandits, who shot the brakeman for refusing to cut off a car for them to escape upon. After their capture Shealy was on his return trip and carried the bandits into Chicago. Mrs. Shealy is a grad-

uate of the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago and is herself a teacher of music.

JAMES B. GRAWCOCK.

William and Martha (Bennett) Grawcock settled in Noble county some years before the Civil war and there spent most of their married lives, though in 1899 they came to Churubusco, where on May 4, 1900, the father succumbed to illness. James B. Grawcock, the eldest of his ten children, was born in Kosciusko county November 5, 1856, and in the common and high schools of Noble county received his education. At twenty-one he came to Churubusco and engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, to which he devoted the ensuing fifteen years. He then embarked in the retail lumber trade, which he has followed until the present time, handling also lime, cement and coal. He is widely known as the inventor of a brick and tile kiln which has had extensive sale and use in several states. He installed the electric lighting plant at Churubusco for the lighting company. For seven years Mr. Grawcock has been a member of the Churubusco city council and is truly a "city father," his interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community being sincere and active.

Mr. Grawcock was married in Noble county to Miss Sarah E. Fulk, by whom he had two children, but one of whom, Arthur, survives. The mother died March 8, 1904, and September 29, 1906, Mr. Grawcock married Nettie, daughter of William and Sarah (Clemens) Shirley, also of Noble county. Mrs. Grawcock was a successful teacher before her marriage, having taught nine years in her native county and two years in the public schools of Churubusco. She is devoted to church work, as is also her husband and her influence is exerted for the moral and intellectual advancement of the community. Mr. Grawcock is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight of Pythias.

FRANKLIN STAMETS.

This name has been familiar in Churubusco for thirty-three years, owing to the connection with the town's business affairs of Mr. Stamets. He has achieved high standing in the business world and ranks as a good citizen, good friend and good neighbor. He also has to his credit an honorable record as a soldier during the war of the Rebellion and, like many other of the esteemed comrades, has shown himself fully as deserving in peace as in war. John Stamets came from Ohio in 1858 and settled in Kosciusko county, where he spent the remainder of his life. By his wife Magdaline he became the father of nine children. Franklin Stamets, the youngest of these, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 30, 1845, and hence was thirteen years old when his parents came to Indiana. In the spring of 1862 he became a member of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he marched proudly to the front. His command was attached to the Army of the Tennessee under General Rosecrans, and saw

its first great battle at Stone river in the winter of 1862-63. Later on Mr. Stamets fought with his command through the various engagements of the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Nashville. After the conclusion of hostilities Mr. Stamets returned to Kosciusko county and engaged in the sawmill business, continuing until 1872, when he came to Churubusco, which has proved his permanent residence. He embarked in the lumber business, which he has pursued with various fortunes from that day to this. In July, 1903, he formed a partnership with Charles Frazier for the purpose of conducting a grocery business and this is still in progress under the name of Stamets & Frazier.

December 24, 1872, Mr. Stamets was married in Kosciusko county to Miss Catherine Drake, a native of that county. They lost two sons and one daughter by death before they reached maturity, but have a surviving daughter named Mabel, who is now the wife of Charles Frazier. Mr. Stamets is a Democrat.

LEONARD R. SCHRADER.

Jacob Schrader, founder of the western branch of the family of this name, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Whitley county during the period succeeding the Civil war, was successful and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Columbia township, on which he is living in restful retirement. He married Mary Rumsyre, a native of Whitley county, by whom he had three children, Leonard, Lyman and Loren.

Leonard R. Schrader was born in Columbia township April 10, 1878. After the usual attendance in the common schools he entered Taylor University, where he remained three years. He then went to the State University, working his own way by teaching. He taught six years in Union and Columbia townships and in the Coesse high school. In 1904 he abandoned the school room to accept a deputyship in the county clerk's office under Jesse Glassly, retaining this position two years. Retiring, he became clerk in the Columbia City National Bank, but his service there proved brief, as on January 1, 1907, he resumed public work as deputy under Samuel F. Trembly. The mention of these facts shows that Mr. Schrader is competent, reliable and popular. He is a member of the Masonic order and senior warden of Columbia City Lodge, No. 189, and is also past chancellor commander of the Pythian Knights. He is popular with the younger element of the Republican party, in which he has long been a worker.

December 27, 1905, Mr. Schrader was married at Plymouth, Indiana, to Miss Harriet, daughter of E. S. Bissell and formerly a teacher in the Columbia City schools. Mr. and Mrs. Schrader reside in a comfortable home on North Line street. Like his parents, Mr. Schrader is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife holds communion with the Episcopal church.

DAVID N. HART.

Whitley county lost one of her respected citizens in the death of David N. Hart, who had been identified with the public life

of the county, successful in agriculture, prominent in politics and popular in all the social relations, and there was sincere regret when "taps" called the old soldier to rest. The ancestors of this family were Germans who settled in Pennsylvania nearly a century ago. Frederick Hart was born in Somerset county and in early manhood migrated to Wayne county, Ohio. About 1851 the family removed to DeKalb county, Indiana, locating on a wild tract of land and their best efforts were required to improve and change it into a productive farm. Frederick Hart ended his days at the advanced age of eighty-five. His son, David N. Hart, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 20, 1833, came with him to Indiana, remaining on the farm until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years and four months, or until discharged for disability. Those familiar with the history of the Civil war will recall the "old Forty-fourth" as one of the most gallant in the service, and whoever belonged to it necessarily passed through much hard fighting. Mr. Hart was in its hardest battles and was often detailed on important scout duty, especially while in Kentucky. Mr. Hart resumed work on his DeKalb county farm of forty acres, but in October, 1866, removed to Whitley county. He located in Thorncreek township on what is now known as the John Hoffer farm. These sixty acres were sold in 1875 and one hundred and sixty acres purchased a short distance west. Mr. Hart did a great deal of clearing, eventually making this one of the best improved farms in that vicinity. One of his improvements was the erection of a large brick house, one of the best in the township, the material for which he made on the farm. Starting in debt $5,000, at the end of seventeen years Mr. Hart had paid this, increased his land holdings to two hundred and five acres and was easily worth $10,000. In 1868 he was commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Baker, was twice re-elected and served in this office fourteen consecutive years. As Thorncreek township was normally Democratic, his popularity is shown by his being the only Republican elected at those elections. He was nominated for sheriff, but the county's adverse political majority was too great to overcome. He was fond of politics and often attended and presided at Republican conventions. He was an inveterate reader, a close student of public questions and unusually well informed. He was especially proud of his military service and enjoyed meeting his old comrades and recounting experiences of soldier life. He was repeatedly elected commander of the George W. Stough Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and frequently attended national encampments. A member of the Baptist church from early life, he was a man of strict morals and high notions in all the transactions between man and man. He was a good off-hand speaker, ready in debate and had the general equipment that would have made him a distinct figure in any of the professions. In 1902 Mr. Hart purchased a home on Market street, Columbia City, and lived in retirement until his death, December 8, 1906.

June 17, 1855, Mr. Hart married Lucy Kimmont, of Crawford county, Ohio, a lady of unusual attainments. Her father,

William Kimmont, was an educated Scotchman, who devoted most of his life to teaching and gained eminence as an educator. For many years he was in the schools at Cincinnati and there his daughter obtained her education, she also becoming a teacher. She died at the Columbia City home February 9, 1904. There were eight children in the family besides the third son, who died in infancy. Owen T. is a real estate dealer at McHenry, North Dakota; Emerson C. is a commercial salesman for a wholesale drug house at Rock Island, Illinois; Anna married Wesley Allen and resides in Columbia City; Nellie, wife of William Doyle, is a resident of Monticello, Indiana; Joseph Kimmont Hart has gained prominence as a successful teacher. He taught in the high schools at Ottumwa, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, and at present is an assistant teacher of history in the University of Chicago and is identified with the university extension course. He served in the Spanish-American war, making a creditable record. Bruce D. Hart, M. D., of Churubusco, is mentioned elsewhere. Ruth married Charles Miller and is a resident of Columbia City. An adopted member of the family is Miss Batha, daughter of William Hart and Elizabeth Kimmont, he a brother of David Hart and she a sister of Mrs. Hart. Having lost her mother by death when three weeks old, Miss Batha was brought from Nebraska as an infant in arms by her uncle David. She has been the housekeeper for some years and watched over her uncle and aunt with tender care during their last days.

Fred W. Hart, the fifth, was born in Thorncreek township May 31, 1867. He remained on the farm until twenty-three years old and then entered Franklin (Indiana) College, where he spent two years in the academic department. It was his intention to take the theological course, but ill health prevented and he engaged in missionary work. He preached two years at Auburn, five in Oswego and one year at Decatur, Indiana. His health needing recuperation, he retired to his father's farm, remained there two years and then located at Columbia City, where he traveled as a commercial salesman for five years and is now in the real estate business, promoting the sale of North Dakota lands. He was appointed by his father executor of his estate. December 29, 1890, Mr. Hart married Miss Julia, daughter of John and Anna (Born) Cotterly, a substantial and highly respected family of Thorncreek township. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have three children, Marguerite, Donald Kimmont and Robert Bruce.

JAMES WASHBURN

was born in the first courthouse in Columbia City September 12, 1843, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Cary) Washburn. The father was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1805, and the mother in Salem, Ohio, in 1806, and was the daughter of John Cary. Their marriage occurred in Ohio, February 10, 1825, where they remained until 1842, when they came to Columbia City, remaining there till the close of their lives. He was a carpenter and surveyor for a number of years and then became a merchant in the city, attaining considerable success and accumulating a large

amount of valuable property. He served in the state legislature as a Democrat in 1874. During his long and eventful life he enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of social and business acquaintances. He and his wife are now dead. Ten children were born to them: Nancy, deceased in infancy; Mary Ann, deceased wife of Warren Mason; Eliza Jane, widow of Samuel Keefer; John, a merchant for several years, but now deceased; Calvin, a soldier in the Civil war, now living in San Francisco; Charles and Silas died in infancy; Alanson, formerly a merchant and soldier, died in Pittsburg; Cyrus, deceased, and James. James entered his father's store as a clerk in early manhood, remaining for several years. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business for himself, which he conducted nineteen years, selling finally to Henry Giles. He then engaged in the real-estate business, which continues to receive his undivided attention. In 1861, while employed in the newspaper business by A. Y. Hooper, he and three others of the same occupation enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served one year, when he reenlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, and continued until the close of the war. November 12, 1867, he was married to Maryette, daughter of Daniel and Lucinda J. (North) Mitchell, who was born July 5, 1850. Her parents came to Indiana about 1863 and located on a farm where the mother died in 1905, but the father is still living in the enjoyment of good health and many friends. Mr. Washburn owns a large part of the property on the east side of the court house square and is reckoned among the most substantial citizens. He was a charter member of George W. Stough Post, Grand Army of the Republic. John L., an only son, married Ada Gougwer and resides in Columbia City, having also a son, James R. Mr. Washburn is a lifelong Democrat, taking an active part in local matters, and in 1896 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Bryan for the presidency.

PHILEMON H. CLUGSTON,

A leading member of the Columbia City bar and an honorable representative of two of Whitley county's old and highly esteemed families, was born May 8, 1864, being the oldest son in a family of six children, whose parents were David B. and Margaret (McLallen) Clugston, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of the state of New York. The McLallens settled in Whitley county as early as 1844 and have been prominent in its business and public affairs ever since, the father's family arriving in this part of the state in 1857 and taking an active and influential interest in the development and progress of the county from that year to the present time. David B. Clugston, son of Asher and Catherine (Rittenhouse) Clugston, was of Scotch-Irish descent. When two years old he was taken by his parents to the state of Delaware, where he lived until his maturity, and in the year indicated came to Indiana, settling at Larwill, Whitley county, where in 1858 he become associated with E. L. McLallen in the dry goods business, the firm thus constituted winning immediate success and es-

tablishing an honorable reputation among the leading mercantile houses in the northern part of the state. After the retirement of Mr. McLallen in 1873 Mr. Clugston continued the business and later associated himself with his brother, Asher R. Clugston and others in establishing a large store in Columbia City, which soon became the leading enterprise of the kind in Whitley county, and still later he engaged in various other interests, notable among which was the Harper Buggy Company, a large manufacturing concern that has done much to advance the material prosperity of the community. P. H. Clugston grew to manhood in his native county of Whitley and is today justly considered one of its most enterprising and energetic sons. He received his elementary education in the public schools, later took a course in the Indiana State University and then embarked upon a business career in Columbia City. After two years' experience in business he gave it up for the purpose of preparing himself for the legal profession. After the requisite preliminary study he was admitted to the bar in 1887, becoming a member of the long established and successful firm of Marshall & McNagny, with whom he continued in active practice until 1889, the meantime rapidly forging to the front in his profession and earning an honorable reputation not only as an able and successful lawyer, but as one ever loyal to the interests of his clients and eminently trustworthy in the transactions of all business placed at his disposal. In 1889 Mr. Clugston was elected mayor of Columbia City and with such fidelity did he discharge his official functions that he was chosen his own successor in the spring of 1892, but in August of the following year he resigned his position to resume the practice of his profession, becoming also associated with Messrs. Marshall & McNagny in establishing the widely known and reliable firm of Marshall, McNagny & Clugston, which has since become one of the leading law partnerships in northeastern Indiana. As a lawyer Mr. Clugston ranks among the leading members of the Whitley county bar, and compares favorably with his peers in legal learning. He possesses the ability and merit that win success and from the beginning his career has been eminently satisfactory, not only professionally but financially. An active mind, keen perception, combined with a knowledge of the principles of law, enable him easily to grasp the main points at issue, while his untiring industry, supplemented by strong common sense, have fitted him for the branch of work to which he has given most attention. As the city's chief executive Mr. Clugston's record was creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people. His qualifications to discharge with ability the duties of such a trust being unquestioned, while his fidelity to the public welfare and the uniform courtesy that characterized his official conduct were factors of no little import in a record that compared favorably with that of the ablest of his predecessors or successors in the office. Mr. Clugston is a Democrat in politics and a strong advocate of the principles of his party and a persevering worker for its success at all times. He has rendered valuable service in a number of campaigns. He is a member in high standing of the Masonic fraternity, having risen to the thirty-second degree and in all the subordinate bodies of the order to

which he belongs his activity and influence have contributed greatly to their efficiency and advancement. He is now serving as grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indiana.

In 1891 Mr. Clugston was united in marriage with Miss Emma R. Thatcher, the union being blessed with two children, a daughter, Katherine, and a son by the name of Phil. Mr. and Mrs. Clugston are esteemed members of the Presbyterian church in Columbia City, active in the discharge of their duties as Christians and ready at all times to do what they can. They are also liberal contributors to the material support of the congregation with which identified and for a number of years Mr. Clugston has held the important office of elder in the same.

GEORGE H. FOSLER.

George H. Fosler, representative agriculturist and stockman and for a number of years actively identified with the development and progress of Whitley county, is a native of Indiana and the fourth of eight children, whose parents were George and Catherine (Heagy) Fosler, both born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where they married in 1835. George Fosler was a farmer and stock raiser. In 1838 they removed to Dayton, Ohio, and after spending about three years in that city changed residence to Wayne county, Indiana, where they continued to reside until 1863, when they settled in Cleveland township. Mr. Fosler purchased land, developed a fine farm and in due time became one of the successful agriculturists. In connection with his sons he built and operated the first steam mill in the county. He lived in retirement from 1874 until his death, ten years later, surviving his wife, who died in 1881. Their eight children were Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, George H., Marietta, Israel T., Antillis and Thomas. Of these five were living in 1907.

George H. Fosler, whose birth occurred in Wayne county, Indiana, June 29, 1841, accompanied his parents to this county in 1863 and remained on the home place until his twenty-sixth year. At twenty-three years of age he assumed charge of his father's farm and was also associated with his father and brother in the manufacture of lumber, owning and operating a steam sawmill for about fourteen years. In 1872 Mr. Fosler discontinued farming and moving to South Whitley turned his attention to dealing in horses, which he has since followed with most gratifying results, being not only the largest and most successful buyer and trader in the county, but one of the best known in northern Indiana, besides enjoying repute among the leading dealers throughout the country. He also owns and operates a fine livery barn, which is well equipped with all the latest and most approved conveniences, his courtesy and wide acquaintance contributing not a little to the lucrative patronage which he enjoys. Some idea of the success of Mr. Fosler as a breeder may be gleaned from the fact that he owns five fine stallions, a Belgian, a Clyde, a Norman and two Wilkes, representing in the aggregate many thousands of dollars. Mr. Fosler has achieved well merited success in his enterprises, owning in addition to his barn

a fine modern dwelling and other city property and a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres near Bloomington, Indiana. He has demonstrated ability as a financier, possessing foresight, discrimination and judgment. He was selected to settle the family estate, which was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, and his services have often been in demand in the adjustment of various interests. Mr. Fosler is justly considered a horse authority and to him more than to any other is due the credit of arousing an interest in fine horses and in leading the farmers to appreciate improved and blooded animals, many of which through his efforts have been introduced.

Mr. Fosler has not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen, having manifested a lively interest in the public weal and taken an active part in encouraging all movements having for their object the material advancement of his city and county and the moral good of his fellowmen. He is a Republican, but not aspiring to official position, and he is a regular attendant of the Methodist church.

Mr. Fosler has been twice married, first on Christmas day, 1868, to Miss Sarah, daughter of William B. Dunlap, who died the mother of two children: Clem D., his father's partner in business, and Enda M., wife of Abraham Crist, a millwright of South Whitley. His second marriage was in 1882 with Emma, daughter of Joseph Meyers, one of the old settlers and well-to-do men of Whitley county, the union being blessed with two offspring: Georgia, wife of Clyde Dressbach, a traveling salesman of Fort Wayne, and Catherine, who married Graham Davies, an electrician in Chicago.

SAMUEL FRAZIER TREMBLEY

was born in 1872 in Richland township, Whitley county, Indiana, near the town of Larwill, upon the John S. Trembley farm. He received his early education at the Hazel Hill school, afterwards attending the high school at Larwill, then attending the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he graduated from the scientific course with the class of 1896. After teaching school for a few years he and B. F. McNear formed a partnership for the purpose of selling buggies and harness under the firm name of Trembley & McNear, which firm by honest dealing and strict attention to business has grown to be the largest of its kind in northern Indiana.

Mr. Trembley was reared upon a farm and for the past fifteen years has had active management of the Trembley farm. He is considered one of the best judges of good farming and good stock in the county, and by his fair dealing has acquired the confidence of all who know him.

His father, John Sebron Trembley, was of Dutch and French descent, born in New Jersey in 1813. In 1842 he came to Whitley county, Indiana, locating upon the farm now owned by the Trembleys. He was a contractor and builder in early life, but later devoted his entire attention to farming and stock raising. He was a member of the Grace Lutheran church and politically a Republican.

He married Mary Ann Frazier Compton in 1870 and to this union three children were born: Samuel Frazier Trembley, Velma Virginia Trembley Evans and Mabel Effie Trembley, deceased. Mary Ann Frazier, his wife, was of Scotch-Irish descent,

born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and educated at the young ladies' seminary at Granville, Ohio, has by her Christian life been an example of what the duties of a wife and mother should be.

Mr. Trembley was elected auditor of Whitley county November 6, 1906, by the Republicans, of which party he has been an active worker. His large acquaintance in the county and his standing with the business men made him an easy winner. The duties of which office he entered upon January 1, 1907.

January 25, 1906, he was married to Winifred S. Wunderlich, of Columbia City, daughter of Joseph and Eva (Hall) Wunderlich.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE WILLIAMSON.

The gentleman whose career is herewith briefly sketched is a well known and esteemed citizen of South Whitley, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Cleveland township, whose genealogy is outlined in the biography of Perry M. Williamson on another page. Joseph L. Williamson was born January 11, 1841, in Preble county, Ohio, and in 1843 was brought by his parents to Indiana, since when his life has been closely interwoven with the history of Whitley county. Reared amid the scenes of the pioneer period, his youthful life partook largely of the nature of his environment, having early learned the lesson of independence and self-reliance which the spirit of those times appears to have inculcated in the majority of lads raised in close touch with nature. At the proper age he attended school, taught in a diminutive log cabin, in which rough benches without backs were used by the primary pupils and a wide board resting on pins fastened to the wall answered the purpose of a writing desk, the interior being heated by a large fireplace, which occupied the greater part of one side of the room. In this back-woods college, which he attended two or three months of each winter season until a youth in his teens, young Williamson not only mastered the rudiments of an English education but made considerable progress in the several branches then taught, the greater part of the mental discipline, however, being that kind obtained by coming in contact with his fellowmen in the various relations and transactions of everyday life. He grew to manhood on a farm and in the main has devoted his energies to agriculture, in which his success has been gratifying, as his present comfortable circumstances abundantly attest. He owns a fine farm of one hundred acres, adjoining the place on which his father settled and his improvements compare with the best in the township. His buildings include a substantial modern residence, which is commodious, comfortable and convenient; a fine barn and other structures, all up-to-date and fully answering the purpose for which designed, while the system of drainage, consisting of over one thousand rods of well laid tile, bears evidence of the close attention devoted to the care and cultivation of the soil. Mr. Williamson is a farmer of advanced ideas, familiar with every phase of agricultural science and by adopting new and improved methods his labors have been rewarded with abundant harvests. He has also paid con-

siderable attention to live stock and the receipts from its sale has added materially to his income.

December 17, 1864, Mr. Williamson was united in wedlock with Miss Susanna, daughter of Harmon and Edith (Edwards) Smith, natives of Ohio and among the pioneers of Whitley county, the father coming to Cleveland township as early as 1845 and dying a few months later, being one of the first men buried in Cleveland cemetery. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson has resulted in the birth of seven children: Mary J., wife of Levi A. Burwell, of Loveland, Colorado; Edith May, proprietor of the Home Bakery and Restaurant at North Manchester; Sylvester, a farmer at Loveland, Colorado; Mina married Charles Earnhart, a railway employe at Elkhart; Cora Etta is the housekeeper for her father; Harley manages his father's farm; Jessie Alice is engaged in the millinery business at South Whitley.

The mother died December 28, 1900. Two years later Mr. Williamson turned the management of the farm over to his son and moved to South Whitley, where he has since resided, owning a nice property and being well situated to enjoy a life of honorable retirement. In politics he votes with the Republican party and the Baptist church, of which he has long been a consistent member, represents his religious creed.

MELVIN BLAIN.

Melvin Blain is a popular retired farmer and ex-official of the county, who was born in Troy township June 24, 1865, and is the son of James and Jane (Scott) Blain. James was born in Ross county, Ohio, being the son of Alexander Blain, who moved to Indiana in 1840 and spent the remainder of his life in Troy and Etna townships. His wife was the daughter of John Scott, who came from Madison county, Ohio, to Whitley county in 1836 and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Etna township, upon which the village of Etna now stands. James and Jane Blain were married in Etna township, then included in Noble county. For some years he was a teacher in the northern part of the county and exerted a strong influence toward the intellectual and moral progress of his community. He was chosen justice of the peace, and so well did he prove adapted to the needs that he was repeatedly selected, serving a period of twelve years, his influence being ever to the peaceful settlement of disputes rather than resort to law.

He and his wife were devoted and exemplary members of the Baptist church, to which they gave faithful and liberal support. Twelve children were born to them: Lafayette and John, both deceased; Mary Ellen, wife of Ambrose Kiester; Ida, widow of Ira Grant; William A., a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and killed in a collision, aged twenty-six; Minerva, deceased; Frances E., wife of S. E. Templeton; Roxy, at home; Melvin; Della, wife of John Buckles; Thomas and Andrew, both deceased in infancy.

Melvin Blain was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he assumed management of his father's farm, which he continued till 1899, when he removed to Columbia City to enter upon the duties of county treasurer,

to which he had been elected as the nominee of the Democratic party, to which he had given faithful allegiance, being one of the recognized leaders of public opinion in his township, and had served it upon various occasions in conventions and at the polls. His conduct of the office of treasurer, coupled with natural affability, insured a re-election to the limit allowed by law. He is the present drain commissioner, the duties of which he is peculiarly well qualified to perform. He holds an interest and is a director in the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company and is also a stockholder in the Wawassee electric line. His social and fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen and Masons, being a Knight Templar.

December 27, 1888, he was married to Cora E. Goodrich, who was born in Iowa, October 15, 1867, and is the daughter of Silas and Adaline (Cook) Goodrich, early settlers in this county. To this union were born three children: Gladys, Ruth and James G. With his companion Mr. Blain holds affiliation with the Methodist church, being in accord not only with its teachings as to a future state but a sympathizer and co-laborer in all that makes for advanced citizenship.

WILLIAM I. MOWREY.

The parents of William I. Mowrey were John and Elizabeth (Schrader) Mowrey, the father born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 15, 1832, the mother born November 28, 1838, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They were married April 5, 1860. Elizabeth was a daughter of Martin and Fanny (Koons) Schrader, who came to Whitley county in the fall of 1845. In 1859 John Mowrey moved to Whitley county and bought wild land in Jefferson township, which he cleared and improved and on which he lived as a prosperous tiller of the soil until called from earthly scenes July 22, 1899, being preceded by his wife, who died March 24th, the same year. Of their nine children the following are living: Mary, wife of William Yohe, of Jefferson township; William I.; Arthur S., who lives near Raber; Cora and Etta own and live at the old home; Mark V., a resident of the vicinity, and Ruth, who married Alvin L. Richards, a student of Yale College. The names of the deceased are Nannie, Charles and Cleone, all having reached maturity.

John Mowrey was a man of enterprise and through his own industry and superior business methods acquired an ample fortune, owning at one time realty to the amount of six hundred and forty acres, besides valuable personal property, his estate, of which William I. and his brother Arthur S. were administrators, being conservatively estimated at $50,000. He was public spirited in the most liberal sense of the term, a leader of local enterprises for the material advancement of the community and as a neighbor and citizen enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had business or other relations or who came within the sphere of his influence. He was a Republican and held religious belief with Evergreen Bethel Church of God, of which he was a member.

William I. Mowrey was born on the home farm July 26, 1863. His education embraced the usual course of the public

schools, but in a wider sense he received a training in practical matters of far greater value.

Mr. Mowrey has one hundred acres, formerly included in his father's farm, the greater part under cultivation, and his improvements consist of a beautiful modern residence of attractive design erected in 1897, a fine bank barn forty by sixty feet in dimensions and other buildings, besides a complete system of tile drainage and good fences, all of which bear testimony to the capable management and progressive spirit of the owner. He makes it a point to feed the product of his place to stock, in the raising of which he has kept pace with the most successful stockmen in this part of the state, growing high-grade animals. Mr. Mowrey is a man of sound sense and wise discretion and not infrequently has been consulted in relation to important business matters, concerning which his judgment has seldom been at fault. He has acted as guardian of minor heirs at different times, and at the death of his father was one of the administrators of the latter's estate, the affairs of which were adjusted in an able and business like manner, creditable to himself and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Mr. Mowrey is a Republican and a diligent worker for his party in all its operations. He is influential and popular in political circles and few citizens of his community are held in higher esteem by the public. Fraternally he holds membership with the Knights of Pythias in Columbia City and with his wife belongs to the Pythian Sisters. He is ready at all times to aid with his advice and means every project designed to increase the comfort and happiness of his fellowmen and for a number of years he has been active in inaugurating and promoting public utilities and enterprises, having for their object the general welfare of the community.

December 3, 1890, Mr. Mowrey married Miss Clara, daughter of Joseph and Harriet E. (Bronson) Cook, who moved to Whitley county from Ohio in 1845 and settled near Columbia City, being pioneers of Columbia township, one mile west of the city, where he made a farm from the woods, on which they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Mowrey have two children: Sydney L. and Harriet I., both at home and students in the public schools.

GEORGE LEE.

George Lee, a well known contractor and builder, was born in Whitley county March 1, 1860, and is the son of James H. and Anna (Rosenfelter) Lee, the former a native of Stark county, Ohio, and the latter of Germany. Her parents were George and Mary (Rickard) Rosenfelter, who came to America about 1827 and settled on a farm in Stark county, which was then in a wild condition. James H. Lee was married in Stark county, in 1850, and came to Whitley county in 1855, engaging in the saw-mill business, his being the first steam saw-mill in Cleveland township. His mill was twice destroyed by fire and subsequently he bought a piece of land adjoining and there followed farming until his death in 1889. He was a member of the United Brethren church, as is his widow who survives him. They had six children: Frances, wife of Henry Wilson, and Ida, wife of Samuel

Branenburg, both farmers of Cleveland township; Elijah, a carpenter in Huntington; George; Lincoln, a farmer of Cleveland township; and Amanda, wife of Charles Howenstine, a carpenter of South Whitley.

George Lee was reared to farm labor and attended the common schools. September 20, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Paulina, daughter of Martin and Sarah (Finkbone) Fettro, natives of Ohio, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have five children: Roy, Garnett, Nina, Edna and Clella. One year after marriage Mr. Lee left the farm and moved to South Whitley, where he engaged in general contracting. He carries a large and well selected stock of builders' materials, including paints, oils, lime, cement, etc. He also manufactures cement blocks. During the busy season he gives employment to a force of twenty-five workmen, while he keeps five men constantly employed. Mr. Lee is public spirited, lends an active support and co-operation to every movement for the general good and is regarded in business and social circles as a gentleman of sterling worth and a loyal friend, whom to know is to honor and esteem. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank and in the Farmers' Telephone Company. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen, while politically he supports the Republican party. He served as village trustee.

CHARLES HARRISON JONES.

Charles Harrison Jones, a retired farmer living in Columbia City, was born in Etna township, November 1, 1858, and is the son of Eli R. and Anna (Crow) Jones, both natives of Wayne county. His parents were Levi M. and Mary (Thomas) Jones, both natives of Virginia, but of Welsh descent. They came to Centreville, Wayne county, in 1815, where they conducted an old-time tavern. Mr. Jones died in October, 1823, leaving ten children. The widow removed to a farm in Wayne county, where she reared her children, living to see all reach maturity. Eli R. Jones was born at Centreville, Wayne county, in 1818, there grew to manhood and on October 20, 1840, was married to Anna Crow, who became the mother of ten children: Helen, wife of D. J. Bowman, of South Bend; Mary J., wife of Robert Blaine; Anna, wife of Samuel Orcutt, of Etna township; Edna, wife of William Long; Sarah, widow of Henry C. Scott; Alice, deceased wife of Wilson B. Cunningham; Emma, deceased wife of Herman Hartsock; Joseph, living at North Webster; Oliver, died an infant, and Charles H.

In 1849, the family moved to Etna township and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of native forest land, which is still owned by Charles H. Jones. The farm was well fenced and thoroughly underdrained, and in later years a large and elegant house and commodious barn were erected. The father was a Republican and both parents were members of the Baptist church. Both crossed the mystic river in 1898, honored and respected by all.

Charles H. Jones was born on the farm, attending the common schools and lived at home until manhood, being married November 10, 1881, to Sarah A., daughter of Davis and Mary J. (Whan) Earll, born in Noble county, January 30, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Earll were natives of Ohio and Penn-

sylvania respectively, and came to Noble county when children. Davis Earll died November 19, 1863, while his widow now resides with her children. The only other child is Joseph P. Earll, a farmer of Troy township. Having no children of their own Mr. and Mrs. Jones have adopted a son, Clyde E., aged twenty-three, besides which they have afforded a home for eight years to Maude Wilson Jones, a school girl. Clyde was adopted as a child of ten. He passed through the high school and is now on the farm. He married Nevada Miller. Mr. Jones bought part of the homestead where they lived from the death of his father until retiring to Columbia City in 1906. He retains his one-hundred-and-eighty-acre farm to which most of his business life has been devoted and which he has brought to a high state of fertility by systematic culture and thorough drainage. It is well improved and has yielded liberal financial returns for the labor and attention bestowed. Mr. Jones is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both belong to the Rebekahs. He is a Republican and served as trustee of Etna township four years, the elegant central school building at Etna being erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars under his supervision. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and render due support and encouragement to all means of social and moral advancement.

ABRAHAM D. GREEN.

Abraham D. Green, member of the Columbia City council, contractor and builder, living on North Chauncey street, was born September 12, 1855, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Atcroft) Green, who were born and married in Staffordshire, England. In 1845 they came to Philadelphia and have lived at Baltimore, Maryland, Youngstown, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was a moulder, a trade he followed successfully, now living a comfortable and retired life at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, surviving his companion who died in 1894. He rendered his adopted country faithful service as a soldier in the Civil war. Seven children were born to them. Jennie, the widow of Mr. Williamson; David H., living in Mansfield, Ohio; James W., of Columbia City; George E., living in the state of Washington; Abraham, and Frank, of Knox, Stark county, Indiana.

Abraham D. Green attended the common schools and in young manhood learned the trade of brick-making, which he followed several years. In the spring of 1882, he moved to Columbia City and entered into partnership with his brother David and engaged in the manufacture of brick, which they continued until 1892. He then became a contractor and builder and constructed many of the important buildings in the city, among them being the Clugston Hotel, ice plant, Harper Company building, Presbyterian church, Brahm livery barn, electric light building, George H. Harper's shop and several of the most pretentious and modern residences. He owns valuable town property besides a productive farm of eighty acres in Troy township. His social and fraternal relations are identified with several secret societies, being a member of the Order of Ben Hur and Independent Order of Odd

Fellows since twenty-one years of age, and a charter member of the Crystal Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He has been active in the work of these bodies, being representative to the grand lodges of the two last named as well as of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Republican and as such was elected to the city council in 1905 and is reckoned by his confreres as one of the most valued members, particularly on those committees having supervision of city buildings and public property. He stands for advanced and progressive methods and is an ardent believer in and supporter of municipal ownership of all public utilities.

October 27, 1906, Mr. Green was called upon to mourn the loss of his companion, who for nearly a quarter of a century had been a faithful helpmate, whose earnest desire was to work in harmony with her husband, and exerting a mother's love and influence in shaping her children's characters for good and noble ends.

On April 16, 1882, Mr. Green was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of William and Harriet P. (Ward) Thompson, born in Troy township, May 2, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were early settlers in this township and are now both deceased. Four children were born to them: Bessie, deceased at seven years; Dewitt, Arba and Frank.

JOHN MAGLEY.

John Magley, a pioneer farmer of this county, now living retired in Columbia City, was born August 22, 1823, in Oberlipp, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, and is the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Flickinger) Magley, who in 1831 migrated to the new world. Reaching Buffalo, New York, they were delayed all winter, the lake being impassable. Here the family met with an irretrievable loss, the wife and mother dying before their new home was established. The father moved with his family to Fairfield county, Ohio, in the spring of 1832, where he remained a few years and removed to Franklin county, where he died in 1839. The seven children were: Christian, deceased; John; John U., living in California; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, living in Columbus, Ohio; Anna and Jacob, deceased.

After the death of the father the children were bound out, except Christian and John, who being sixteen years of age, returned to Fairfield county, finding employment on the farm by the day or month. He also learned the carpenter trade, which he followed successfully some years. In 1847, Mr. Magley returned to his native land and attended school there to more thoroughly familiarize himself with his native language but concluding that he had better advantages in the United States, decided to return. In 1853, he was married in Columbus, to Elizabeth Magley, who was born in the same Canton, Switzerland, in 1830. They moved to Thorncreek township, Whitley county, in 1854, purchasing forty acres of heavily timbered, unbroken forest land. By industry and frugality, they in time acquired a competency including a ninety-acre farm but wishing to live less laboriously they moved to Columbia City in 1901. To them nine children were born: Benjamin F., of whom an extended notice is found elsewhere; William H., who married Mary Simonson

and lives in Columbia City, having one child, Dorothy; John W., married Ida Scott and lives in Columbia City, with one child, Scott; Ella, Louisa, and Adella, deceased; Ida, living at home; Alice, deceased; and Homer.

While John Magley has spent his life as a farmer, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful, yet he has found time and pleasure to take an interest in local politics. He is a Republican and as such was elected township trustee, serving four years with credit to himself and satisfaction of the public. He was also elected a justice of the peace, but refused to qualify. He was nominated for the office of county treasurer, but the strength opposed proved too formidable.

After traveling as companions for nearly fifty years, he was left to continue to the end without his wife's advice and support, she responding October 9, 1896, to the touch of the angel of death. Yet with his faithful daughter to lean upon in his declining years he reviews with pleasure the labors of the past and with faith as to the future awaits the summons to join those who have gone before.

CHARLES F. MARCHAND.

Charles F. Marchand, who is living retired in the town of Larwill, was born in Switzerland, December 23, 1833, and is the son of Frederick and Sophia (Geiauque) Marchand, who came to this country in 1836, settling in Holmes county, Ohio. Here he engaged in farming, but having learned the trade of shoemaker in his youth, found a local demand that required much of his time and which was of great assistance as a source of cash income. In 1851, he moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and retired from active labor, the management of the farm devolving upon the younger shoulders of his son, Charles F. It tested his physical as well as his mental capacity, but he met the requirements and responsibilities with courage and discretion, proving himself fully capable to succed in almost any undertaking. Late in 1864 the family moved to Whitley county, Indiana, settling in Troy township, where the parents both passed to their final reward, he dying in 1868 and she in 1895.

Frederick Marchand gave nine years of his young manhood to the military service of his native country, participating in the battle of Waterloo under Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and was there wounded. Of their eleven children ten reached maturity: Frederick, Jacob, Edward, Henry, all four deceased; Charles F.; Julia, wife of William Starett, living in North Manchester; Christina, living in Cleveland, Ohio; William, Samuel, Mary, all three deceased.

Charles F. Machand was only two years old when the family came to this country. He grew to manhood on the farm and was trained to agriculture, receiving only such educational advantages as were to be obtained in the subscription schools. In 1856, he went to Iowa and operated a saw-mill with a couple of Arnold brothers. In four years, having saved one thousand dollars, he returned to Wayne county, Ohio, and soon engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Holmes county, continuing in the same four years and clearing sixteen hundred dollars. In 1864, he sold the mill and came

to Troy township, Whitley county, purchasing two hundred and twenty acres of land, including a saw-mill. This required an investment of six thousand dollars, one thousand being paid in cash and ten per cent. mortgage notes given for the balance. Eighty acres of the original purchase were sold, leaving nearly a quarter section which is today a splendid farm. In 1868, he sold the mill and purchased the old home farm consisting of a quarter section of fine land on which he continued to live till 1892, having been successful in acquiring a number of valuable farms and business properties. In addition to the two farms already mentioned, he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lagrange county, Indiana, one hundred and sixty acres in section 1, Troy township, one hundred and thirty acres in section 13, Troy township, some business blocks in Columbia City, two business rooms in Marion, Indiana, a few lots in Chicago, dwelling and business property in Larwill, besides the elegant residence in which he lives.

In 1855, he was married to Lodema, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Weaver) Trueman, who were natives of New York, the latter departing this life when her daughter was quite small. Her nine children were Levi, Lodema, and Louisa, living in Huntington, Indiana; Lewis and John, deceased; Lorinda, wife of James Bullers, of Larwill; Mary, wife of Jeremiah Zartman; Melissa and Martha, deceased.

Mr. Trueman was married the second time and in 1865 came to Indiana, settling in Troy township, where he died at the age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Marchand have had five children, of whom four are living: Henry J., farmer and lumberman of Lagrange; Jacob C., living in Troy township; Samuel B., also a farmer of Troy township; Lyman S., who lives in Larwill.

On Thanksgiving day in 1905, Mrs. Marchand suffered a stroke of paralysis while visiting in Cleveland, since which time she has been unable to walk, yet she bears the affliction with cheerfulness and Christian fortitude. Mr. Marchand is a Knight Templar Mason, exemplifying his faith in his daily life.

JOHN F. MOSSMAN.

The progenitor of the branch of the Mossman family to which John F. belongs, appears to have been a soldier in the border wars and internal dissensions of Scotland during the reign of James V, the last King who ruled over that country. Family tradition says that this man was a personal attendant of the King, a member of his body guard, and that he distinguished himself on a number of battle-fields, besides performing other valiant services, which won the confidence of his ruler. He was entrusted with the King's crown and built it into solid masonry when it was found one hundred years later. This retainer, however, was executed for his loyalty to his King. The Monsmans or Mossman as the name afterward became, migrated from Scotland to Ireland, in both of which countries the name is still familiar, there being at present in the city of Edinburgh two distinguished sculptors of the first-class by the name of Mossman. From Ireland four

brothers emigrated to America. The Mossmans of Chicopee, Massachusetts, among whom was the sculptor who designed the equestrian statue of General Grant in Lincoln Park, Chicago, are descendants, artistic talent and strong mental powers being characteristic of the family. One of the four brothers, John Mossman, settled in Pennsylvania, and finally went to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he died. His son, Francis Mossman, father of John T., was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but in early life was taken to Muskingum county, Ohio., where he married Rhua Connor, from Virginia, and in 1842 moved to Whitley county, purchasing a quarter section of land in Richland township, on which he erected a log cabin. The following year he purchased a like number of acres in Union and transfering his residence immediately entered one hundred and sixty acres adjoining. He died in Columbia City in his ninety-fifth year, surviving his wife about one year. The nine children who reached maturity were John F.; Mary, the wife of Honord Pierce, of Chicago; Alcinda, widow of David Nickey and lives in Smith township; William E., an extensive manufacturer of lumber and knit goods and in the firm of Mossman & Yarnell, at Fort Wayne; George S., a lumber manufacturer of Huntington county where he died at about fifty years of age; Orpha, wife of A. B. Nickey, a lumberman of Princeton, Indiana; Frank M., a farmer of Union township; James A., county assessor, living at Columbia City; and Maximillian, wife of Nathan Daugherty, of Wabash county.

John F. Mossman was born February 14, 1837, in Coshocton county, Ohio, accompanied his parents upon their removal to Indiana and has since been a resident of Whitley county, of which he is reckoned among its leading farmers and citizens. He worked on the home farm until his marriage, which was solemnized January 21, 1864, with Miss Susan M. Young, whose birth occurred near Baltimore, New York, August 28, 1845, being the daughter of John J. and Rachel (Hollenbeck) Young, who were also natives of that state. When Susan M. was four years old her mother, then the wife of James Worden, settled on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Mossman now live, trading forty acres in New York for three hundred and twenty acres in the woods near Coesse. Her stepfather started this farm, the original buildings still standing. He and her mother removed to Columbia City after Susan's marriage and both died there, he at about eighty years and she at sixty-five years. Her two children were Rachel Ann and Susan. Mr. Mossman purchased the farm of two hundred acres on which Mr. and Mrs. Mossman have lived since their marriage. Under his efficient labors and management it has become a profitable farm. The buildings are modern and well constructed, the house being one of the best in the township. It is nicely located but a short distance from the railroad station and is a commodious and desirable home.

In 1880, Mr. Mossman was elected trustee of Union township and made an honorable record, doing much during four years' service to advance its material interests. He also served on the advisory board and in the county council. He is a Republican and is recognized as one of the party's consistent members.

Mr. Mossman has purchased additional

real estate, being the owner of four hundred acres of fine land, the greater part in cultivation and otherwise highly improved. He has been quite successful in business matters, being one of the substantial men of this county, few standing higher in public esteem or enjoying in greater degree the confidence and respect of his neighbors and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Mossman are the parents of six children: James F., Orpha, Charles H., Jessie E., Zella Z. and Mazie R. James F. lives in Coesse and is a farmer. He married Sarah Holoman. Orpha is the wife of Harmon Naber, of Wabash county. Charles H. was on the farm and died in his thirty-first year. Jessie E. is the wife of Bert Shelkett and she is with her parents. Zella Z. is also with her parents. Mazie R. is the wife of Lewis Oser, of Columbia City.

ELI L. EBERHARD, M. D.

Eli L. Eberhard, M. D., was born in Whitley county, June 23, 1857, his parents being George and Barbara (Nieble) Eberhard. The paternal grandparents were George and Catherine (Sneider) Eberhard, natives of Pennsylvania. They lived in Whitley county the greater part of their lives and were the parents of six children. Mr. Eberhard died in 1885 and his wife in the early 'seventies. George Eberhard was born in Stark county, Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Indiana about 1840. He married Barbara Nieble, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and followed farming in Columbia township, his widow still living on the old homestead, four miles south of Columbia City. They were the parents of twelve children: Eli L.; Catherine, wife of Jeremiah Stearner, a resident of Columbia township; Frank, who resides on the old homestead; Fanny, wife of John C. Myers, of Columbia township; George, also near the old home; Ella, wife of Arthur Paige, of Washington township; Mary, wife of Edward Emery, of Huntington, Indiana; Daniel, a farmer of Columbia township; Melissa, wife of Enos Goble, of Washington township; Charles, who died in infancy; Laura, wife of S. J. Paige, of Union township; and Ettie, now Mrs. Bowman, of Columbia City.

Eli L. Eberhard passed his youthful days on the old farm, securing his academic education in the common schools and at the Valparaiso Normal school. Wishing to engage in the profession of medicine he early began his technical reading under the tutorship of Dr. I. E. Lawrence, entering the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and in March, 1880, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. March 15, 1880, he came to South Whitley and engaged in active practice, where he is now enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. February 21, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Casner, who was born in Wooster, Ohio, the daughter of Frederick Casner, a native of Virginia and now deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Eberhard have one son, Fred G., a graduate of Culver Military Academy. Dr. Eberhard is a Democrat, though inclined to be independent, supporting the man regardless of strict party lines. His religious creed is in harmony with the Presbyterian church, while fraternally he is a member of the Knights of

Pythias and Masons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, The Indiana State Medical Society, the Whitley County Association and the American Association of Railway Surgeons. He is examiner for practically all the Legal Reserve Life Insurance Companies. He is also surgeon for the Nickel Plate and the Vandalia Railroad companies. The Doctor has ever manifested a deep interest in medicine from a scientific as well as humanitarian standpoint and keeps fully abreast with the recognized advancement of this, the noblest of professions. Careful in diagnosis, painstaking in care of patients, ever courteous in manner and kindly in disposition, his popularity professionally is thoroughly assured and his influence for social and moral advancement is firmly established.

MONROE W. WEBSTER, B. S. M. D.

Monroe W. Webster, B. S. M. D., of South Whitley, was born in Whitley county, October 8, 1851, and is the son of Albert and Sarah Henderson (Elliott) Webster. Albert Webster was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents to Indiana in 1850. After his marriage he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land in which the ax of the woodman had never been heard and thereon erected a log house. He was a cooper as well as a plasterer by trade and plastered the old Whitley county courthouse. He cultivated his farm until he was able to retire and is now spending the evening of life in comfort on his two-hundred-and-forty-acre farm in Richland township, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years. Sarah Henderson (Elliott) Webster, who was a native of Delaware and of Scotch extraction, died in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Webster had six children: Anna, who is living at home; George, a farmer in Richland township; James, who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga; Albert, operating the homestead; David, deceased; and Monroe W.

Monroe W. Webster was reared on the farm, attended the district school and also the village school at Larwill, taught by the present Judge Adair, supplementing this by attendance at Hillsdale, Michigan, and at Butler University, Indianapolis. In 1880, he graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and entered the medical department of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago in 1882, and then came to South Whitley, where he has since been in active practice with the exception of three years spent in Huntington. In 1885, he married Miss Ella, daughter of Joseph and Harriett (Guess) Stults, natives of Ohio, but later residents of Washington township, where her birth occurred in 1854. They have one daughter, Vivian, a student in the senior class of high school. Dr. Webster is a member of the Masonic order and of the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. A diligent student and careful investigator, Dr. Webster is fully in touch with modern medical thought and occupies a conspicuous place not only in the confidence of his patients and of the public generally, but also in the esteem of his professional brethren.

DAVID W. NICKEY.

The history of Smith township was materially advanced in every way financially, socially and religiously by the life of David W. Nickey, who contributed his full share toward the development and advancement of every worthy enterprise. The equality of man was one of his cardinal principles and whatever promoted the public welfare received his cordial and faithful support. True he did not distinguish himself greatly in any one thing, yet he so completely discharged the duties of good citizenship that he easily won the reputation of a model citizen. It is almost a decade since his generous spirit passed to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns," but his name continues a household word with the people generally.

He was born in Smith township, July 6, 1837, and was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gradless) Nickey, both natives of Ohio. Samuel Nickey was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1809, accompanied his widowed mother to Ross county, Ohio, and there taught school and married in 1832. The next year in company with his wife's father, William Gradless, and Absalom Hyre, he came to Indiana, he and Hyre to Whitley and Gradless to Allen county. Mr. Nickey died in 1862 at the Gradless homestead in Allen county, surviving his wife three years. Their children were: Rebecca, who became the wife of Silas Briggs; David W.; Mary H., who married Samuel Pierce, of Noble county; Martha E. and William A., deceased; and Addison B., of Allen county. David W. Nickey was married in 1860 to Alcinda, daughter of Francis and Rheua (Conner) Mossman, who was born March 26, 1840, in Muskingum county, Ohio. They were natives of Ohio, but settled in Whitley county in 1844, where they remained until the close of their lives. They were members of the Lutheran church, giving it their punctual and regular attendance, and liberal support. The father died in 1900 and the mother in 1902. Nine children were born to them: John, a farmer living in Union township; Mary, wife of Howard Pierce, residing in Chicago; Alcinda; William E., living in Fort Wayne; George, deceased at about forty years; Frank, a farmer living in Union township; James Albert, living at Columbia City; Maxie, wife of Nathan Dougherty, of Wabash county; and Orpha, wife of A. B. Nickey and living in Princeton, Indiana.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nickey, Rheua E., who was married to Dr. George C. Steman and died in 1906 at their home in Denver, Colorado. They had two children, Ruth E. and David C. Alfred J. married Mildred Allen and is a farmer in Smith township. David W. Nickey, received a hundred acres of good land from his father's estate, which he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. A modern brick residence, roomy and convenient and one of the finest in the county, was erected in 1869. A large barn adds not only to the convenience and value, but to the appearance and beauty of the farm. The farm, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, together with improvements, is considered one of the best in the county.

Mr. Nickey was always a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist church and gave it liberal and faithful support. He

departed this life June 15, 1897, and the widow continues to live on the farm, the management of which she directs in a general way. Being a member of the Masonic fraternity his funeral was conducted in accordance with the last rites of that order.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HULL.

Benjamin Franklin Hull, dealer in monuments, building stone, etc., was born in Union township, September 8, 1859, and is the son of Henry and Jane (Gardner) Hull. Henry Hull was the son of Adam and Elizabeth (Heavner) Hull, both natives of Virginia. Adam Hull came to Fort Wayne in 1826, and two years later started to the Elkhart prairies, but finding Eel river dangerous to ford, entered land in Eel River township, Allen county, and remained there until the close of his life. Nine children were born to them, namely: Adam, Rufus, Henry and Harvey, deceased. Peter, living in Kansas; Barbara and Jane, deceased; Elizabeth, living in Kansas, and Catherine, living in Churubusco. After the father's death, his widow married a Mr. Hensel, living with him until his death, which occurred in Noble county.

Jane Gardner was born in New York, and was the daughter of Benjamin and Permelia Gardner, both natives of New York, who came to Union township in 1835. Henry and Jane Hull had nine children: William, a farmer in Oregon; Isaac, of Jewell county, Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of Lloyd Sifers, of Oklahoma; James K. died in infancy; Adam died in Colorado in 1904; Thebe, wife of Nathaniel Metsker, of Smith township; Felix, a farmer in Oregon; Peter, a barber in Kansas; and Benjamin F.

Benjamin F. Hull remained with his parents until reaching manhood, meantime receiving the advantages of the common schools. March 24, 1881, he was married to Loretta Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur and Lavina (Kratzer) Ruby, born in Allen county, June 9, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby moved from Ohio, becoming prosperous and successful farmers of Allen county. They are the parents of four children: Loretta E., Frank and Ada, living in Fort Wayne, and William R., a Wabash railroad fireman of Peru, Indiana. Benjamin F.'s children are Hulburt, Ruby L., Mary Jane, Laura Bell, wife of John Kaufman, a farmer of Union township; Arthur, Ada, deceased; Frank, Edward Wayne and Clyde. In 1883 Mr. Hull purchased a small farm in Union township, which he later sold and purchased the old home farm, containing eighty acres, where he remained until 1896, when he became the Democratic nominee for sheriff and his election followed with a handsome majority. The systematic and efficient manner in which he conducted the business was gratifying not only to his personal and party friends, but to the public as well, so that a second term was readily accorded him. He is said to have made one of the most capable sheriffs the county has ever had.

Soon after retirement from the office he engaged in his present line of commerce to which he devotes his entire attention. He keeps a full line of monumental work and is prepared to supply cut and ordinary building stone upon short notice. Mr. Hull is a Knight of Pythias and a Maccabee. He

also affiliates with the Christian church though Mrs. Hull retains membership with the English Lutheran church.

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE.

This old and esteemed citizen, whose name is familiar in every part of Whitley county, hails from the historic commonwealth of Ohio. His parents, John A. and Sarah (Rouch) Lawrence, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born January 22, 1808, the latter June 7, 1807. John A. Lawrence was taken to Ohio by his parents when about fourteen years of age and grew to manhood in Wayne county, where his marriage occurred September 28, 1827. He learned blacksmithing but gave little attention to the trade, preferring the profession of civil engineering, in which he became quite proficient and which he followed for a number of years, serving several terms as official surveyor of Wayne county. He and his wife were stanch members of the Lutheran church and are remembered as zealous and consistent Christians, whose characters were above reproach and whose lives were largely devoted to the good of the community. William Rouch, an uncle of Mrs. Lawrence, was a soldier under General Wayne in the war against the Indian tribes of Ohio and Indiana, at the close of which he settled near Wooster, in the former state, where he took up a large tract of government land, which he improved and on which the remainder of his life was spent, the old family homestead being still in possession of his descendants. John and Sarah Lawrence had eleven children, all reaching maturity and of whom nine were living in 1907. Three of his sons were soldiers in the Civil war and rendered valiant service for the union. Henry was a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry (see sketch). John F., who joined the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, on account of inflammatory rheumatism was incapacitated for regimental duty, but was detailed for service at headquarters. (See sketch.) Isaiah also served in an Ohio regiment and is now a physician at Columbia City.

George W. Lawrence was born September 3, 1832, in Wayne county, Ohio, and there spent the years of his childhood and youth, receiving a fair education in such schools as the county afforded. In 1853 he came to Whitley county, and during the winter taught school in Jefferson township, in a small log building of primitive type, equipped with rough, backless benches and heated by a huge fireplace that took up the greater part of one end of the room. March 21, 1854, Mr. Lawrence was married in Ohio to Eva A. Mowrey, born in Wayne county, August 1, 1830, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania of German and Irish blood respectively. The year following Mr. Lawrence, in partnership with his father, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Whitley county, to which he at once moved his wife, who set up her domestic establishment in a little log cabin that stood in the midst of a twelve-acre clearing. He continued to enlarge the area of tillable land until one hundred acres were in cultivation, meanwhile adding a number of substantial improvements in the way of

buildings and fences. To him belongs the credit of being the first man in Whitley county to reclaim land and enhance its productiveness by means of artificial drainage. In due time Mr. Lawrence purchased his father's interest in the farm and from year to year thereafter continued to make additions until his farm contained three hundred acres, all but fifty of which are now under a high state of cultivation. The buildings are modern and of a superior type, the dwelling being handsome and commodious and the barn constructed after the most approved plans. In addition to the farm where he lives Mr. Lawrence owns other valuable lands in Whitley county, his holdings at one time amounting to nine hundred and forty acres, but these have been reduced to six hundred and sixty-four acres. These are in three fine farms in Union township. Mr. Lawrence has always been public spirited and a friend and advocate of improvements, by means of which the interests of the people might best be subserved. He was not only the first man in this part of the state to demonstrate the efficiency and value of artificial drainage, but to him alone is due the credit of constructing the first gravel road in Whitley county and of introducing the system of turnpikes. In politics Mr. Lawrence is a Jeffersonian Democrat, believing in the principles of his party and proud of its history, traditions and great men. While well qualified to fill any office within the gift of the people, he has never been an aspirant for public honors, the only office he ever held being that of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1867 and in which he served until 1879. From 1882 to 1889 he was county commissioner. He was chosen president of the board during his entire service and it was during this time the new courthouse was erected.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have had four children, two of whom, Michael and John C., are farmers of this county. Harvey S. is a Lutheran minister in charge of a church at Springfield, Ohio. One son is dead. Fifty-eight years ago Mr. Lawrence united with the Lutheran church, since which time his life has been that of a faithful, humble disciple of the man of Nazareth. He has held membership with the congregation to which he now belongs for fifty-one years and for a period of thirty years has been an active and zealous worker in the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the consistory of Indianapolis.

SYLVANUS H. MOWREY.

The subject of this review came from stanch patriotic stock and is well entitled to notice among the representative men of Whitley county. William C. Mowrey, father of Sylvanus, was born October 10, 1828, in Wayne county, Ohio, being the eldest of ten children, whose parents were Michael and Nancy (Rouch) Mowrey, natives respectively of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Columbiana county, Ohio, the former born June 6, 1805, the latter April 8, 1808. Michael Mowrey accompanied his parents to Columbiana county when a small boy and there worked in his father's mill and distillery until his twenty-third year,

when he purchased a farm and engaged in agriculture. Later he exchanged this farm for land in the county of Wayne, where he resided until his death in 1881. William C. Mowrey remained with his parents until attaining his majority and on November 15, 1849, was united in marriage with Mary Ann Lawrence, whose birth occurred in Wayne county, in 1830, being the daughter of John A. and Sarah (Rouch) Lawrence. Of the children born to William C. and Sarah Mowrey there are living at this time Sylvanus H.; Emma J., wife of John Deem, living at Warsaw; and John M., of Coesse. William C. and Mary Ann Mowrey moved to Whitley county in 1853 and purchased a quarter section of land in Union township, on which a small log cabin had been erected and about twenty acres of land cleared. Mr. Mowrey developed a fine farm from this land, added to it until he owned four hundred acres and in due time made a number of valuable improvements, until it was recognized as one of the most desirable country homes in the county. He died May 1, 1901, his wife preceding him to the grave in November, 1896.

Sylvanus H. Mowrey was born July 24, 1851, in Wayne county, Ohio, and when two years old was brought to Indiana, since which time he has been an honored resident of the county of Whitley. After finishing his education, he taught one term of school and then turned his attention to agriculture, first as a renter on his father's farm and later purchasel fifty acres of his own, which he improved and on which he lived for eleven years, when he bought the remainder of the original eighty. He later purchased eighty acres adjoining and has since added until his present farm contains three hundred and three acres, lying one mile west of Coesse. He gives personal attention to his farm, keeps it in the finest possible condition and is fully abreast of the times on all matters relating to advanced agricultural methods, in addition to which he has large live stock interests, his breeds of fine cattle, hogs and horses being among the best. July 24, 1873, Mr. Mowrey was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Jones, who was born in Whitley county, her father, Harvey Jones, a Virginian by birth, being one of the early pioneers of this part of Indiana. Her mother, Sarah E. (Ritter) Jones, was a native of Champaign county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Mowrey have had three children: Elsworth, died in infancy; William, a farmer in Beaver county, Oklahoma; Lloyd, his father's assistant on the home place and a student in Big College at Fort Wayne. Mr. Mowrey's fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Democratic party and the Lutheran church. Mrs. Mowrey is a member of the same church and with her husband takes an active part in all good work under the auspices of the congregation to which they belong.

ALBERT BUSH.

Few of Whitley county's native sons are as widely known and highly esteemed as the gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this brief review. Distinctively a representative citizen of the community, he has won the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. An American in all the

term implies through his veins also courses the blood of a long line of German ancestors and combined with his other estimable qualities are many of the sterling characteristics for which that sturdy nationality has long been distinguished. His paternal grandfather, George Bush, came to the United States when a young man and finally settled in Stark county, Ohio, where he purchased land and became a prosperous farmer. He married a Miss Miller, born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and they spent the remainder of their days on the Stark county farm, both dying a number of years ago. Joseph Bush was a native of Greene county, Ohio, and the second of a family of four. He remained with his father until attaining his majority, when he married Barbara Auer and about one year later removed to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he bought a farm. After a residence of eighteen months in that county he sold and in 1854 became a resident of Whitley, purchasing eighty acres of wild land in Jefferson township, which he proceeded to improve and on which he made his home for forty-nine years. He invested in other land until he became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres, of which two hundred and forty were reduced to cultivation, this being one of the largest, best improved and most valuable farms in the township. Here Mr. Bush spent the greater part of his life, dying in 1903, at the age of seventy-five. He was a man of ripe intelligence, a Democrat in politics and for many years a consistent member of the Reformed church. His wife, whom he survived twenty-seven years, was identified with the same religious body and her daily life was ever consistent with her faith. Joseph and Barbara Bush were the parents of six children: Amos, deceased in childhood; Mrs. Sarah Shinbecker, of Jefferson township; Albert; Mrs. Phoebe Shaneline, of Pratt county, Kansas; Wilson, who died at the age of seventeen; and Minerva, who died in infancy.

Alfred Bush was born April 25, 1858, and received his early training under the wholesome influences of the farm and the district school. He also attended the Columbia City high school and then entered the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso in 1881. Mr. Bush turned his attention to educational work and for sixteen years taught in the district schools of Whitley county, becoming one of the most popular and efficient teachers of the county. Meantime he purchased a farm in Union township, two miles south of Coesse, on which he spent the interim between terms and finally discontinuing his work in the schoolroom he has devoted his entire time to his farm, meeting with gratifying results. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns two hundred acres, one hundred and twenty being under cultivation, while his improvements in the way of buildings, fencing, etc., are up-to-date in every particular and indicate the supervision of a progressive owner. By a system of tile drainage he has greatly improved his land, which with fertilizing and judicious rotation of crops has added largely to its productiveness. Mr. Bush is a careful student of agricultural science, including improved machinery and advanced methods. He raises abundant crops of all the grains and vegetables grown in this section and in addition devotes no little attention to live stock, to which he feeds the greater part of the products of the farm. By careful pruning

and judicious spraying he is enabled to secure full crops of selected apples and other fruits, even when orchards not so treated are practically barren.

In 1881 Mr. Bush was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Jeffries, of Whitley county, and they have one son, Roscoe, a student in the public schools. Mrs. Bush's parents, George and Axie (Thomas) Jeffries, are among the wealthiest farmers of Jefferson township, where she was born. In his political affiliations Mr. Bush is a Democrat, in religion a Lutheran, and his fraternal relations are represented by the Pythian brotherhood, himself and wife also holding membership with the Pythian sisters. Mr. Bush has been a frequent contributor to various journals and for five years has conducted a Farm Department in the Whitley County News. His services are also in demand at various county farmers' institutes, where he handles practical topics, using his own experience as the basis of argument. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company, of which he was an incorporator and promoter. He has devoted much time and attention to the natural history of northeastern Indiana, a subject upon which he is considered an authority, and as evidence of his familitary with this line of research, the reader is respectfully referred to his article in this volume on the Flora of Whitley county.

LOUIS W. EMRICK.

Respected by all who known him, there is no man within the confines of Whitley county who occupies a more enviable position than Louis W. Emrick, not only for the success he has achieved but also by reason of his integrity of character and the straightforward, gentlemanly course he has ever pursued. Mr. Emrick was born February 8, 1854, in Allen county, being the son of Charles and Augusta (Pater) Emrick, both of whom came to this county from Germany. They were reared in the fatherland and shortly after their marriage emigrated to the United States, living for some years in New York, where Charles followed his trade of milling, He removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he was similarly employed until coming to Indiana a few years later. He bought a saw-mill in Allen county and, later owned mills in Fort Wayne and near Coesse. Purshasing a section of fine timber land in Union township, he operated the mill here for many years. In connection with the lumber business he carried on farming and in due time became one of the most successful agriculturists in Union township, with the material advancement of which part of the county his later years were closely interwoven. He died in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years and is remembered as one of the intelligent and progressive German-American citizens to whom the Hoosier state is largely indebted for the prosperity which it now enjoys. His widow survived him about twenty years. Their four children are all surviving and of the three sons, Charles F., Lewis Ward and John G., live on parts of the old homestead. A sister, Augusta, is the wife of Dr. N. R. Wenger, of Fort Wayne.

The education of Louis W. Emrick was obtained in the common schools. When old enough he took a place in his father's mill and it was not long until he became fa-

miliar with the lumber business in its every detail. He continued with his father for a number of years and contributed greatly to the latter's success, having early developed ability as manager of the lumber interests which ultimately came under his control. Mr. Emrick secured a quarter section of timbered land of his father, which he at once proceeded to clear and improve, operating the mill in connection, and which, under his labor, has been developed until it is now classed with the finest farms in the county, one hundred acres being in cultivation, the remainder consisting of wood and pasture. All the improvements are the result of Mr. Emrick's efforts and for his comfortable competence he is indebted to nobody but himself, being in all the term implies the architect of his own fortune. While he has not made the acquisition of wealth the prime object of life, his success in material affairs has been encouraging and he now not only ranks with the financially solid and well-to-do men of his township, but ranks as one of its representative citizens.

In September, 1876, Mr. Emrick was joined in marriage with Miss Zella A. Ball, of Whitley county, the union resulting in the birth of two children: William Louis, an electrician at Cavena, California, and Lawrence D., who died in infancy. Mr. Emrick has always manifested a lively interest in public affairs and, being a reader, has decided opinions concerning the great questions upon which men and parties are divided. He is a stanch Republican on general issues, but in purely local matters not infrequently disregards party ties. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership with the lodge in Dunfee.

FRANCIS E. De PEW.

Among the leading citizens of Union township is Francis E. De Pew, a representative of one of the old and esteemed families of Whitley county and a man whose standing and influence have made him a factor in public affairs. On the paternal side he is descended from French-Irish ancestry, his maternal forerunners being Dutch-Irish, both branches of the family coming to this country in an early day and settling in New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. De Pew's paternal grandfather, Levi De Pew, was born and reared in the former state and later went to Pennsylvania, where he married and became an extensive farmer in connection with which calling he worked for some years at his trade of millwrighting. He was quite successful in his business affairs, accumulated a comfortable fortune and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two years, his wife dying at the age of eighty-five.

Elijah De Pew was a native of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1849, when he came to Whitley county, and entered one-hundred and twenty acres of land in Columbia township, which he improved and lived on during the ensuing nine years, then disposing of the farm he moved in 1858 to Columbia City, where he made his home until his residence was transferred to Union township two years later. Purchasing a quarter section of land, on which but four acres were cleared, he addressed himself to the task of its improvement and in due time his labors were rewarded by a fine farm, all but ten acres of the tract being reduced to cultivation. Here he spent the remainder of a long and useful life, meeting with

abundant success as a tiller of the soil and making his presence felt as an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, dying in February, 1906, at the age of eighty-seven, surviving his wife who died in August, 1878, aged seventy-six.

Elijah De Pew's first wife was Jennette Paige, of New York, who departed this life in 1852, the mother of two children. In 1854 he entered the marriage relation with Rebecca Winget, who bore him three children: Francis E.; Rachel Ann, deceased wife of John Bixler, of Jonesboro, Indiana; and Isa B., now Mrs. Daniel Harsbarger.

Francis E. De Pew was born in Columbia township, Whitley county, February 5, 1855, and spent his early life on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools and remaining at home until attaining his majority. When twenty-one years old he rented the homestead and continued to cultivate the same until his father's death, meantime purchasing forty acres on which he erected a dwelling and made other improvements in view of ultimately making it his permanent place of residence. Inheriting forty acres of the family estate adjoining his own land he took possession of same after the death of his father and in due time inaugurated many improvements in the way of drainage, fences, buildings, etc. As a farmer Mr. De Pew belongs to the most advanced class, as his success bears ample witness, being progressive in his methods and a critical and enthusiastic student of agricultural science. He has placed himself in comfortable circumstances and with an ample competence for any exigency that may arise he is independent. Mr. De Pew has taken an active interest in public and political affairs and for a number of years has been one of the influential men in the township. In 1904 he received the Democratic nomination for joint representative from the counties of Whitley and Kosciusko, but with the rest of the candidates went down in defeat before the formidable strength of the opposition, although running far ahead of his ticket and carrying much more than the normal party vote. In 1906 he was nominated for county assessor but the landslide proved overwhelming.

In 1879, Mr. De Pew was married to Miss Martha J. McCoy, whose parents, David and Misanier (Walker) McCoy, moved from Ohio to this part of Indiana a number of years ago and spent the remainder of their lives on a farm in Columbia township. Mr. and Mrs. De Pew have no children of their own, but their home is a favorite resort of the children of the neighborhood. Fraternaly Mr. De Pew belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with his wife holds membership in the Rebekahs. He has passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge and was representative to the grand lodge. He is also a member of Summit City Encampment, No. 16, at Fort Wayne.

EDWIN H. CLICK.

Edwin H. Click holds a prominent place among the leading farmers and representative citizens of Union township. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Rockingham county, Virginia, in

which state his grandparents lived for many years. Michael Click was born in Springfield, Ohio, and when a young man came to Whitley county and established a photograph gallery in Columbia City, to which his efforts thereafter were devoted. He died in September, 1885. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Smith, is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is still living at Roy, Colorado.

Edwin H. Click, the only child, was born February 7, 1868, in Columbia City, in the schools of which he received his early education, but owing to circumstances over which he had no control he was obliged to discontinue his studies at the age of seventeen. After spending several years in any honorable employment which he could obtain, he decided to devote his attention to farming, and with this end in view, purchased land five miles east of Columbia City, in Union township, by additions to which he now owns one hundred and ninety acres, one hundred and fifty in cultivation, with first-class improvements. The soil has been improved with open and tile drains and is in a productive condition. Like the majority of farmers, Mr. Click devotes considerable attention to live stock but general farming is his main business.

September 17, 1890, Mr. Click and Miss Nettie Wynant were united in the bonds of wedlock and they are now the parents of two children, Helen and Walter, both students in the district schools. Mrs. Click's parents were Jacob W. and Mary A. (Kerr) Wynant, the former a farmer near Larwill. Mrs. Click was born in Jasper county, Indiana, and brought to Whitley county when four years old. In politics Mr. Click is a Republican, earnest in the support of the principles of his party, but at no time has he sought office, or aspired to leadership.

JESSE SELLECK OMAN.

Jesse Selleck Oman, a representative farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Union township, was born in the house where he lives, March 7th, and dates his birth from the year 1855. His father, George W. Oman, was a New Yorker by birth and his mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Selleck, also sprung from an old family that lived for many years in the Empire state. The Omans came to Whitley county in 1836 and took an active part in the development of the locality in which they resided, taking this farm from the government. George W. Oman devoted a number of years to the manufacture of shingles in New York as well as doing carpenter work. He took up land in Union township, made the first improvements on the farm which the subject now owns and it was here that Esther Oman, who married James Hight, was born not long after the family came to the county, the event being the first of the kind within the present bounds of the township. The house which Jesse's father erected is still in use, as is also the barn, the latter being built over sixty-five years ago and notwithstanding its age it is still in excellent condition and doubtless will answer the purpose for which designed for a number of years to come. Mr. Oman opened his house for accommodation of the traveling public and it early became a favorite stopping-place

for land-seekers and other travelers. He and his wife lived to a ripe old age, the former dying in 1883, at sixty-eight, and the latter in 1894, at seventy-eight years. Of their family of seven children, Jesse is the youngest. The names are: Esther, Henry C., Julia, Constantia, Levi Frederick, one died in infancy, and Jesse S. Esther, who became Mrs. James Hight, died when past sixty years of age. Henry C. was a soldier, who settled on part of the old farm, and later, returned to New York, where he married and died. Constantia is Mrs. Levi Garrison, who lives on part of the old homestead. Levi Frederick is now a resident of Oregon.

Jesse Oman received such an education as the district schools were able to impart and when old enough to be of service was set to work in the fields, where he developed a strong physique, which has stood him well in the strenuous life he has since led as a tiller of the soil. Mr. Oman has been a persevering worker and capable manager and now owns a productive farm of one hundred and thirty acres, well drained and under a high state of cultivation. He is a man of progressive ideas, operates his farm according to modern methods and by a judicious rotation of crops seldom fails to realize liberal returns. As a citizen he is public spirited, manifests an interest in current events and on all questions that attract the attention of the people has well defined opinions and the courage of his convictions in giving expression to the same. In politics he is a Republican.

October 19, 1879, Mr. Oman was married to Miss Maxia, daughter of Zachariah and Ann (Ruckman) Garrison, pioneers of Smith township, settling there in the spring of 1836. There he made a farm and was a minister of the Church of God. He died at the age of seventy-eight, surviving his wife about three years, she being sixty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Oman supplied a home to Bertha Mellen from the age of eleven until married. Mrs. Oman is a member of the Methodist church at Coesse.

ALFRED GRACE.

Among the men of Whitley county whose time and energies have been devoted to agriculture, the subject of this sketch is entitled to a conspicuous place. Alfred Grace is a native of Ohio, born July 28, 1858, in the county of Stark, being one of six children whose parents were William and Catherine (Morroff) Grace. The names are as follows: Sarah, who lives with her father; John, who is living in Jefferson township; Mrs. Dinah Bennett, of Laud, Indiana; Henry, a resident of Jefferson township; Alfred, and Joseph, deceased at the age of forty. When Alfred was but three years old his parents came into the woods of Jefferson township and there improved a farm, one mile east of Laud and there the father still lives at about eighty-five years of age, having survived his companion about twenty years.

In his younger days Alfred Grace attended the district schools in the winter time and during the rest of the year assisted his father and older brothers in cultivating the soil, his free outdoor life in fields and woods contributing largely to the well developed

physique and vigorous health, which characterized his youth and early manhood. After working on the homestead until June, 1884, he rented the farm and from that time until 1891 tilled the soil for a share of the proceeds. In the latter year he purchased an eighty-acre farm in Jefferson township, which was his wife's father's homestead, on which he lived during the ensuing eight years. In 1902 he bought his present farm of one hundred and six acres in the township of Union, five miles east of Columbia City. It is part of the old Merriman homestead and with a handsome residence makes a very desirable home. Mr. Grace has not been sparing of his means to make his farm beautiful and attractive as well as productive, and believing in devoting the good things of this world to useful ends, he has provided his family with many of the comforts and conveniences of life, not the least being a substantial and well furnished modern residence, in which domestic peace holds sway and a spirit of hospitality prevails. His place is well drained and the soil, which is in excellent condition, produces abundantly all the grain and vegetable crops grown in this latitude, in addition to which considerable attention is devoted to fine live stock, which has been found one of the most profitable departments of modern farming.

January 3, 1884, Mr. Grace was united in marriage with Miss Mary L., daughter of William and Margaret (Crumley) Kline, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, the latter born and reared in Wayne county, Ohio. They cleared a farm in Jefferson township and there their lives were passed. He died at the age of eighty-five years, in May, 1902. Two children have resulted from this union, Wilda May and Ethel G., both at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Grace is a Democrat and in religion holds with his family to the faith represented by the Church of God.

WILLIAM KRIDER.

William Krider, a pioneer farmer of Smith township, was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 22, 1839, and is the son of Jeremiah and Susannah (Zent) Krider, both natives of Pennsylvania, but who came to Stark county in early life and were married there. In 1845 they came to Indiana, moving in wagons and settled in Smith township, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land near the center of the township, on which has been made a small clearing. They were soon in possession of a good home surrounded with all the comforts of the times. The infirmities of age coming on, they moved to Churubusco and spent the remainder of their days in a retired life. The mother, who was a member of the United Brethren church, died in 1883 and the father in 1898. They were parents of twelve children: John, Samuel, and Sarah Ann, deceased; William; Fanny, deceased; George, a farmer living in Smith township; Eliza Jane, living in Denver; Malinda, living in Missouri; Frank, living in Smith township; Hulda, deceased; Jeremiah, living in Chicago; and Mary, living in Fort Wayne.

William Krider was only seven years old when he came with his parents to Whit-

ley county. He was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. He remained at home until he was married, when he moved to a rented farm in Allen county, where he lived one year, returning to Smith township, where he purchased forty acres of unimproved school land in section 16. He improved this land, as also an additional forty acres, and made it his home about nine years, when he moved to the farm on which he still lives. At one time he owned three hundred and forty acres but gave a portion of this to his children, leaving two hundred and forty acres. In 1883 he erected one of the finest nine-room brick houses in the county. He also has commodious barns and other buildings to correspond. It is one of the finest and most desirable farms in the county and is a grand monument to industry, frugality and perseverance.

March 3, 1859, he was married to Sarah Anna, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Briggs) Nickey, both from Ohio, but of Virginia ancestors, now deceased. They came to Indiana about 1838 and to them were born six children: Elizabeth, wife of Alex Moore, a farmer living in Union township; Rosanna, wife of George Perry, living in Noble county; Ruhama married Joseph Long, and both are deceased; Sarah Anna; Clerissa, wife of Lewis Metsker; Allen S., living in Tipton, Indiana.

The father was married the second time to Catherine (Crabill) Frederick, and to this union four children were born: William S., living in Smith township on the home farm; Austin and Mary, deceased; Jacob, living in Buffalo, New York.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Krider: Irving J., a farmer of Smith township, married Catherine Slagle, and has one child, Mamie, who is the wife of Harry Briggs, and has two children, Robert and Willie. Etta, wife of Sanford Ort, of Churubusco, has two children, Sidney and Robert; William O., a farmer in Smith township, married Cora Lincoln, and has three children, Blanch, Ralph and Truman. Her death occurred in August, 1906. Lizzie, the wife of Frank Egolf, living in Smith township, has five children: Paul, Roscoe, Elizabeth, Helen and Hildreth, twins. Olive, wife of Alfred Wollem, living in South Whitley; Samuel who married Cecil McGinley, operates the home farm. They have two children, Rodrick McGinley and Leonard E.

Mr. Krider does a general farming business, handles a good stock and manages his affairs with profit and marked success. He is a Democrat but never held office. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church.

MARTIN D. CRABILL.

Martin D. Crabill, a pioneer and well known farmer of Smith township, living in section 28, one half mile north of Collins, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, December 18, 1840, and is the son of William and Catherine (Funk) Crabill, both natives of Virginia, in which state they were married in 1820. Here they continued to live till 1837, when they moved to Champaign county, Ohio, there they remained three years and then came to Indiana, settling in Smith township on one hundred and sixty

acres of land purchased of the government, one mile west of where Martin D. lives. William, the son of Abraham Crabill, was born in 1795 and died on this farm in 1845. Both were members of the United Brethren church. Fifteen children were born. After the death of the father the widow by good management and perseverance kept the family together and gave them the benefit of the country schools. The children are as follows: Mary Ann, deceased; Catherine, widow of Jacob Nickey; Harrison, a farmer living in Smith township; William, living in Missouri; Jacob, deceased; the sixth deceased in infancy; Caroline, Margaret and Isaac, deceased; Eliza, wife of E. W. Flory, living in Kansas; Levi, deceased; Ellen, wife of Abraham Paulis; Minerva, deceased in infancy; Martin; and Festus, a farmer living in Fulton county.

Martin D. Crabill remained at home till the death of his mother, after which he worked by the month till 1865 and then learned the carpenter's trade, working at the same until 1870, when he engaged in farming on a small farm of forty acres, where he remained till 1884, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he still lives. When he moved to this place only twenty acres were cleared, but by close application and good management he has developed one of the best farms in the county, being nearly cleared, thoroughly drained and well fenced, with a substantial barn and modern house, everything being in first-class condition for profitable business and the enjoyment of life.

September 8, 1867, Mr. Crabill was married to Mary E., daughter of Hiram and Catherine (Davis) Jones, who was born in Smith township, October 5, 1848. Hiram Jones was born in Knox county, Ohio, August 1, 1816, and Catherine Davis was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1812, and was married in Knox county, Ohio, in 1833, removing to Whitley county, Indiana, in 1842, buying the farm originally entered by John Strain, and paying for it with money earned by working for fifty cents per day. He died September 14, 1901, while she had died May 4, 1891. Their ten children were Elizabeth, Alfred, Nancy, Martha, Mary and Clarissa, and four dying in infancy. Jacob Davis, father of Catherine, came to Whitley county in 1842 and bought the Luther Mott farm, he entering it in 1840. The parents of Hiram were John Jones and Martha Stilwell, who came to Whitley county in 1845, buying the Jacob Davis farm. After his wife's death in 1854, he deeded his farm to his son John, to keep him during his life, which was not closed till April 5, 1868, being almost ninety-six years old.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crabill; William E. married to Elnora Harter, and lives in Smith township; Naomi Alice, deceased in infancy; Albert Austin, living at home; Mary Vietta married to Merritt McLain, who live in Smith township and has three children; Velma Marie, Perry and Waunietta May.

In May, 1864, Martin D. Crabill enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in many skirmishes, but no battles. His discharge bears date of November, 1864. In politics he is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church of Churubusco.

LEWIS W. TENNANT, M. D.

The Whitley county family of this name is of Scotch origin. Lewis Benjamin Tennant leaving the hills of his native land to cross the water in search of a new home early in the nineteenth century. He had married a Scottish lassie and during the long journey to the United States, they decided on Indiana as a desirable locality for a future home. They located in Kosciusko county, where he practiced medicine until his death in 1865. While they were enroute to this country another child, Lewis H., was added to their already numerous progeny. The mother died when Lewis was still young and it became necessary for him to depend upon himself. He had about attained his majority when the tocsin of Civil war aroused his patriotism and he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served throughout the memorable struggle. Soon after his return he began the study of medicine, completing his professional education in Cincinnati and has since practiced his profession regularly, being at present so engaged at North Manchester. In 1865, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Barron, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Indiana in pioneer times, locating at Logansport and there spent the remainder of their lives. Dr. and Mrs. Tennant have had eleven children: John, a resident of Ohio; Charles P., living in Kosciusko county; Demarius, wife of Emmett Miller, of Sidney, Indiana; Lewis W.; Walter, a resident of Kosciusko county; Frank, who resides in Wisconsin; Leroy, deceased; Frederick, a resident of Sidney; Alma, deceased; James and Ottis, of Kosciusko county.

Lewis W. Tennant was born in Kosciusko county, August 2, 1871. All of his earlier years were spent in his native locality, but acquired a good education in the local school, supplemented by courses at the Terre Haute and Valparaiso Normals and the Academy at North Manchester. Entering the schoolroom as an instructor, he continued to teach for six consecutive years. Meantime, deciding to follow the profession of his father, his spare time was devoted to reading medicine under his preceptorship. He entered the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis in 1900, devoting four years to a thorough grounding in the intricacies of the profession, graduating with the class of 1904. In October of that year he located at Larwill and during the brief time already elasped, has shown a remarkable aptitude for gaining both friends and business. He is a member of the Whitley County Medical Society, of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. His professional attainments received recognition by his appointment as medical examiner for several standard life insurance companies as well as for the Modern Woodmen.

December 25, 1901, Dr. Tennant married Miss Cora L., daughter of Oren and Jane (Freeman) Lenwell, a native of Laud, Whitley county, and born in 1881. Her mother was from Randolph county and her father a native of Whitley, their six children being Francis M., Freeman C., Curtis S., Cora L., Clyde T. and Selbee R.

Politically, Dr. Tennant's affiliations are with the Republican party. Mrs. Tennant is a member of the Christian church.

DAVID ROUCH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 4, 1850, the son of Samuel Rouch, a native of Pennsylvania, and Louisa Hamer, whose birth occurred in the state of Ohio. Samuel Rouch was reared to manhood in the state of his nativity, married in Ohio, and in 1855, moved to Whitley county, purchasing the farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Union township on which he spent the remainder of his life and a portion of which his son, David, now owns. At the time of his arrival the land was practically unimproved, but by strenuous labor perseveringly continued he succeeded in due time in removing the greater part of the dense forest and fitting the soil for tillage, besides erecting the buildings necessary on all first-class farms. He was a man of energy and determination and in addition to contributing largely to the material development of his township, took a lively interest in its public affairs, having served one term as trustee, but refused to take the office a second time, although elected thereto by a large majority of the votes cast. He and his wife were faithful members of the Lutheran church and in a quiet way did much to promote the cause of religion and good morals in the community, his voice and actions as well as his influence being ever on the side of law, order and civic righteousness. Mr. Rouch departed this life in 1888, his wife in 1891 and their memories are still cherished by the friends and neighbors among whom they lived so long and for whose welfare their efforts were generously exerted. Of the ten children of Samuel and Louisa Rouch, David was the eighth in order of birth. During his childhood and youth he attended at intervals the public schools of the township and from the time he could work to advantage his services were required on the farm, where he soon developed not only strong physical powers, but the spirit of independence and self-reliance that enter into the make-up of the intelligent and substantial American citizen of today. When old enough to begin life for himself he rented a portion of his father's land and was thus engaged during the ensuing nine years, forty acres at his father's death falling to him as his share of the estate. Still later he acquired forty acres additional of the homestead, making his place consist of eighty acres on which he has erected a comfortable and substantial dwelling, a fine commodious barn and other necessary buildings, all in excellent condition and giving evidence of good taste, as well as an enterprising spirit on the part of the proprietor. Mr. Rouch's farm is well drained, naturally and by tiling, the soil exceedingly fertile and for general agriculture and pasturage it loses nothing in comparison with any like number of acres within the bounds of the township.

In 1881 Mr. Rouch was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Lamb, of Whitley county, the union resulting in two children, Nellie, wife of Carl C. Aker, and Joseph B., who is assisting his father on the farm. In politics Mr. Rouch is a Republican, in religion a member of the United Brethren church as is also his wife. Carl C. Aker, who married Miss Nellie Rouch, is a native of Whitley county and the son of Charles F. and Clara Aker.

After finishing the public school course he took up the study of telegraphy, which he completed in an institution at Columbia City and then entered the railway service as operator, being at this time in charge of the office at Coesse, where he has been stationed during the past two years. He is a skilled telegrapher, faithful in the discharge of his duties and enjoys the confidence of the company by which he is employed.

CHARLES P. KIME, M. D. C.

The leading veterinary surgeon of Whitley county is Charles P. Kime, who was born December 30, 1863, on a farm in Williams county, Ohio, his parents being Elias Kime, a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and Sarah Jane Kirkwood, who was born at Baltimore, Maryland. For forty years they resided on the Williams county farm, his death occurring February 27, 1888, while she survives. Their five surviving children are Horace, of Camden, Michigan; Robert, who is on the homestead; Laura, who is Mrs. Frank Bunce, of Jonesville, Michigan; Albert, of Williams county, Ohio; and the Doctor.

Charles P. Kime grew to maturity on the farm, receiving the local school advantages. Being early impressed with the importance of proper care of domestic animals, he decided to become a veterinary and in order to equip himself thoroughly, took a course in the Chicago Veterinary College, graduating with the class of 1895. Choosing Columbia City as a suitable field for practice, he located here in that year and soon became widely and favorably known among farmers and stockmen, his practice surpassing expectations. Professional demands have so increased that he is kept constantly employed and has found the work not only remunerative but one that demands intelligence and aptitude. A successful practitioner must not only be well read but must be a skilful operator and constantly in touch with the great advancement made in the profession. Dr. Kime is up-to-date and is in close touch with the most advanced thinkers on subjects pertaining to animal physiology, comparative anatomy and biology. He was married March 28, 1894, to Miss Lydia E., daughter of William S. and Angeline (Richie) Hazzard, a native of Williams county, Ohio. They have one daughter, Mildred A.

Dr. Kime is a Republican and is a highly respected member of the Pythian brotherhood.

WILLIAM H. HARSHMAN.

William H. Harshman, a successful business man and representative citizen of South Whitley, has spent the greater part of his life in the county. James Harshman, his father, was a native of Greene county, Ohio, but came to Whitley county when a youth of seventeen and located with his parents in Cleveland township on what has long been known as the "Old Allen" place, where he spent the ensuing eight years. He removed to the township of Richland, where he made his home until his death, which occurred March 9, 1881, at the age of fifty-

six years. James Harshman was not only a successful agriculturist and public-spirited citizen, but for a number of years took an active part in politics, having long been one of the Republican leaders in the two townships. He was just in his dealings, honorable in every relation of life and his loss was keenly felt, not only by his immediate family, but by all of his fellow citizens. His wife was Mary J. Cullimore, who was born in Maryland, and now, at the age of seventy-eight years, makes her home with her son, George, on the family homestead in Richland township. They had eight children, of whom Sarah, Rhoda, William H., Martha and George, survive. James, Daniel and Upton are deceased. William H. Harshman grew to maturity with the conviction that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He attended winter terms of the public schools, obtaining a fair English education. He addressed himself assiduously to the cultivation of the family homestead, where he remained until his thirtieth year. March 3, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie A., daughter of Henry Norris, who came to this part of the state in an early day from Ohio. In 1885, Mr. Harshman engaged in the livery business, owning at this time a well equipped barn, supplied with all the conveniences and appliances usually found in first-class establishments, his stock and vehicles being of the best. Mr. Harshman is careful and methodical and has met with deserved success. He works for the Republican party, and in matters of religion supports the Christian and United Brethren churches. Mr. and Mrs. Harshman have four children, Elmer, Iva, Edna and Walter H.

OSCAR GANDY.

Perhaps no man has done more to make the town of Churubusco favorably known than Oscar Gandy, who was born in Preston county, West Virginia, September 12, 1847. His father, Owen Gandy, removed to Indiana in 1853, settling at Heller's Corners, Allen county. After several changes they finally settled on a farm in Noble county, where the father spent his remaining years, dying at the age of sixty-two years.

In the fall of 1863, when but a stripling of sixteen years, Oscar Gandy joined Company C, One Hundred Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served with honor until the war closed, bearing uncomplainingly his share of the toil and privations. He took part in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Nashville and Kingston. He returned to his father's farm, a boy in years, but a man in experience, and with a mind broadened through his contact and intercourse with men from all walks of life. He finally decided to engage in some business other than farming and formed a partnership with Thomas Rhodes, for the operation of a saw-mill at Churubusco. Three years later he turned his attention to buying and selling town and farm properties in and about that village. He then engaged with George Maxwell in the dry goods business, though a couple of years thereafter exchanged his interest for a farm. Resuming the manufacture of lumber in partnership with A. B. Nickey, he prosecuted it vigorously for some fifteen years when he turned his attention more especially to farming and

stock raising. Mr. Gandy had become known as a man whose business judgment was good and whose name in connection with an enterprise, was almost a guaranty of its success. Indeed everything he touched seemed to prosper and his transactions gave him a substantial reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He organized the Exchange Bank of Churubusco in 1893, with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Having the confidence and support of the most conservative men of the community, it was an assured success from the start and was soon recognized as one of the solid financial institutions of Whitley county. The year following he organized the Exchange Bank of South Whitley, now known as the Gandy State Bank, also with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Gandy has been president of both these banks from their organization and each has so prospered that the capital stock of each has been increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. The Churubusco institution occupies one-half of a double brick building erected by Mr. Gandy, one side being devoted to a full line of buggies, carriages and wagons.

Mr. Gandy was first married to Miss Martha Jones, of Churubusco, her death, however, occurring about the time of the death of her infant child. His present wife was formerly Miss Emma Cleland, who is the mother of ten children, eight of whom survive: William Owen, Elmer E., Orpha, Frank, Odessa, Perry, Druzilla and Ilene. The three sons are associated with their father in the Churubusco bank. Mr. Gandy is a Knights Templar Mason as well as having made suitable advancement in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Gandy has always been heartily in touch with any movement tending toward the betterment of the community and has ever proven to be a representative of the highest type of American citizenship.

ELMER E. STITES.

Elmer E. Stites, a prosperous and well known farmer of Smith township, living in section 15, was born in Wells county, Indiana, August 23, 1861, and is the son of George W. and Almira (Caston) Stites. The father of the subject was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents, Peter and Christina Stites, when he was six weeks old, while the mother was born in Buchanan county, Ohio, August 3, 1842, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Caston and departed this life January 6, 1896. The marriage of these parents occurred in 1858. To this union ten children were born, namely: Marcellus, deceased. Elmer E., subject of sketch. Hattie, wife of Sidney Smith, living in Churubusco, Indiana. John, living in Warren, Indiana. Maggie, deceased. Rollin, living in Bluffton, Indiana. Harvey, deceased. Mary, wife of Allan J. McKimmey, of Warren, Indiana. Zora, living at home with her father. Martin J., living in Fort Wayne.

Peter Stites, the paternal grandfather, settled in Ohio, 1835, and a few years later moved to Wells county, Indiana, where he remained during his natural lifetime, which was closed in 1878 and that of his wife in 1877. Eight children were born to them: Mary, Conrad, William and John, all deceased. George W., father of this subject,

living in Churubusco, Indiana. Charles living in Noble county, Indiana, and engaged in farming. Malvina, living in Fort Wayne. Sarah, living on the old Stites homestead in Wells county, Indiana. Catherine, living in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The parents were members of the Baptist church. George W. was trained by his father to the business of farming and in the meantime given the advantages of the common schools. Later on he was a student in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, qualifying himself for the vocation of teaching in the public schools, in which he was successfully engaged several years. He heard the patriotic call for volunteers in 1861 and enlisted in Company F, Eighty-eight Regiment, as a private and was mustered out a lieutenant.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm, where he performed the labor generally required of a boy in the country. He received a common school education and was engaged with his father in a general store at Middletown, Indiana, for about one year, after which they conducted the same business at Hoagland about two years. He then began farming in Allen county, to which he applied himself about two years. In 1882, he came with his father to Churubusco, this county, where they engaged in the hotel business, and which is being continued by his father. In 1898 he moved to the eighty-acre farm previously purchased and to which he had added other small farms, until he owns one hundred and seventy-three acres of as fine land as there is in the country. He erected a barn seventy-two by forty feet, remodeled the house, and now the farm is one of the best improved and most desirable in the country. In 1889 he was married to Emma, daughter of George and Nora (Fulk) Richards, who was born in Noble county, Indiana, March 29, 1868. The paternal parent was a native of Noble county, Indiana, but is now deceased, the widow was born in Licking county, Ohio, and is living with our subject. Three children were born to these parents, parents, namely: Frank M., living in Marion, Indiana. Emma, wife of the subject. William, deceased at three years of age.

The subject of this sketch is a Republican and has enjoyed several positions of honor and trust, being marshal of Churubusco, Indiana, two years; eight years justice of peace; and four years trustee of Smith township. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity at Columbia City, belong to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. The history of his life should be an inspiration to the young men as it forcibly illustrates the possibilities of what may be accomplished by honesty, industry and perseverance. The family is childless.

I. N. COMPTON.

Among the pioneers contributed to the western country by the state of New Jersey, and especially to Ohio, when the latter state was new, was a family of the above name who left their native section during the earlier years of the last century. They settled in Coshocton county and followed agriculture with some measure of success. Andrew Cox, one of the children, came with his parents in youth, grew up on the farm

and afterward made farming his life's business. He married Mary A. Stafford, whose parents were Virginians and by whom he had nine children: Rhea, J. N., James, Jennie, Phoebe, Siletta, A. L., Frank and Matilda. In 1835, he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of government land in Richland township, Whitley county, and thus became one of the first settlers in that section of Indiana. It took him three weeks to make the trip to Indiana from Ohio on horseback before he reached his new tract in the Indiana wilderness. In 1837 he brought his wife and children from Ohio, and after the usual difficulties and rough experiences, they finally were settled in the new land. The father met with some successs as a farmer before his death in 1852. His wife, who survived him a number of years, died at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

I. N. Compton, one of the children of these early settlers, was born in Cosocton county, Ohio, September 20, 1832. He was a baby when his parents came to make their home in Indiana. He grew up on the family farm and, when large enough, assisted in the work of farming. He lived on the homestead until he reached his twenty-first year when he decided to make a start for himself. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, of the Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Regiment of Infantry and served with this command with the Army of the Tennesee. He saw much actual service and experienced many hardships incident to campaigning. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh and many smaller engagements and skirmishes. Returning to his home after the close of the war, he again took up his business of farming. He removed in 1881 to his present farm in Cleveland township, which is a tract of two hundred acres, more than half of which is under cultivation. He engaged in general farming and stock raising. He buys and sells much stock, and this branch of his business has come to be, under his management, very remunerative. Although a Republican in general politics, he reserves the right to vote independent of party lines on county affairs. Following this line of action, he frequently votes for the man rather than for the party candidate.

In 1854, Mr. Compton married Sarah J., a daughter of Andrew and Susan (Beason) Grimes. His wife's parents were natives of Wayne county, Indiana, and came to Whitley county in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Compton have had eight children: Jasper, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Frank G., a farmer of Richland township; Howard P., who was killed in a railroad wreck; and five others who died in youth. Mrs. Compton died in 1869.

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